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NEWS BULLETIN
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INDEX 1942

ACCIDENTS - PREVENTION

July 22 Accident costs cut 50 per cent by Chicago park district safety program.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC - PREVENTION

Jan. 24 Detroit police present tickets of reward for careful, courteous drivers.
Jan. 19 States inaugurate speed-throttling campaigns to save lives, tires.
June 19 Traffic control programs reduce accident death rates.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODES

June 12 Eight states require publication of administrative codes,

ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION

Dec. 19 State agencies "travel" to solve transportation difficulties of public.
Apr. 11 State tax agencies organize field services to meet tire shortage.

AGRICULTURE AND DEFENSE

May 21 Several states report experience with students as "summer farmers."

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Jan. 10 Housing project tenants form own defense units.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS - ORDINANCES

Mar. 13 New Los Angeles ordinances define status of air raid wardens, auxiliary police.

AIRPORTS - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mar. 4 Raleigh, Durham, N.C., build joint airport.
Jan. 17 Three Michigan cities to operate joint airport.

AMBULANCES

Jan. 17 Baltimore enlists station wagons as pinch-hit ambulances.

ASSESSMENT - PERSONNEL

Nov. 5 Des Moines assessing officers now all chosen by merit system.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

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ASSESSMENT - RECORDS

Feb. 26 San Diego protects assessment records against enemy action.

BAIL BONDS

Sept. 16 Personal bond bureau set up by Detroit to eliminate "Judge's release" abuses.

BICYCLES - REGULATION

July 1 "Juniors" conduct bicycle courts in several cities.

BONDS, CALLABLE

Sept. 22 Philadelphia story: \$18,000,000 interest saving on callable bonds.

BOUNDARIES, STATE

Mar. 27 Interstate cooperation solving century-old Kentucky-Indiana boundary dispute.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

Mar. 26 Cities advised to use "allotment" system as budget control device.

BUILDING CODES

Apr. 1 Cities advised to suspend building codes for duration of war.

BUILDING INSPECTION

June 18 Inspection of homes for fire hazards reveals many dangers.

Sept. 15 Kansas City saves taxpayers time and money by unifying inspection services.

CHILD LABOR - LEGISLATION

Dec. 2 Child labor regulations relaxed, with safeguards, to meet wartime demands.

CITIES AND TOWNS - DEFENSE PROBLEMS

Feb. 5 Joint-service plan suggested for cities in defense industry areas.

Apr. 8 Planning agencies found in 75 per cent of cities over 25,000 as war effort aids.

Aug. 31 "Town meetings for war" introduced for local governments.

Oct. 16 "Twenty questions" test cities' all-out war effort.

CITY PLANNING - ADMINISTRATION - CLEVELAND

Dec. 9 Cleveland planning commission given full authority to direct all city planning.

CITY PLANNING - STUDY AND TEACHING

Nov. 7 Milwaukee industrial arts classes taught city planning.

CITY PLANNING - TENNESSEE

Jan. 7 Tri-city planning project enlists three levels of government.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Apr. 14 Civilian defense councils act as advisers in most cities.

CIVIL DEFENSE - COSTS

Nov. 9 Civilian defense costs mount for nation's cities.

CIVIL DEFENSE - FINANCE

- Oct. 3 County money for civilian defense costs in Westchester towns.
- Aug. 1 Municipalities secure civilian defense funds from variety of sources.
- May 29 Seattle to ballot on property tax for civilian defense.

CIVIL DEFENSE - LEGISLATION

- Feb. 3 War measures enacted by special legislative sessions of three states.

CIVIL DEFENSE - ORDINANCES

- May 28 Portland sets up "war code" of emergency ordinances.
- Apr. 17 Wartime puts new laws on local statute books.

CIVIL DEFENSE - WASHINGTON (STATE)

- Mar. 7 Washington cities move swiftly on civilian war front.

CIVIL IDENTIFICATION

- Feb. 21 Chicago park district "identifies" 3,000 employes.
- Mar. 17 Identification program for 100,000 Chicago civilian defense workers under way.

CLINICS

- Oct. 3 Wisconsin city offers residents mental hygiene clinic service free of charge.

CONSERVATION AND DEFENSE

- Feb. 4 Cities plan tire conservation for automobiles used in city work.
- Feb. 23 Most large cities act to save on municipal motor vehicle use.

CONSTITUTIONS, STATE

- Dec. 18 New Jersey has opportunity to scrap old Constitutions for new one.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT - ADMINISTRATION - MICHIGAN

- Oct. 28 Michigan voters to ballot Nov. 3 on streamlined government for Wayne county.

DAY NURSERIES

- June 16 Detroit school offers day-care program for children of war workers.
- Dec. 15 Housing projects set up day nurseries for children of working mothers.

DAY NURSERIES - REGULATION

- July 10 New York state adopts regulations for "day care" schools.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

- Feb. 9 Cities, states may need to change daylight time laws to conform with Federal act.

DEBTS, MUNICIPAL

- May 13 Wisconsin municipalities act to remove indebtedness.

DEFENSE, NATIONAL - FINANCE

- Jan. 26 State, local governments invest in defense bonds in increasing numbers.
- Mar. 2 States to avoid new taxes in financing war expenditures.

DEFENSE, NATIONAL - LEGISLATION

- May 12 Arizona special session enacts laws on tire theft, speed limits, health control.
- May 5 Health, welfare measures enacted by 11 state war legislatures meeting this year.
- Apr. 7 Mississippi, S. Carolina war laws govern labor, tire theft, prostitution control.
- July 11 New York codifies much of war power legislation in omnibus statute.
- Apr. 23 Pennsylvania special session adopts score of war measures.
- Apr. 15 Rent control, tire theft, salary "bonuses" covered in Virginia war legislation.
- Apr. 27 Tire theft laws adopted by 7 states this year; sabotage laws by 5.
- Feb. 3 War measures enacted by special legislative sessions of three states.

EARMARKING OF REVENUES

- Jan. 29 Nine states use tax on "airplane" gasoline to develop aeronautics.

ELECTIONS

- Nov. 23 Voters defeat old age pension increases, approve legislator pay raises.

ELECTIONS - CORRUPT PRACTICES - LEGISLATION

- Feb. 6 State laws on corrupt voting practices show varied stringency.

ELECTIONS - PERSONNEL

- Oct. 24 St. Paul draws up specifications for election officials.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS - MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

- May 30 Cleveland assumes ownership, operation of \$40,000,000 street railway system.

ELECTRIC UTILITIES - MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

- Apr. 16 Kentucky gives all local governments right to own electric systems, contract with TVA.

EMPLOYMENT

- Oct. 19 Longtime relief clients hunt jobs under Baltimore morale-building program.

EMPLOYMENT - STABILIZATION

- July 14 Minnesota highway employes put under income stabilization plan.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, GOVERNMENT - PERSONNEL

- Mar. 24 State policies vary on "federalized" employment service personnel.

FARM LABOR

- Aug. 8 Washington state employes register as harvest hands.

FEE SYSTEM

- Apr. 4 Fee system for sheriff pay abolished in Virginia.

FINGERPRINTS

- Jan. 31 Lansing to thumbprint used tire sellers.

FIRE PREVENTION

Aug. 29 Fire patrols cruise Texas city in prevention, protection service.

FIRE PROTECTION - OUTSIDE SERVICE

Feb. 11 Intermunicipal fire protection plans useful as wartime measure.

FIRE PROTECTION, RURAL

Dec. 10 County-wide system of fire cisterns will protect rural villages in Wisconsin county.

Oct. 2 War stimulates rural fire protection action in Oregon.

FIREWORKS - LEGISLATION

June 29 More states add fireworks control for 1942 fourth.

FISCAL YEAR

Jan. 21 Three more states adopt "uniform" fiscal year.

FISHING INDUSTRY - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

May 19 Way cleared for operation of Atlantic states marine fisheries compact.

FLAGS

Aug. 27 50 cities fly official municipal banners.

FORESTS - WISCONSIN

Nov. 6 Wisconsin sets up program to safeguard forests from wartime exploitation.

FUND RAISING

June 2 Alabama adopts "war chest" plan for fund raising.

July 13 War appeals review boards set up in many cities to safeguard contributors' interests.

FUND RAISING - ORDINANCES

July 7 Cities adopt ordinances to control fund solicitation.

FUNDS, GOVERNMENT

Aug. 11 Cities in eight states permitted to build reserve funds for future use.

Oct. 31 Massachusetts added to states providing for municipal cash reserves.

Jan. 26 State, local governments invest in defense bonds in increasing numbers.

Feb. 2 States with surplus cash pay debts, put aside funds for post-war projects.

FUNDS, GOVERNMENT - CUSTODY

Feb. 20 45 states relieve public officials from personal liability for banked funds.

Feb. 13 State policies vary on handling "over" and "short."

GASOLINE TAX

Jan. 29 Nine states use tax on "airplane" gasoline to develop aeronautics.

Nov. 10 State gasoline tax collections hit new low in September.

Sept. 10 State motor fuel tax collections continue decline started in March.

GASOLINE TAX (CONTINUED)

- Sept. 24 Three states enact tax laws on motor fuel bought by out-of-state purchasers.
- July 20 First of two stories based on a report by the Federation of tax administrators on motor fuel tax revenues and effect of the war on them.
- July 21 Second of two stories based on a report of the Federation of tax administrators on effect of the war on 1942 motor fuel tax revenues.

GOVERNMENT - COSTS

- Aug. 3 34 per cent rise in total federal, state, local expenditures 1938-41.

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

- Sept. 11 First of two stories on units of government in the United States, based on a study published today by PAS.
- Sept. 12 Second of two stories on units of government in the United States, based on a study published today by PAS.

GOVERNORS - POWERS

- Jan. 5 Governors have broad war powers under new, old legislation.
- Feb. 10 Governors of Massachusetts, Maine given broad "war" powers by legislatures.

HANDICAPPED - REHABILITATION

- Aug. 25 Connecticut clinics make handicapped ready for war jobs.
- Dec. 21 Vocational guidance plus manpower needs aids physically handicapped, jobless.

HOLIDAYS

- June 10 Holiday observance put aside in some states for duration of the war.

HOMES UTILIZATION SERVICE

- Dec. 8 Niagara Falls, Rome, N. Y., conduct campaigns to house war industry workers.

HOUSING - ASSOCIATIONS

- Dec. 4 Citizen housing agencies join in wartime activities.

HOUSING - FINANCE

- Nov. 16 Public housing bonds attract private investors.

HOUSING - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

- Sept. 10 Six Arizona cities cooperate on housing.

HOUSING, WARTIME

- Oct. 14 Detroit safeguards zoning control while providing for roomers in residence districts.
- Apr. 18 Oregon communities, citizens cooperate to build trailer-house camp.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT - TENANT ACTIVITIES

- Aug. 22 Housing project housewives embark on group canning program.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT - TENANT RELATIONS

Dec. 12 Tenants' opinions guide architects in designing new war housing project.

HOUSING PROJECTS - COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Apr. 2 Cleveland public housing projects operate preschools for tenant children.

Dec. 26 San Diego war housing project sets up USO for industrial workers.

INCOME TAX

July 28 State income tax collections hitting record highs.

INCOMES

Sept. 1 Individual incomes rise 30 per cent in pre-war to war period.

INSURANCE, AUTOMOBILE - LEGISLATION

Jan. 8 Stringent financial responsibility law may curb irresponsible drivers in New York.

INSURANCE, FIRE - RATE MAKING

June 5 Fire insurance rates reduced in 13 cities by 1941 re-classing.

INSURANCE, HEALTH - LEGISLATION

July 16 Rhode Island first state to provide sickness insurance for workers.

INSURANCE, MUNICIPAL

Apr. 25 Detroit finds self-insurance saves city \$70,000 in 18 months.

Dec. 7 Fire insurance rates reduced on municipal property in seven states.

Oct. 1 Kansas City triples insurance protection at lower cost.

Sept. 26 Yonkers reduces fire insurance cost 26 per cent.

INSURANCE, STATE

Feb. 18 Many states self-insure property, survey shows.

INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT - BENEFITS

Mar. 3 Michigan special session raises unemployment benefits to \$20 weekly for 20 weeks.

INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT - ELIGIBILITY

Apr. 18 Jobless in Michigan to retain unemployment compensation benefits as farm hands.

INSURANCE, WAR RISK

Aug. 10 Coast cities first to buy federal war risk insurance.

June 6 Owners of buildings used for air raid shelters not liable for injuries.

INTERMUNICIPAL RELATIONS

Feb. 5 Joint-service plan suggested for cities in defense industry areas.

INTERVIEWING

Jan. 31 California personnel department hires stenographers in joint interviews.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONS, LEGISLATIVE

Oct. 29 Legislative problems under study by special committees in many states.

JUNIOR POLICE

Mar. 11 Junior police corps plays important role in Wilmette civilian defense.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Dec. 16 Juvenile delinquency, child neglect increases in New York war industry areas.

LABOR AND DEFENSE - GREAT BRITAIN

Nov. 12-14 Three stories based on a report written by Eric H. Biddle.

LAND USE

Sept. 8 "Land use clinics" help Michigan cities plan use of tax-reverted properties.

LAW DEPARTMENTS

May 16 Chicago municipal law department shows advantages of modernization.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Jan. 20 Cities, states, federal government plan strict punishment for tire thieves.

Jan. 31 Lansing to thumbprint used tire sellers.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Aug. 24 Cities set up rules for granting employe-leaves for war jobs.

LEGISLATION

Jan. 12 War measures bulk large in state legislative sessions now convening.

LEGISLATION - RHODE ISLAND

June 25 Rhode Island's 1942 war legislation covers emergency powers, housing, absentee voting.

LEGISLATURES - APPORTIONMENT

Mar. 18 Pennsylvania reapportions seats in Congress.

LIQUOR - TAXATION

Nov. 27 State liquor tax revenues show large increase this year.

MARRIAGE - LEGISLATION

Oct. 26 "Marriage-wait" laws relaxed in many states to accommodate wartime romances.

MEDICAL PRACTICE - REGULATION

July 9 Illinois admits foreign-trained physicians to state medical board examination.

MEDICAL SERVICE - GROUP PLAN

Dec. 5 Columbus housing authority has share-the-doctor plan.

Dec. 5 Public housing tenants join pre-pay plan for medical care.

MEDICAL SERVICE, RURAL

Aug. 28 Farm families offered medical-care "insurance" under experimental program.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING

Dec. 31 Regional planning gains impetus in 1942.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING - DETROIT

May 26 Ten cities in Detroit defense area join in regional planning.

MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

Apr. 9 Microfilm used by government departments to reduce storage space for records.

MILITARY SERVICE - CIVIL RELIEF

Dec. 19 Women, men in uniform given reduced bus, streetcar fares in Milwaukee.

MOTOR BUSES - MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

July 18 West coast cities go into transportation business.

MOTOR CARRIERS - LICENSES

June 27 Michigan trucks to bear stencilled licenses.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Apr. 28 Assessors face need of substitutes for automobiles in field work.

Feb. 4 Cities plan tire conservation for automobiles used in city work.

Nov. 30 Eight ways to reduce mileage of city trucks, automobiles listed.

Apr. 20 Michigan pools use of state-owned cars for war conservation.

June 8 New Hampshire, state employes, cooperate in setting up automotive pool.

July 29 New York state to take one-third state-owned vehicles off roads.

Apr. 11 State tax agencies organize field services to meet tire shortage.

MOTOR VEHICLES - INSPECTION

Oct. 5 States with automobile inspection laws to continue check-ups.

MOTOR VEHICLES - LICENSES

Aug. 20 Metal strips, windshield stickers to serve as 1943 auto licenses.

Jan. 3 Two states act to reduce low license number requests.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

May 18 Declining revenues, rising costs present financial problems to nation's cities.

Jan. 13 Municipalities improve debt stand, budgeting in 1941.

Dec. 14 War-brought fiscal problems causing municipal officials their greatest worry.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE - ADMINISTRATION - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Nov. 19 Kansas City revises finance setup.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND DEFENSE

Aug. 19 Cities practice economies to meet effects of war.

July 27 City budgets rise, revenues decline, with wartime conditions.

Feb. 12 Wartime fiscal policy recommended for cities.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

- Nov. 26 What American cities are doing.
- Dec. 24 What American cities are doing.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - COSTS

- Nov. 4 War brings greater efficiency in operation of municipal governments.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - EXHIBITS

- Mar. 14 Forty thousand Kansas Citians attend "municipal show."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - MANAGER PLAN

- Nov. 28 City manager plan adopted for first time in Alabama, Wyoming.
- May 1 521 cities in U.S. operate under city manager form of government.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - MANAGER PLAN - TEXAS

- Sept. 25 Houston gets city manager in January, 1943.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT - REPORTING

- Feb. 24 Cities account to taxpayers by formal, informal reports.

MUNICIPAL LAND

- Sept. 8 "Land use clinics" help Michigan cities plan use of tax-reverted properties.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY

- May 22 Small claims against Lynchburg settled instead of brought to suit.

MUSEUMS

- Apr. 3 Seventy per cent of large cities help support art museums.

MUSIC, MUNICIPAL

- Sept. 4 Boulder features music in recreation program.

NOISE

- Aug. 15 Central complaint bureau may help in correcting noise nuisance.
- Nov. 28 Michigan campaigns against noise to promote war production.

NOISE - ORDINANCES

- Sept. 30 Three steps necessary for effective noise abatement program.

OLD AGE - INSTITUTIONAL CARE

- June 20 Unused CCC camp provides haven for homeless men in Maine.

PARKING METERS

- Aug. 12 Parking meter revenues hit by gasoline, tire rationing.
- Mar. 31 Sixty per cent increase in cities using parking meters, survey shows.
- Feb. 28 Two New York communities use new type parking meters.

PARKING SPACES

- Apr. 10 Beverly Hills plans rear lot parking in business area.
- Mar. 16 Municipal parking lots now found in one out of every five cities.

PARKS

- May 6 "Park-school" plan helps reduce Glencoe's annual bill for vandalism.

PARKS, COUNTY

Jan. 24 County park maintenance saves money for Wisconsin municipalities.

PAROLE - LEGISLATION

Mar. 30 Prisoner release plan for army, farm duty features Kentucky war legislation.

PEDESTRIANS

June 24 Detroit, Milwaukee attack pedestrian safety problem.
Mar. 28 Pedestrian walk helps Texas city solve defense traffic problem.

PENSIONS

Mar. 20 Local, state employes under retirement systems on increase.

PERFORMANCE TESTS

June 27 Phonograph tests for stenographers gain in use.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

Aug. 17 Civil service agencies take steps to overcome wartime personnel shortages.
Jan. 28 Public personnel administration adjusted to meet wartime demands.
Dec. 26 Six counties added to merit system roster.
Sept. 2 State, local governments lose key personnel mainly to armed forces, survey shows.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - APPLICATIONS

June 19 Standardized application form simplifies use of personnel master file.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - APPOINTMENT - LIMITED TERM

Nov. 17 Detroit makes "war service" appointments to civil service jobs.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - EMPLOYEE FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Dec. 25 Employee health programs given emphasis in two federal agencies.
Dec. 12 Vitamin pills keep Schenectady city employes on the job.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - EXAMINATIONS

July 17 California personnel agencies try time-saver in testing typists, stenographers.
June 6 Indiana plans evening civil service examinations.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - EXHIBITS

Feb. 27 Civil service agencies of 2 cities present exhibits at expositions.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - LEGISLATION

Apr. 29 20 states now have state civil service laws.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - MILITARY SERVICE

Oct. 17 Los Angeles gives 30 days' pay to employes entering armed forces.
Mar. 19 Municipal policies vary on service leaves for mayors; other elected officials.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - NEW YORK (STATE)

Aug. 8 New York counties complete choice of civil service systems.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PAY PLANS

- July 14 Minnesota highway employes put under income stabilization plan.
- Aug. 26 State practices vary in evaluating maintenance "pay" of employes.
- Apr. 4 Two-thirds of nation's cities raised employe pay in 1941.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PAY PLANS - ADJUSTMENT

- Mar. 23 Three states increase pay of lower-income employes.
- Oct. 22 Whitefish Bay, Wis., employes paid cost-of-living bonus.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

- Sept. 19 New Des Moines ordinance requires physical examination of new laborers.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - PLACEMENT

- Jan. 22 Eastern civil service agencies place extra "eligibles" on emergency jobs.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - RECRUITING

- Feb. 25 Detroit checks "extra" skills of municipal employes.
- July 25 Sacramento warns police job seekers to think twice before applying.
- Oct. 20 State, local governments hire married women, relax age limits to obtain workers.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

- Dec. 3 Federal employes given "exit" interviews on leaving jobs.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - TURNOVER

- June 26 Many employes leave city hall for civilian jobs, California survey shows.

PLANNING AND DEFENSE

- Apr. 8 Planning agencies found in 75 per cent of cities over 25,000 as war effort aids.

PLUMBING - REGULATION

- Feb. 19 Cities can apply new federal plumbing standards, report shows.

POLICE - COSTS

- Apr. 22 Police costs, coverage show slight increase for cities.

POLICE - EMERGENCY DUTY

- May 27 56 Phoenix business, professional men chosen by police department as "special" corps.
- July 15 Mississippi mobilizes traveling salesmen as auxiliary of state highway safety patrol.

POLICE - EMERGENCY DUTY - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

- Sept. 14 Mutual police aid plan adopted by 12 cities for war emergency protection.

POLICE - EMERGENCY DUTY - ORDINANCES

- Mar. 13 New Los Angeles ordinances define status of air raid wardens, auxiliary police.

POLICE - RECORDS

- Aug. 21 Police records system guide in planning emergency operations.

POLICE, STATE

July 15 Mississippi mobilizes traveling salesmen as auxiliary of state highway safety patrol.

POLICE, STATE - EQUIPMENT

Sept. 23 16-ton police laboratory helps Illinois authorities fight crime.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS - RADIO

Mar. 9 Police radio binds cities for wartime cooperation.
 Feb. 14 Providence enlists "ham" radio operators as emergency police.
 Sept. 18 Radio equipped foot patrol, mobile police radio unit developed.
 May 15 Santa Monica police department gets mobile police radio transmitter.

POLICE DOGS

Nov. 7 Watchdog reduces cost of waterworks protection.

PRIORITIES, INDUSTRIAL

Apr. 1 Cities advised to suspend building codes for duration of war.

PROPERTY - ASSESSED VALUATION

May 4 Property tax assessments may decline, tax rates rise by 1943.

PROPERTY TAXES

Sept. 5 Three states show increase in property tax collections.

PROSTITUTION - LEGISLATION

Aug. 18 All 48 states have laws designed to curb prostitution, its exploiters.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - BALTIMORE

Oct. 19 Longtime relief clients hunt jobs under Baltimore morale-building program.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - FINANCE

July 6 State, local share of relief financing varies from state to state.

PUBLIC HEALTH - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Nov. 11 City-county health work consolidated in Louisville.
 July 23 Eau Claire reports on Wisconsin's first city-county health department.

PUBLIC LIABILITY

May 14 Injury-pay for civilian defense workers under debate as state responsibility.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS - APPOINTMENT

May 2 Cities elect treasurers, clerks; appoint most other administrative officers.

PUBLIC OPINION

Oct. 9 Public opinion poll to help form governmental policy in Kansas City.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

May 9 Montclair polls taxpayers to decide about municipal services.

PUBLIC WELFARE - ACCOUNTING

July 8 Report suggests welfare agencies alter way of showing management costs for fair picture.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND DEFENSE

June 4 Baltimore welfare department takes on war duties.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND DEFENSE - LEGISLATION

July 31 New York's municipal welfare departments assigned "war duty" under 1942 law.

PUBLIC WORKS - PLANNING

May 20 New York provides for state post-war planning programs.
Oct. 24 Wisconsin sets up public works planning aid for localities.

PUBLIC WORKS AND DEFENSE

Feb. 7 New York City organizes public works emergency unit.

PURCHASING

May 25 Arkansas, Virginia move for purchasing control to meet wartime fiscal problems.
Oct. 10 "Priorities chief" handles all city war orders in Louisville.

PURCHASING - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Aug. 22 New York municipalities to join state in mass purchase of supplies.

RAILROADS - MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Oct. 10 Trainless railroad brings \$1,250,000 or more yearly to Cincinnati.

RATIONING

Dec. 29 Five states ration liquor.
Nov. 18 Gasoline rationing not hampering municipal public works activities, survey shows.
Nov. 2 Speed-check systems make it tough for speeders to get new tires.

REAL PROPERTY, MUNICIPAL

Oct. 7 Municipal real estate office useful in handling tax-reverted lands.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANNING

June 17 Ideas for post-war rebuilding of cities presented.
Oct. 21 Massachusetts plans for control of land redevelopment in case of bombing.

RECREATION - COSTS

Sept. 7 Recreation programs cost cities \$30,000,000 in 1941; expenditures rising.

RECREATION AND DEFENSE

June 15 Municipalities expand park, recreational programs to meet wartime demands.

RECREATION CENTERS

Oct. 10 Virginia town turns old estate into community center.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

July 25 Richmond clocks refuse collections.

REGIONAL PLANNING

Dec. 31 Regional planning gains impetus in 1942.

RENT

Oct. 27 Higher rents bring public housing projects close to "self support."

RENT - ORDINANCES

Feb. 25 Baltimore's new rent law aid to low-income families.

REVENUES, NON-TAX

Aug. 12 Parking meter revenues hit by gasoline, tire rationing.

Aug. 29 San Diego taps six new revenue sources to meet rising budget.

SALARIES - FIREMEN

Apr. 30 Training programs for firemen reached new high in 1941: salaries increased.

SALARIES - PUBLIC WORKS

Dec. 23 Wage increase trend shown for city refuse collectors, street cleaners.

SALES TAX

Mar. 12 Eight states make special rulings on taxation of tire retreading.

June 30 State sales tax collections now levelling off, study shows.

SALES TAX - LOUISIANA

Oct. 13 Louisiana revives sales tax as war emergency levy.

SALVAGE (WASTE, ETC.)

Sept. 21 Michigan City profits from war-scrap salvage, cuts refuse disposal costs.

Mar. 21 Milwaukee bicyclists to turn in license plates for scrap.

Nov. 18 Road magnet turns in scrap collection.

Nov. 20 Salvage pays civilian defense costs of Wilmette, Ill.

Feb. 7 Three states arrange for scrap collections of 1941 auto license plates.

Nov. 21 Vermont's 1943 auto license plates made of salvaged tin cans.

SALVAGE (WASTE, ETC.) - CANADA

Mar. 28 Toronto constructs ash screening plant to reclaim steel from tin cans.

SCHOOL BUILDING

Oct. 8 Minneapolis closes 16 schools to save money, house students in more modern buildings.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

July 4 Seattle selling penny milk in public playgrounds.

SECURITIES - REGULATION

Aug. 5 State-federal cooperation on securities investigation protects investor.

SETTLEMENT - LEGISLATION

Sept. 28 War manpower recruitment hampered by present state settlement laws.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Sept. 9 18 cities cooperate with neighbor communities in sewage disposal.

SEWER RENTALS

Apr. 24 Sewer rental charges levied by 185 cities.

SHARED TAXES

Jan. 27 Nation's largest cities rely increasingly on shared taxes since 1929.

SHERIFF

Apr. 4 Fee system for sheriff pay abolished in Virginia.

SMALL LOANS - LEGISLATION

Jan. 15 Four states enact new, strengthen old small loan laws.
Sept. 3 Small loan legislation enacted by three states in 1942.

SNOW REMOVAL

Mar. 6 Snow melter gets 2d winter's trial at Pittsburgh airport.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGES

Mar. 21 Rhode Island sets up central index on relief clients.

STATE SUPERVISION OF LOCAL FINANCE

Jan. 2 40 states supervise local accounting practice, survey shows.
Jan. 9 45 states audit local accounts, improve city "bookkeeping."
Aug. 7 State control of local debt first step toward uniform finance code in New York.
Jan. 16 State supervision of local budgets takes two approaches, study shows.
Jan. 23 State supervision of local debt shows both narrow and wide scope.
Jan. 30 State systems of local finance reporting need improvement.

STREET RAILROADS - TRACK REMOVAL

Jan. 14 Pennsylvania cities dig up abandoned street car rails for defense.
Feb. 21 Three cities added to list salvaging abandoned streetcar rails for defense.

STUDENTS - EMPLOYMENT

June 9 Washington state marshals high school students to work in harvest fields.

TAX ABANDONED LANDS

Feb. 17 St. Paul expands city services through tax-reverted land-use plan.

TAX COLLECTION

Dec. 17 Cities "collect" for many employe obligations through payroll deductions.
Dec. 29 Illinois county collects 99.84 per cent of real estate, personal property taxes.
June 23 Tax moratoriums lose money for Schenectady, study shows.

TAX COLLECTION - CALIFORNIA

July 10 "Reminder" notices help California city keep tax delinquencies down.

TAX COLLECTION - CAMPAIGNS

Feb. 28 Denver city, county break all tax collection records for 1941.

TAX COLLECTION DEVICES

Feb. 14 Colorado collects sales tax with fibre tokens.
 Sept. 5 Detroit authorizes bank to collect taxes.
 Apr. 11 Four states use substitutes for metal sales tax tokens.
 May 9 Ohio churches, charities gain \$1,200,000 in "used" tax stamp trade with state.
 July 4 Oregon to use decalcomania stickers for 1943 auto licenses.
 Apr. 6 Tax-exempt gasoline dyed in 4 states, Canada.

TAX DELINQUENT LAND

Sept. 17 City plan commission given authority to determine use of city-owned property.
 Aug. 6 Planned public ownership advocated to solve tax-abandoned land problems.
 Sept. 29 Tax delinquent land joint problem for finance officers, city planners.

TAX EXEMPTION

Oct. 30 State, local governments consider revising tax-exemption policies.
 May 15 Two states aid car dealers.

TAX REVIEW

July 2 Nine states now operate special tax appeal agencies.

TAX ROLLS

June 13 Check of property tax rolls with sales tax returns adds revenue in Ohio.

TAX SALES

May 8 Cities follow various methods to "realize" on tax-foreclosed land.
 Mar. 14 St. Louis to give real estate brokers commissions on delinquent land sales.
 July 18 Tax delinquent land sales continue in Michigan; 12,500 acres returned to tax rolls.

TAXATION

Nov. 24 Municipal tax collection prospects "good" this year.
 Oct. 15 1942 state tax collections show wartime influence.
 May 11 State income, sales tax collections rise; gasoline tax revenues falter.
 Mar. 10 State tax pattern remains same though revenues climb.
 Jan. 1 State taxes show little change in last biennium.
 Jan. 6 States to see increase in tax revenues 1941-42.
 Nov. 3 War economy increases federal tax collections nearly 75 per cent for 1942 fiscal year.

TAXATION - CANADA

Dec. 1 Canada financing one-half wartime budget by taxes.

TAXATION - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

June 3 \$2,500,000,000 in tax revenues transferred between government levels in 1941.

TAXATION - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS - CANADA

Mar. 5 Canadian government takes over collection of all income, corporate taxes.

TAXATION - LEGAL ASPECTS

Aug. 6 U.S. Supreme court continues policy of wide latitude in favor of state tax powers.

TOBACCO TAX

June 1 State revenues from tobacco taxes show rise.

Nov. 21 Tobacco taxes increase 761 per cent in 10 years.

TRAFFIC - REGULATION

Jan. 3 Baltimore adopts wartime traffic program.

Nov. 2 Speed-check systems make it tough for speeders to get new tires.

TRAFFIC - REGULATION - PENNSYLVANIA

Mar. 24 Engineering, planning attack necessary in solving traffic problems, Johnstown says.

TRAFFIC AND DEFENSE

Sept. 19 Dim-out driving brings study of traffic marking and vehicle lighting.

Apr. 13 Lynchburg prepares in advance for movement of military convoys through city.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION

Feb. 16 Cities experimenting to solve municipal war transportation problems.

Nov. 25 State-wide staggered hours plan relieves traffic congestion, cuts travel time.

TRAFFIC DEVICES

May 23 Roadside reflector buttons cut highway toll 20-25 per cent.

TRAFFIC LINES

Mar. 6 Michigan to extend use of reflecting traffic paint.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Sept. 26 Chicago replaces flicker traffic signs with bead reflectors.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Feb. 14 Cities turn to non-metal traffic signs.

Dec. 30 St. Paul gets suggestions for traffic sign improvements.

TRAILERS

Apr. 18 Oregon communities, citizens cooperate to build trailer-house camp.

TRAILERS - ORDINANCES

Dec. 22 California ordinances prevent "shacktown" developments.

TRAINING

Oct. 23 New civil service workers oriented for jobs.

TRAINING - CIVIL DEFENSE

July 24 New York centralizes war training under new state "office."

TRAINING - FINANCE

June 11 Kentucky summer school on state fiscal administration grows from informal seminars.

TRAINING - FIRE

Apr. 30 Training programs for firemen reached new high in 1941: salaries increased.

TRAINING - POLICE

May 27 56 Phoenix business, professional men chosen by police department as "special" corps.

TRAINING - TRAFFIC

June 13 300 Indianapolis high school youths train at summer camp for safety patrol duties.

TRANSPORTATION AND DEFENSE

Oct. 6 Auto pool halves state travel costs first month of operation.

Aug. 15 Kansas City sets up own office of wartime transportation.

Oct. 12 Mass transportation problem in cities grows with extended rationing.

Oct. 31 Massachusetts car owners may charge passenger-fees.

June 22 "Share-a-ride" plans help solve transportation problems, conserve gas, tires.

VENEREAL DISEASES - LEGAL ASPECTS

July 30 Little Rock ordinances to control venereal disease through quarantine upheld.

VOTING, ABSENT - LEGISLATION

Apr. 21 Absentee voting by service men now permitted in 45 states.

WAR - TAXATION

May 7 Government relies on income, excess profits taxes to finance war.

WAR RELIEF

June 2 Alabama adopts "war chest" plan for fund raising.

Apr. 25 Oakland sets up board to pass on war relief appeals.

WATER SUPPLY - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Dec. 11 Mutual aid plan protects water supply systems of New York, other communities.

WATER SUPPLY AND DEFENSE

May 23 Illinois cities to form statewide water emergency corps.

May 2 New Jersey state water authority will aid cities in emergency.

Aug. 14 Philadelphia cuts consumption of war-vital water 65,000,000 gallons a day.

WEEDS

Jan. 10 Houston expands office of "weed inspection."

WEEDS - ORDINANCES

July 3 Two largest cities enact weed control laws.

WOMEN AND DEFENSE

May 29 Chicago park district hires women "service-guards" for police force.

WOMEN AND DEFENSE

Aug. 13 Detroit, Seattle register women for possible war production work.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION - LEGISLATION - RHODE ISLAND

July 16 Rhode Island first state to provide sickness insurance for workers.

ZONING - DETROIT

Oct. 14 Detroit safeguards zoning control while providing for roomers in residence districts.

5- 102 [Governors - Powers PC]

Governors Have Broad War Powers Under New, Old Legislation

Armed with emergency war powers granted recently by their legislatures or by state statutes of 1917 still in force, most of the 48 governors are prepared for speedy mobilization of military and civilian resources of their states, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

So broad are the governors' powers, according to the Council, that it seems unlikely states will have to enact the mass of legislation found necessary during the first World War. For this reason, special sessions of the states in 1942---an off-legislative year---may be less numerous than anticipated.

The governors' war emergency powers, in addition to complete supervision of state defense councils, cover a wide range of subjects, from organizing state guards to controlling oil supplies. Twenty-seven states adopted state guard acts in 1940-1941, and in 26 of them the governor has authority to dispatch the guard in response to calls for help from neighboring governors.

In two states---Massachusetts and New Jersey---governors last year were authorized to undertake unusually wide wartime mobilization of state resources, according to the survey. The governor of Massachusetts is permitted to "take any measures which he may deem proper to carry into effect any request of the President of the United States for action looking to the national defense or to the public safety." Massachusetts last year also reenacted a 1917 statute authorizing the governor to take possession of any equipment and supplies in the state for service of the state or country. This act further permits the governor to seize, sell or distribute gratuitously cattle, poultry, provisions, fuel, gasoline and other materials to inhabitants of the state.

The New Jersey act, approved late last month, directs the governor to render the United States in the present crisis any assistance within the power of the state.

(MORE)

To accomplish this, he may organize and employ any and all resources within the state, whether men, properties or instrumentalities, and is directed to exercise any or all power convenient or necessary in his judgment to give such assistance.

Nine other states, under 1917 statutes, give the governor power to organize all of the state's resources. These states are Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Practically every state constitution provides the governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the militia and volunteer forces of the state, the Council survey showed. Twelve states have provided specifically by statute for the declaration of a state of martial law by the governor.

In 12 states also the governor can appoint special police to guard strategic areas. Nebraska and New York give their governors particularly wide powers in the use of county or municipal officers to enforce criminal laws, it was pointed out.

Broad powers to deal with strikes in coal mines and public utilities have been given the governor of North Dakota, while in Connecticut the governor can suspend operation of hour restrictions upon the labor of minors and women during the emergency.

Statutes of nine states---Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Washington---grant their governors power to acquire land or other property for military use by condemnation, lease or purchase. The statutes further authorize the governors to lease such land to the United States for defense purposes at a nominal consideration.

Five states have made advance preparation for emergency financial demands resulting from outbreak of war. Arkansas, Florida and Wyoming provide for the use of a "governor's fund" in times of emergency. Nebraska has authorized its governor to increase state department expenditures where essential, and West Virginia has authorized the governor to purchase special equipment for emergency use.

Among other emergency powers granted the governors are: Massachusetts---to order air raid protection and blackouts; Maryland---to draft civilians for employment; Colorado---to close highways; Florida---to establish priorities on oils, coal and other commodities.

Few of the coast states permit the governors to move state capitals, it was pointed out. The grant of power allowing the governor to summon the legislature into meeting elsewhere than its regular seat is provided only in Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

which state, he may organize and employ any and all resources within the state.

It is necessary in the judgment to give such assistance.
None other states, under this statute, give the governor power to organize

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Practically every state constitution provides the governor with the

power to call out the militia and volunteer forces of the state, the governor

may also, in some states, have the power to call out the militia for the purpose of

of military law by the governor.

In 14 states also the governor has special powers as to the militia.

Hampshire and New York have their governor particularly powers as to the

power to call out the militia for the purpose of military law by the governor.

These powers to call out the militia in some states and provide for the

the governor of North Carolina, while in Pennsylvania the governor can

organize of his own resources in the event of riot and insurrection.

Statutes of nine states, namely, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,

Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota,

and Wisconsin, grant their governor power to

call out the militia for military law by the governor, in some of these

states further authorize the governor to call out the militia for the

purpose of military law by the governor.

Five states have the power to call out the militia for emergency purposes

from outside of the state, Arkansas, Illinois and Wisconsin provide for the

power to call out the militia in times of emergency. Wisconsin has authorized the governor to

the governor to purchase special equipment for emergency use.

Among other emergency powers granted the governor are the power to

to close highways; to order the establishment of a state police

law of the state to provide for the governor to call out the militia

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the governor is provided only in Arkansas, Connecticut,

Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,

States To See Increase In Tax Revenues 1941-42

Preliminary reports from seven states on their 1941-42 tax collections indicate appreciable increases in tax revenues for the states in general during the present fiscal year, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The reports, from Oklahoma, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Arizona, Kentucky and Georgia, show rises of 18 to 33 per cent over revenues collected last year.

In the first five months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, the Oklahoma Tax Commission collected \$26,600,000---a 33 per cent rise above collections during the same period last year. November receipts were 22 per cent higher than in November, 1940.

The Tennessee Department of Finance and Taxation reported tax collections totaled \$20,600,000 in the five months beginning July 1, 1941---an increase of 18 per cent over 1940. November returns were 40 per cent above those of November, 1940.

Michigan received \$28,800,000 in sales and use taxes from July 1 to Oct. 31 of this year, collections increasing 30 per cent over those of 1940. The October collections also were 30 per cent over those of October, 1940.

Missouri sales tax revenues for November gained 20 per cent over those of last year, climbing to \$2,600,000. In Arizona, the Sales Tax Division collected \$24,800,000 in November, 6 per cent more than the preceding month, and 25 per cent more than in November, 1940.

Increased tax yields were in sight for Kentucky, when general fund income for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1941, was estimated at \$29,900,000, compared with \$29,400,000 for the previous year.

Taxes received by Georgia by the end of this fiscal year will amount to at least \$55,000,000---more than \$2,500,000 above collections for 1940-41, according to the state revenue commissioner.

For the 1940-1941 fiscal year, completed July 1, 1941, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has just released estimates that would indicate total state tax collections of \$4,451,000,000.

1 City planning Summary

Tri-City Planning Project Enlists Three Levels Of Government

A three-city planning project to demonstrate results which can be obtained when local, state and federal governments go to work on city planning is under way with headquarters in Johnson City, Tenn., the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

Bristol, which straddles the Tennessee-Virginia state line and has two governments, and Kingsport are the other cities in the project. All three are "urban units"---that is, not dominated by a big city nearby, yet concerned with the typical problems of a city. Individually they could not afford to finance full-time city planning.

Main object of the planning experiment, set up by the Federal Housing Administration as a pilot case, is to develop a simple, inexpensive procedure for municipal programs of land-use protection and guidance in real property development. The FHA is interested in discovering social and economic factors which make a city "safe" for small-home investors.

Cooperating with technical assistance are the Tennessee State Planning Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The cities are represented by planning commissions made up of citizens. The municipalities supply office space, equipment and supplies and some of the clerical help. All work done in the Johnson City headquarters is channeled through the city commissions to departments of the cooperating city governments.

The three cities now are undergoing analysis of their economic bases in terms of manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade and agricultural production. Maps showing major uses of the land and population settlement patterns are being made. The administrative machinery of the local governments also is being studied, and an over-all survey of public and private welfare, agency by agency, is under way.

Initial surveys and plans will take about two years to complete. Among questions it is hoped they will answer are: What arrangements do modern conditions make necessary in the spacing of land and buildings and the streets which serve them? How many families can live comfortably and economically in a city block or in a neighborhood? Why do the most desirable portions of a city often become blighted and cost the most to maintain? Where should parking places, playgrounds, schools and public buildings be located? Which of the cities' industries will grow, which are permanent, which will probably decline, and what effect will these trends have on the income of the people?

Beginning early in 1942, the public will be called in through study groups to become more closely acquainted with progress of the project since it was started in May, 1941. Topographical models of the three cities now are being built for the study groups by NYA employees.

Insurance. Automobile - Legislation

Stringent Financial Responsibility Law May Curb Irresponsible Drivers In New York

New York's financial responsibility law for motorists went into effect Jan. 1, and motor vehicle administrators will study its operation this year to see if it achieves its purpose---curbing the financially irresponsible driver.

Feature of the law, which requires that all motor vehicle accidents be reported to the state Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, is this:

Participants in an accident involving damage to property in excess of \$25, or personal injury, must put up collateral with the commissioner for that accident in amounts not to exceed \$5,000 for injury or death to one person, \$10,000 for injury or death to more than one person, and \$1,000 for property damage.

Unless proof of financial responsibility is established by insurance policy, bond cash or securities the motor vehicle commissioner, upon report of an accident causing injury or property damage in excess of \$25, must suspend the license of the vehicle operator and the registration of owners of vehicles "in any manner involved" in the accident.

It was pointed out that New York's law requires proof of financial responsibility before court judgement is rendered in automobile accident cases, according to information to the American Municipal Association. In addition, operators and owners involved must provide proof of financial responsibility for the future.

The Association said the New York law was patterned after the New Hampshire law enacted in 1937. Except in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which has a compulsory insurance law covering bodily injury, financial responsibility laws of other states are not so strict as the New York statute.

In most other states the motorist is given a certain period of time after judgement has been rendered---usually 30 days---to take care of damages. If he has not paid up within this period, the motorist loses his driving privileges until he does make payment. Usually, also, he then must establish financial responsibility for the future.

* * *

THE ALBANY JOURNAL-COURIER, MAY 10, 1934

New York's financial responsibility law for highways was in effect May 1, and many people who have been waiting for it for some time are now able to get it.

It is a law which will enable the state to get the money it needs to build its highways.

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State supervision of local finance

45 States Audit Local Accounts, Improve City "Bookkeeping"

State auditing of local government accounts, practiced to some degree in 45 states, has brought about at least three benefits to municipal finance, according to a study issued by Public Administration Service.

Audits discover shortages and errors in use of public moneys frequently resulting from a misinterpretation of statutes. They also forestall illegal expenditures by finding administrative flaws and recommending constructive improvements. And they assist in determining trends in local finance on a state-wide basis, rather than according to unrelated localities.

NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the third of a series of stories on state supervision of local finance. Other stories appeared as News Bulletin releases for Sat., Dec. 27 and Fri., Jan. 2. Future stories will cover budgeting and debt supervision.

In addition, according to Dr. Wylie Kilpatrick, author of the study, "auditing is the pivot upon which other aspects of state supervision---budgeting, debt control, etc.---revolve."

Forty-three states for which figures were available spent a total of \$3,226,304 on local government audits in 1939, according to the study. Municipal revenue financed nearly two-thirds of this cost, state revenue the rest.

Coverage of all local governments is not complete in all the states which perform local audits, however. Although 40 states make auditing services available to counties, the audits are compulsory only in 36 states; and while 29 states will perform audits for cities, only 16 states make municipal audits compulsory. In other states optional audits are made at the discretion of the state or on petition of the local government.

As an example of savings accomplished by state audits, the study cited annual findings of illegal expenditures of public moneys in Indiana, which amount to almost a million dollars. Annual findings of such irregularities in Ohio averaged \$1,158,191 from 1924 to 1939 and annual recoveries averaged \$340,961.

In most states the local audits are made under direction of the state auditor or, in the western states, by the public examiner, the study showed. State supervision of private accountants whose audits satisfy the state requirements is gaining in popularity, however, and 15 states accept such private audits.

Nineteen of the state supervisory agencies have drafted audit schedules setting forth the nature of the audit, the tables to be prepared, and questions to be answered. In a majority of the states, however, the "audit content still needs definition," according to Dr. Kilpatrick.

Housing Project Tenants Form Own Defense Units

Tenants of large-scale housing projects will set up their own raid precaution organizations in addition to participating in other defense activities, reports to the National Association of Housing Officials indicated today.

In San Francisco maintenance staffs of the various projects are official air raid wardens for their areas. Social halls, kitchens and recreation rooms in the project community space have been made available to the San Francisco Defense Council. Women tenants will attend classes in first-aid, nutrition and home economics.

Hillside Homes, New York City, which had an air raid warden organization partially set up before the first bomb scare, is continuing its personnel training program. Knickerbocker Village project, also in New York City, is organizing 120 tenants for a 24-hour patrol of the project. The tenants' association is coordinating activities of all the clubs in the project useful for civilian defense.

The Brownsville, Tex., housing authority has issued blackout rules in two languages---English and Spanish---for tenants of its two housing projects. Maintenance superintendents of the projects are captains of the air wardens and project tenants will be assistants.

In Baltimore the housing authority is organizing 3,500 housing project tenants for defense by training volunteer air raid and fire wardens for service on the project and enrolling women tenants in the city Civilian Defense Council for knitting, sewing, conservation and first-aid.

* * *

Houston Expands Office Of "Weed Inspection"

Keeping the real estate in Houston, Tex., free from weeds, rubbish and stagnant puddles is the job of the newly established office of Real Property Sanitation Control set up by municipal ordinance, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The new department, which replaces the office of weed inspector, was created to step up corrective measures against insanitation, and at the same time work toward city beautification. As a subdivision of the city health department, it is charged with enforcing all city ordinances regulating sanitary conditions of public and private real estate.

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Tenants Form Own Defense Units

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Tenants will attend classes in first-aid, nutrition and other courses.

Albion House, New York City, which had an air raid warning organization
set up before the latest bomb scare, is conducting an extensive training
program for a 24-hour patrol of the project. The tenants' association is coordinating
all the work in the project useful for civilian defense.

The Brownsville, Tex., housing authority has issued blanket orders in two
projects for tenants of its two housing projects. Maintenance
staffs of the projects are organizing of the air raid units and project tenants

are assisting.

In Baltimore the housing authority is organizing 2,000 housing projects
for defense by training volunteers and providing them with service on the
and enrolling women tenants in the city Civilian Defense Council for kitchen
reservation and first-aid.

Woods Office in "Weed Inspection"

Keeping the real estate in Houston, Tex., free from weeds, rubbish and
other public is the job of the newly established office of Real Property Sanitation

The new department, which replaces the office of weed inspector, was created
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News Bulletin of

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Legislation

War Measures Bulk Large In State Legislative Sessions Now Convening

A war perspective will influence nearly every action by the eight state legislatures holding regular sessions in 1942, the Council of State Governments reported today. Civilian defense measures and appropriations to pay for them are foremost on the agenda for all legislatures, the Council said, although other problems such as legislative reapportionment, increased financial aid to schools and state reorganization will be considered.

While all the states face requests for large appropriations for defense and other use, and a probable decline in certain tax revenues, several at the same time find themselves with sizable surpluses from current revenues which have snowballed from the defense boom. In Virginia the legislature must consider how to dispose of an unobligated surplus of more than \$12,000,000 in the general fund. South Carolina and New York also report bulging state purses.

Four states convened for 1942 sessions the past week---Kentucky, Mississippi and Rhode Island on Jan. 6, and New York on Jan. 7. New Jersey and South Carolina will convene Jan. 13, and Virginia Jan. 14. Louisiana, the eighth state to meet in regular session this year, is scheduled to convene May 11. In special session are California and Illinois. Maine has a special scheduled to start Jan. 12.

War emergency legislation covering air raid precautions, fire defense, military traffic control, health and sanitation, and acceptance of federal grants by the states, prepared by representatives of the states with the aid of the Council of State Governments, will be considered where they are needed. Five other uniform defense bills relating to transfer of state guards across state boundaries, sabotage, control of explosives and other matters, which were adopted by many legislatures in 1941 sessions, also may be considered.

Such "localized" defense measures as permission to municipal housing authorities to engage in defense housing will be brought up in South Carolina. The New York legislature will consider a measure defining the rights of labor on increased working hours during the emergency, and the Virginia legislature will consider a proposal allowing cities to regulate speed zoning during the emergency.

Of the non-defense measures, legislative reapportionment will be brought up in Kentucky, New York and Virginia, though Kentucky may at the suggestion of the governor postpone this subject for a later special session.

(MORE)

LEGISLATION

A war perspective will influence nearly every action in the days ahead. The House is holding regular sessions in 1942, the House of Representatives today. Division of labor between the House and Senate is on the agenda for all legislators, the House will, through action, a legislative perspective, increased legislation and a reduced and stable situation will be considered.

While all the House face concerns for future action, the House and a possible future in Congress will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered.

Four states contained in 1942, however, the House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered.

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Of the non-legislative action, however, the House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered. The House will be involved with various legislative and executive action which will be considered.

Financial aid to schools is a large item in the non-defense budgets of Virginia and Mississippi, involving a \$9,000,000 increase for the biennium in the former state, and a \$2,000,000 increase in Mississippi.

The Virginia legislature may act on a report on reorganizing the state government, and also will consider recommendations by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council on jails, probation and parole, personnel administration, retirement of state employes and school teachers, and child welfare.

Non-defense proposals scheduled for consideration by South Carolina include one requiring a seven-day lapse between issuance of a license and marriage, another on small loans and insurance agent regulations, a state wine and beer tax law, and a proposal for tourist camp regulation. Among non-defense proposals for consideration in New York is one concerning deduction of federal income tax payments in computing state income tax.

Mississippi's legislature, which will consider a biennial budget nine per cent higher than the present one, received no specific recommendations for civilian defense in the budget proposal, which explained that "these matters are considered the prerogative of executive recommendation or of legislative consideration." The 1942 legislature is asked to safeguard the state's credit and its own appropriations by granting authority to the bond commission to borrow funds and to refund bonds up to \$2,000,000 whenever demanded by an emergency.

In addition to war measures, Rhode Island anticipates consideration of proposals concerning rising costs of supplies. One of the first bills the legislature receives is expected to be a proposal authorizing the state registrar or motor vehicles to utilize 1942 license plates in 1943, and to make only one plate necessary.

New Jersey, which continued its 1941 session to Dec. 22, passing several civilian defense measures, probably will give further attention to such proposals in 1942, according to reports. Laws passed in 1941 permit counties, cities and school districts to give 20 per cent maximum temporary bonuses to employes during the emergency to meet rising living costs, and provide for temporary appointment of 100 state troopers.

Before California recessed its December, 1941, special session to Jan. 12, it approved an act permitting cities and counties to reshuffle their budgets to meet war defense emergencies. To be considered when the session reconvenes today are workmen's compensation for civilian defense workers and direct aid to cities to meet defense needs. While the total state appropriation for state defense had not been decided, the special session so far has appropriated \$1,000,000 to supplement present funds in the state emergency fund.

The Illinois special session has approved a \$5,000,000 appropriation for the state reserve militia and \$750,000 for the state council of defense, and is considering expansion of the state police force, establishment of defense health zones, and other measures.

At the same time in the non-defense budget of
and Miscellaneous, involving a \$5,000,000 increase in the
and a \$5,000,000 increase in Miscellaneous.

The legislature may act on a report on revenue in the course
and also will consider proposed bills by the Virginia Governor.

ment of state employees and all of teachers, and public workers.

Non-defense programs scheduled for consideration in the House include
providing a seven-day leave between teachers of a school and another school,
and the House will consider a bill for the purpose of providing a seven-day
leave for teachers. Among non-defense programs in the House is a bill
for the purpose of providing a seven-day leave for teachers.

Mississippi's legislature, which will convene in January, has
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Before California passed the Defense, 1941, which provided for a
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Municipal Finance

Municipalities Improve Debt Stand, Budgeting In 1941 *RL*

City finance officials, facing shortages and substitution of materials, impaired staffs and rising wage levels for 1942, left behind them a 1941 record of municipal debt reductions and some developments for improved budgeting and planning, a review by the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

Purchasing and salary problems will be intensified in 1942, the Association said, with new budget difficulties bound to occur as large appropriations are requested for civilian defense.

As municipal bond prices reached an all-time high last year, many cities---especially those with callable bonds---rearranged their debt structures to take advantage of lower interest rates. The cities were able to find markets for their bonds in 1941 by paying as little as 1.90 per cent interest.

Pennsylvania cities were brought under a new local government borrowing act embodying most of the features considered desirable by municipal bond authorities.

A number of large cities, including Minneapolis, Hartford and Kansas City, improved or completely overhauled their accounting systems, and smaller cities in Michigan and Wisconsin undertook similar action. Louisville, Portland, Ore., and Rayne, La., were among cities adopting procedures making for uniform accounting practices throughout the various municipal departments.

New laws improving budget safeguards for local governments were adopted in Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington in 1941, while in several other states the scope of budgets was widened to include utilities and special funds formerly omitted.

Two states---Washington and New York---passed laws permitting cities to build up cash reserves or "nest eggs" for permanent capital improvements to be made in the future. California and Oregon already had such laws:

Other highlights in municipal finance during 1941:

Scores of cities sought to make their annual financial reports conform to standards set up by the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, and the publication of easy-to-read summary reports for public consumption was extended.

At least 10 states, among them Texas, Illinois, Colorado and Florida, conducted some kind of in-service training program for municipal finance officers.

New retirement systems for municipal employes were created by Kalamazoo, Mich., Norfolk, Va., and San Jose, Calif. Various proposals were introduced in Congress to extend the scope of the Social Security act to local government employes but none of the bills received serious consideration.

Legislation was enacted in Indiana, North Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia and several other states giving municipalities a larger share of state-collected revenues.

Only Finance officials, Action chapters and association of...
...and raising wage levels for 1947, but behind them a 1941 record of
...and some developments for improved budgeting and planning.
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...will, with new budget difficulties bound to occur as income tax provisions are requested
...An analysis of bond prices revealed an all-time high last year, many citizens
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A number of large cities, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City,
...or comparable measures for their economic growth, and similar cities in
...and Wisconsin to form a new section. Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, and
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...new laws governing bonded indebtedness for local governments were adopted in
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Street railroads - Track removal

RC

Pennsylvania Cities Dig Up Abandoned Street Car Rails For Defense

Sixteen western Pennsylvania cities are doing their share in helping build a two-ocean navy, information to the American Public Works Association showed today. Enough steel and iron scrap, in the form of abandoned street car rails, to produce a dozen destroyers or two cruisers is being dug out of streets in the 16 cities for use by Pittsburgh district steel plants working on defense orders.

The scrap is under salvage in conformity with a suggestion by the Office of Production Management that old rails be used to augment dwindling supplies of scrap for the mills. Rail removal projects now under way or planned in the 16 cities will recover an estimated 8,800 tons of iron and steel scrap---enough to produce 17,600 tons of open hearth steel.

Largest project will be undertaken in Pittsburgh, where the Pittsburgh Railway Co. has arranged with the WPA to remove 1,800 tons of track. Beaver county will recover 1,136 tons; Mercer county, 1,055 tons; and Butler county, 744 tons. Altoona already has torn up 750 tons of rails, with removal of more in prospect. Other communities and the amount to be salvaged are:

McKeesport, 764; Armstrong county, 395; Greensburg, 240; Indiana, 207; Latrobe, 125; Versailles Borough, 140; Brackenbridge, 76; Versailles Twp., 70; North Braddock, 70; Harrison Twp., 70; and Carnegie, 70. Johnstown also is preparing to remove a substantial tonnage of track there through the Johnstown Traction Co.

Expense of removing the tracks and of subsequent repaving of streets will run far more than amounts realized through sale of the salvaged rails, the Association said in pointing out that prior to the defense emergency with its urgent demands for scrap metals cities frequently paved over abandoned trackage rather than go to the expense of digging it up.

The 16 salvaging projects when completed are expected to cost more than \$200,000 as compared with about \$180,000 the scrap rails will bring at top prices. WPA labor will be used in digging out the rails. Scrap obtained will be sold to a broker at a price set by the government, then resold to the mills.

Small loans - fees

Four States Enact New, Strengthen Old Small Loan Laws

Legislative action by four states in 1941 raised to 39 the number with small loan laws considered more or less adequate as protection for small borrowers, the American Municipal Association reported today. Of the four, Oklahoma and Washington enacted new statutes while Florida and Nebraska strengthened old laws.

The four new laws, like those in most of the other 35 states, conform in most respects to the Uniform Small Loan Law drafted in 1916 by the Russell Sage Foundation to eliminate illegal, high-rate money lenders and to provide a carefully regulated source of credit to meet the demand for small loans.

"Small loan laws" govern the specialized business of lending small sums, usually \$300 or less. Usually the laws permit licensed lenders to charge rates higher than allowed by general usury laws, establish licensing standards, prescribe or prohibit certain practices, establish a regulatory body often empowered to make rules and regulations, and impose severe penalties for violations.

Under small loan laws of most states legal interest rates vary from 6 to 12 per cent a year, with rate charges levied usually on a basis of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent per month on unpaid principal balances. Loan agencies in a few states also may charge small fees in addition to interest.

A study of small loan laws of 32 states, made by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, Newton, Mass., recently resulted in the following summary of maximum rates applying to loans of \$300 or less:

Maximum rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a month---Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Virginia; $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on smaller balances, lower rates on larger---Kentucky, West Virginia; 3 per cent---Minnesota, Ohio (plus \$1 fee on loans of \$50 or less), Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington; 3 per cent on smaller balances, lower rates on larger---Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana (plus certain fees), Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent---New Jersey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ on smaller balances, lower rates on larger---California, New York, Vermont, Wisconsin; 2 per cent plus fees---New Hampshire; 9 per cent per year plus charges---Nebraska; 10 per cent per year plus service charges---Colorado, New Mexico; 10 per cent per year, initial charge of 5 per cent, monthly charge of approximately 2 per cent, with maximum of \$2---Oklahoma.

Connecticut's law is an example of one under which lower rates are charged on larger loans. The maximum rate here is 3 per cent up to \$100, and 2 per cent on the amount loaned over \$100. Thus the maximum charge for a month during which the balance is \$140 is 3 per cent of \$100 plus 2 per cent of \$40, or \$3.80.

According to the Pollak Foundation study, laws of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and the District of Columbia are ineffective because under permitted rates commercial lenders of small sums cannot do business; while laws of Delaware, Mississippi, North Carolina and Wyoming are too fragmentary and weak to be operative.

State

State Supervision Of Local Budgets Takes Two Approaches, Study Shows

Two different approaches are used by states in supervising local budgets and expenditures, according to a study by Dr. Wylie Kilpatrick issued by Public Administration Service.

Thirty-eight states supervise budgeting by statute or administrative procedure, but leave primary responsibility with their local governments. A dozen states---including some of the 38---maintain supervision by employing tax limits, authorizing budget appeals, or by assuming temporary but complete control of local finances when the city or county is in financial difficulties.

NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the fourth of a series of stories on state supervision of local finance. Other stories appeared as News Bulletin releases for Dec. 27, Jan. 2 and Jan. 9. Future stories will cover debt supervision, financial reporting.

Of the 38 states requiring local governments to prepare budgets annually, 35 prepare forms for use by all or some localities, according to the study, while 22 have installed budgets for counties or other local units in connection with accounting installations.

The most common of the second type of control is tax limitation, which automatically restricts levies for expenditures. Constitutional tax limits are found in eight states. Appellate review of budgets, under which taxpayers can petition the state to review and possibly reduce local budgetary items and tax levies, is permitted in Indiana and Iowa. Temporary state control of local budgeting when local administration breaks down is found in New Jersey and Maine, where a state agency assumes control if there is debt default or much tax delinquency or other serious condition.

The study said state requirements for local budgeting should be applied to all rather than only one class of local government unit, and outlined 10 ways of improving standards through state supervision. Among them:

The state can broaden budget procedure beyond imposing budget forms by asking for records of personnel, capital improvements, supplies and other cost elements, and having expenditures classified by function according to service rendered.

The state should review budgets before their adoption as a "pre-audit" of operations, to forestall errors and sometimes save money by discovering usable surpluses.

By appellate review of individual budgets or fiscal questions, the state can judge abuses in the light of standards set up from state-wide experience instead of merely substituting the opinion of one officer for another. Illegal levies or omission of required levies also can be spotted by such review.

Minimum and maximum standards of costs and services can be used as conditions for the extension of state grants and loans to local units.

The study noted also that citizens in many localities respond to better municipal budgeting with appreciation and interest, and suggested that more use could be made of official and unofficial citizens' committees at the time of budget making and throughout the year on questions of civic policy.

Two different agencies are each of course in possession of the same facts, according to a study by Dr. White. The study is being published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association.

Thirty-four states are now making use of the system of abstracting, but I am finding very little interest in the system. The system is being used in a number of states, but it is not being used in a number of states. The system is being used in a number of states, but it is not being used in a number of states. The system is being used in a number of states, but it is not being used in a number of states.

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Of the 30 states reporting local government statistics, 10 are reporting statistics for the year 1930, 10 are reporting statistics for the year 1931, and 10 are reporting statistics for the year 1932. The statistics are being reported for the year 1930, 1931, and 1932.

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Three Michigan Cities To Operate Joint Airports - 1

Three Michigan cities---Saginaw, Bay City and Midland---will cooperate in managing a new airport to be built with federal funds, adding to the list of more than 40 such jointly operated airports in the country, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The airport will be built by army engineers under supervision of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, at an initial cost of \$527,000. Half the land cost of \$100,000 is assumed by Saginaw, which also will pay half the maintenance charges when the airport is finished. Bay City will pay 30 per cent of the maintenance costs and Midland 20 per cent.

The intercity action dates back to 1940, when the three cities requested state aid on individual airports. The joint project was suggested by the CAA, and each city passed an ordinance under the state enabling act permitting participation. A three-man commission, consisting of the chief officials of Saginaw, Bay City and Midland, will operate the airport and will be responsible directly to the city councils.

Most intermunicipal airport agreements now in force are between one city and one county, the Association said. Besides the tri-city Michigan project, only four of the 42 airports operated in this way involve more than two municipalities.

* * *

Baltimore Enlists Station Wagons As Pinch-Hit Ambulances

Five hundred privately owned station wagons will serve Baltimore as pinch-hit ambulances during the war emergency, according to plans of the Maryland Council of Civilian Defense, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The vehicles, now being enlisted by the medical branch of the council, will be attached to 20 air-raid casualty stations in the city proper and others in nearby counties. Both men and women drivers will join the station wagon ambulance corps, which will be used only in actual emergencies.

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REFERENCE

Accidents

States Inaugurate Speed-Throttling Campaigns To Save Lives, Tires

LIBRARY The Council of State Governments announced today that speed-throttling campaigns have been launched or planned by most of the 48 states in connection with the nation's tire rationing program.

The campaigns call for voluntary or mandatory reductions in speed by motorists, whose reconditioned or patched-up tires may not stand up under today's usual driving speeds.

Strict speed law enforcement will accompany speed reduction programs.

Enthusiasm for the campaigns is shown in reports from governors and other state officials of more than 40 states to the Council, which suggested the speed reduction campaigns be inaugurated.

Publicity and educational programs calling for motorist cooperation will be the principal methods used in promoting the joint safety-tire conservation movement. This is because little legislative action to lower speed limits can be expected this year since only eight states meet in regular session.

Following is a more detailed picture of steps taken or contemplated in connection with the state speed reduction programs:

Definite regulatory action has been taken in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Connecticut's highway safety commission on Jan. 5 reduced the state's speed limit from 50 to 40 miles an hour, at the same time asking cooperation of the courts in vigorous enforcement of the reduced limit. Massachusetts' registrar of motor vehicles set an arbitrary limit of 40 miles an hour on main highways, several cities posted 30-mile limits, and a few established 25-mile limits.

Montana has set a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit for state-owned cars and the governor said "as far as private vehicles are concerned I shall be glad to give the idea state-wide publicity." New Mexico drivers of state-owned cars have been ordered to slow down, use cars on official business only and then only when strictly necessary.

(MORE)

In addition, the state has launched a comprehensive safety campaign. Reports from Indiana say the governor will order a substantial reduction in speeds of state cars to save rubber. While Indiana has no speed limit the superintendent of state police is of the opinion it may be necessary to set a maximum of 50 or 55 miles an hour to guard against accidents due to worn tires. The Indiana legislature does not meet until 1943, however.

Strict speed law enforcement campaigns are expected from the states with speed limits, while the states with no limits are expected to ask for and receive cooperation from motorists in cutting driving speeds. Several states in reporting to the Council were specific in promising rigid law enforcement, including Kentucky and Maine, which have maximum limits of 45 miles each, and New Mexico, where officials are considering prosecution of persons driving at excessive speeds on tires which are in unsafe condition.

Publicity campaigns utilizing the press and radio already have been started or planned to obtain motorist cooperation in cutting speeds. North Carolina's department of motor vehicles, for example, is issuing bulletins and press releases asking motorists to hold their speeds to 45 miles an hour and giving instructions on the proper care of reconditioned tires. Wisconsin's motor vehicle division has been instructed to give all possible publicity to the necessity of cutting down automobile speeds. Mileage cuts were suggested also as a method of saving rubber. Maryland's state traffic safety committee is preparing a pamphlet on reconditioned tires and safe driving, while New Jersey's state defense council has asked the head of its tire rationing committee to inaugurate a state-wide educational campaign in connection with tire rationing.

Possible legislative action on speed reduction may occur in several states this year, including Mississippi, where the matter will be presented to the legislature; Virginia, where the state tax commissioner suggests any amendment to the state speed laws should be limited to duration of the war; and Nebraska, where a state official reports there is a possibility of a special session soon "and this would be one thing that could be considered at that time."

Other developments: Arkansas' speed limit was lowered recently from 60 to 50 miles an hour by the governor but a state official says "we may find it necessary in the next few months to reduce this limit to an even lower figure"; in Louisiana the problem is under consideration by the governor, the defense council and the state police "with a view of issuing a proclamation for a state-wide speed limit"; Delaware's governor says "I . . . will probably issue within a short time a request to lower the speed limit . . ."; a 13-state regional conference in New York City two weeks ago considered the problem during sessions on highway safety and motor vehicle problems.

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the state has passed a law which will make it possible to set a limit on the speed of cars. While Indiana has no speed limit the superintendent of state police is of the opinion it may be necessary to set a maximum of 20 or 25 miles an hour to guard against accidents due to worn tires. The Indiana legislature does not meet until 1917.

While most of the states have no limit on the speed of cars, while the states with no limits are expected to ask for and receive legislation from motorists in cutting driving speeds. Several states in reporting to the Council were specific in promising rigid law enforcement, including Kentucky and Ohio, which have made limits of 15 or 20 miles an hour. The Council is also considering prosecution of persons driving at excessive speeds on tires which are in poor condition.

Publicity campaigns utilizing the press and radio already have been started in several states. In some cases the state has issued bulletins and press releases for the purpose of giving all possible publicity to the necessity of cutting down automobile speeds. Michigan cuts were suggested also as a method of saving rubber. Maryland's

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Possible legislative action on speed reduction may occur in several states. In New York, where the state tax commissioner suggests any amendment to the state speed law should be limited to 15 miles an hour, and in Virginia, where a bill has been introduced to set a maximum speed of 15 miles an hour. One thing that could be considered at that time.

There is a movement in some states to set a limit on the speed of cars. In the next few months to reduce this limit to an even lower figure; in Indiana the limit is now 15 miles an hour. The Council is also considering a proclamation for a state-wide speed limit; with a view of issuing a proclamation for a state-wide speed limit. A governor says "I . . . will probably issue within a short time a request to lower the speed limit . . ."; a 15-state regional conference in New York City two weeks ago suggested the possibility of setting a uniform speed limit for all states.

1 Letter on Document

Cities, States, Federal Government Plan Strict Punishment For Tire Thieves

Special punishment to fit the crime is being devised by federal, state and local governments to curb tire stealing, the American Municipal Association said today. Congress is considering a bill to make theft of tires and inner tubes a federal offense, several 1942 state legislatures have stringent laws up for approval, and many cities report they are adopting the one immediately available solution to the problem---imposition of more severe penalties than normal for tire stealing.

The Congressional proposal would make tire stealing a federal offense during the present or any future tire rationing period, with convictions under the law punishable by a maximum fine of \$1,000 or two years' imprisonment, or both. Proposals before state legislatures are more severe. One of two bills before New York's legislature carries a maximum sentence of seven years and a fine of \$1,000; the other proposes a five-year sentence. A Kentucky proposal would raise the maximum prison sentence from one to five years in addition to the present maximum fine of \$2,000. A proposal before Mississippi's legislature would make tire theft grand larceny; Illinois' special session is considering a bill to make tire stealing a felony punishable by one to 10 years in prison.

Meanwhile, municipalities are imposing penalties as harsh as possible for tire thievery. A police judge in Richmond, Va., for example, fined a tire slasher and a person convicted of stealing two second-hand tires \$100 each and sentenced them to 12 months' road work. Tire theft convictions in Chicago and New York also have been punished with maximum fines permitted under local ordinances. In addition, Milwaukee's city council is considering drafting a more stringent local ordinance similar to the state law prohibiting wilful breaking, tampering with or removing any part of an automobile under penalty of from one to three years' imprisonment or \$1,000 fine.

The Association said state legislatures considering imposition of more stringent penalties for tire stealing should remember that the problem may be more complicated for cities which may not have authority, under local ordinances, to enforce stiffer penalties set up by the state. In some states, the Association said, the effect of state legislation would be futile so far as municipal enforcement is concerned. Another complication may result from limitation of jurisdiction of municipal and justice of the peace courts. In Illinois, for example, "JP" courts can impose a fine of only \$200, and a heavier fine imposed by state law cannot be collected by the local official.

Three More States Adopt "Uniform" Fiscal Year

With changes provided by new laws in Idaho and Massachusetts in 1941, 40 states now observe June 30 as the end of their fiscal year, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

Oregon municipalities, also by 1941 law, were ordered to adopt the June 30 date to close financial books, bringing to a total of 11 the number of states where all local governments observe fiscal year-ends either on June 30 or December 31.

Increased use of grants-in-aid by the federal and state governments, and the desire for more complete statistics on a comparable basis are reasons for the spreading uniformity of the fiscal year-end date, the Association said.

The June 30 year-end date is the commonest among government agencies in the United States, according to the Association, although only 14 per cent of the local governments terminate their fiscal periods then. Besides the federal government and the 40 states, most school districts observe the June 30 closing of books.

The 11 states with uniform fiscal periods for all local subdivisions are: Arkansas, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia.

In other states, the fiscal periods vary by type of government---in some by type and class of city. In one state different fiscal year dates are prescribed for five different classes of municipalities. December 31 is the popular date for local governments to terminate their fiscal periods, 46 per cent of them using this date.

The eight states whose fiscal years do not end on June 30 are: Texas, Aug. 31; Alabama, Maryland and Wyoming, Sept. 30; Missouri and Ohio, Dec. 31; Washington, March 31; and Pennsylvania, May 31.

*Personnel, Public-Placement*Eastern Civil Service Agencies Place Extra "Eligibles" On Emergency Jobs

Civil service agencies in several eastern cities and states, as a war-time policy, are making their rosters of eligibles available to civilian defense agencies, to the federal government, and to private employers dealing with defense contracts, a survey by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada showed today.

New York City reports that eligible lists have been used for filling emergency jobs not only for the city, but for private employers having difficulty recruiting trained personnel on short notice for defense contract work. The New York City commission is prepared also to aid in supplying personnel to federal defense agencies, and is conducting nation-wide examinations of candidates for the British Civilian Technical Corps.

Portland, Me., will have 300 auxiliary policemen and 400 auxiliary firemen trained with assistance of the local civil service commission. The auxiliary police will be used in guarding property, handling crowds, supervising evacuation and repelling parachute troops. Auxiliary firemen, formed into units under the local fire department, will take a basic training course similar to that given regular firemen.

In Bridgeport, Conn., guards for industrial concerns are supplied from the civil service commission's registers.

The Miami civil service board has furnished guards for city properties from its eligible lists, and several stenographers have been supplied the federal government from local civil service rolls.

Additional policemen and defense guards have been appointed from the civil service registers of Jacksonville, Fla. The civil service board is securing services of members of civic clubs to aid in setting up emergency lists of persons available for defense jobs.

In Massachusetts registers of the state department of civil service are supplying men and women for defense positions paid from town and city funds, and in Connecticut the eligible lists of clerical workers set up by the state personnel department are being used to staff the Connecticut state defense council. Maryland's department of state employment and registration has likewise filled state defense council positions from its lists, and has referred eligibles in excess of the state's estimated needs to the federal government for its use.

State Supervision Of Local Debt Shows Both Narrow and Wide Scope

Nearly all 48 states have some provision for overseeing local debt administration, though the extent of control varies from very narrow to wide scope, according to a study by Public Administration Service on state supervision of local finance.

The states are concerned chiefly with making certain bond issues are legal, passing on the form of local debt, and controlling the debt load of the local units in terms of their economic ability to pay back loans.

Some states, the study showed, supervise debts of school districts only, merely checking on the legality of bonds, while others authorize debts of nearly all municipal units, and handle the debt service---payment of interest and principal---directly. In still other states supervision applies only to local borrowing for an emergency or to municipalities in default.

NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the fifth of a series of stories on state supervision of local finance. A final story, on financial reporting, will appear in next week's bulletin.

In attempting to keep local government debt on an even keel, various states have either enacted statutes with rigid regulations on debt procedure and forms, including reporting and reviewing of bond issues, or have set up administrative agencies to approve, reject or reduce local bonds and notes.

Among states which check on the legality of local bond issues through laws requiring their registration are Missouri, Nebraska and Texas. Pennsylvania reviews local borrowing in its state department of internal affairs, and Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin through the attorney-general.

Many state laws prescribe retirement of bonds in detail. Often, according to the study, they specify use of one kind of bond only and set maturity schedules without regard to the life of the improvement, so that no alternative to meet local conditions is possible.

States which authorize and approve local government bond issues through administrative agencies are Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina and Louisiana.

Those which handle local debt service directly instead of merely supervising it include West Virginia, Kentucky and Florida. The West Virginia State Sinking Fund Commission, about 30 days before local budgets are made, certifies amounts necessary for the municipalities' debt service for the year, and on July 1 the local tax units pay this interest and principal into the fund.

The states maintaining close supervision over local debt service include North Carolina, Michigan and New Jersey. As a result of the New Jersey procedure, under which the state audits local funds, and computes and certifies to the local officials each year the amounts required for debt service, total deficits of nearly \$5,000,000 in 1916 had shrunk to \$22,605 by 1940, according to the study.

The study, by Dr. Wylie Kilpatrick, finance authority, points out that state provisions for local debt supervision have not been so successful when written into statutes, and suggests that state administrative review agencies, working from indexes of public credit and fiscal aid to measure capacity of communities for debt and tax loads would permit adaptation of standards to individual cases.

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States which authorize and approve local government bond issues through administrative agencies are Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina and Louisiana.

... about 30 days before local budgets are made, certified amounts necessary for municipalities' debt service for the year, and on July 1 the local tax units pay this interest and principal into the fund.

The states maintaining close supervision over local debt service include those which the state audits local funds, and computes and certifies to the local governments each year the amounts required for debt service. Total deficits of nearly \$100,000 in 1946 had shrunk to \$22,000 by 1949, according to the study.

The study, by Dr. Wylie Kippart, finance authority, points out that conditions for local debt supervision have not been so successful when without these, and suggests that state administrative review agencies, working for better public credit and fiscal aid to measure capacity of communities for debt and tax would permit adaptation of standards to individual cases.

Detroit Police Present Tickets Of Reward For Careful, Courteous Drivers

Detroit police officials believe courtesy on the roads and the absence of traffic cutting and racing reduce accident rates substantially, so they are putting into practice an idea that a ticket of reward should be given courteous drivers---and by the same traffic "cops" who ticket their erring ways.

During the few days the tickets of reward have been issued, they have been presented to a milkman who stopped his truck to help a confused, elderly lady from the middle of the street; a driver who helped push a stalled automobile to the curb after it had stopped for a red light; and two small boys who got off their bicycles at busy intersections and pushed them across the street on the outside of pedestrian traffic.

While the plan still is in its infancy, the police department hopes that a system may be developed for keeping a record of courtesy citations, and that eventually windshield stickers will be used to identify careful and courteous drivers, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

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1 Parks, County

County Park Maintenance Saves Money For Wisconsin Municipalities

County operation of parks is working out to the financial advantage of taxpayers in Milwaukee county, Wis., according to a report to the American Municipal Association.

During the four years the county has had a unified park system Milwaukee taxpayers have paid an average of \$145,000 less taxes a year for parks than before 1937, when both Milwaukee city and Milwaukee county operated separate park systems.

The park system operated by the Milwaukee County Park Commission now contains 5,015 acres of land consisting of 61 parks with a total of 3,600 acres, and 8 parkway units with a total of 1,415 acres. The resolution inviting the 17 towns, cities and villages in Milwaukee county to convey their local parks to the county was originally passed in 1934. Seven of the localities thus far have turned over their parks for county maintenance.

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State, Local Governments Invest In Defense Bonds In Increasing Numbers

State and local governments are investing in defense savings bonds in rapidly increasing numbers, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

First reports from a nation-wide survey indicate that all but a few states are investing, many up to the limit allowed by the U.S. Treasury department---\$50,000 a year for each governmental department.

Funds invested by states usually represent reserve funds held in trust for various purposes, and include pension and school funds. In Colorado, for example, the following state departments made investments in 1941 in defense savings bonds: Employees' Retirement Association, State School Fund, Workmen's Compensation Department, University of Colorado and the State Agricultural School.

All but one of the first 20 states reporting in the survey said state funds were invested in defense bonds, with several reporting they were ready to increase their investments if the \$50,000 limit per department were lifted. Some of the states and amounts invested include:

California and Idaho, \$500,000 each; Wyoming, \$485,000; Oregon, \$420,000; Washington, \$325,000; Nebraska, \$200,000; Maine, \$169,000; and Massachusetts, \$125,000. While not reporting amounts invested, other states subscribing "up to the limit" include North Dakota, Colorado, Kentucky, Minnesota and Indiana. Iowa and New Mexico also reported they were investing in defense bonds.

Among counties reported by the Association as having invested in defense bonds are Duval, Orange and Lake counties, Fla., \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$50,000 respectively; Barnwell and Clarendon counties, S.C.; and Moffat county, Colo. Barnwell county officials invested the \$35,000 in proceeds from sale of improvement bonds for its courthouse renovation program, deciding it was inadvisable to make improvements at this time. Interest from the defense bonds will meet interest charges on the improvement bonds and leave a slight surplus.

Cities investing municipal funds in defense savings bonds include Belleville, N.J., \$50,000; West Hartford, Conn., \$50,000 for its sinking fund; Fresno, Calif.; Alachua, Fla.; and Haverhill, Mass., which voted to buy bonds with \$48,275 of municipal hospital funds. The Haverhill treasurer said the money would bring $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest if invested in defense bonds compared with 2 per cent if left in savings banks.

Tupelo, Miss., has taken a unique action with respect to defense bonds, the Association said. The city decided to distribute in the form of defense savings bonds and stamps a \$31,000 rebate to customers of its electric distribution system. Ordinarily the surplus earnings would be passed on to customers as rate reductions. This year, however, it was felt that to encourage increased use of power by a rate reduction would not be advisable in view of heavy demands defense industries are making on power resources of the southeast.

State and local governments are investing in defense savings bonds in

increasing numbers, the National Finance Officers Association of the United

States said today.

That report from a nationwide survey indicates that all but a few states

invested, many up to the limit allowed by the U.S. Treasury Department--\$10,000

per local government fiscal department.

States invested by an average of \$100,000 in defense bonds in 1961, for

example, and 1962, according to the survey. In 1961, for example, the

Association of State and Local Finance Officers reported that 1961 investments in defense bonds

exceeded those of 1960, according to the survey.

All but one of the 48 states reported in the survey that they were

invested in defense bonds, with several reporting they were ready to invest

more. The survey also found that 10 states reported that they were

invested in defense bonds.

California and Texas, \$10,000 each; Washington, \$400,000; New York, \$100,000;

Illinois, \$100,000; Michigan, \$100,000; and Massachusetts, \$100,000.

Other states investing in defense bonds included: New Mexico, \$100,000; New Jersey, \$100,000;

and they were investing in defense bonds.

The survey also reported that the Association on behalf of defense

investments in defense bonds, \$100,000; New York, \$100,000; and

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Nation's Largest Cities Rely Increasingly On Shared Taxes Since 1929

The nation's largest cities have placed increasing reliance upon shared taxes and grants-in-aid as sources of revenue since 1929, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

While general property taxes, the base of municipal taxation, continued to supply about two-thirds of all local receipts, shared taxes and grants provide about 20 per cent of the cities' revenues as compared with 5 per cent in 1929.

The Federation said the percentage of local revenues obtained through shared taxes and grants may increase during the war period because of federal and state grants to municipalities for defense purposes.

The Federation's analysis is based on U.S. Bureau of Census statistics covering municipal revenues of the 94 cities of 100,000 or more population for the 10-year period of 1929-1939.

The 1929-39 decade showed a marked falling off in receipts from miscellaneous revenues and earnings, which consist largely of public utility earnings, interest, rent, pension assessments, and poll and occupational taxes, the Federation said.

This source provided almost a quarter of the revenues of the 94 cities in 1929. By 1939 this percentage had dropped to 11 per cent. At the same time, revenues obtained by special assessments fell off from 7 to only 1 per cent.

Total revenues of the 94 cities varied but little during the 10-year period, the Federation said. The lowest totals were \$2,400,000,000 in 1932 and 1934; the highest, \$2,900,000,000 in 1935. Receipts in 1939, last fiscal year for which census data are available, amounted to \$2,800,000,000.

Per capita revenue for 1939 averaged \$74, but there was great variation among cities. The largest, whose populations were more than 500,000, received \$87 per person in revenue, while cities between 100,000 and 300,000 population collected \$49 per capita. The 94 cities, containing 29 per cent of the nation's population, received half as much in local revenues as the federal government collected in 1939.

Following is summarized the Federation's analysis of municipal revenue sources for the 94 cities for the 1929-1939 period:

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1939</u>
Shared Taxes, Grants-in-Aid	5%	5.5%	11%	14%	19%	20%
Miscellaneous Revenues, Earnings	23	20	19	18	11	11
Special Assessments for Outlays	7	5	2	2	1	1
Licenses and Business Taxes	3	3	3.5	6	4	4
General Property Taxes	62	66.5	64.5	60	65	64

Public Personnel Administration Adjusted To Meet Wartime Demands

Adoption of new or improved procedures and a general "speed-up" of activities characterized public personnel administration during the last year as all levels of government made adjustments to meet wartime demands, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today in a report on public personnel activities since January, 1941.

Techniques such as the use of more extensive advertising for positions, lengthening of the application period, and the relaxing of non-essential qualification requirements have been used by many personnel agencies to recruit and maintain qualified personnel, the Association said. Residence requirements have been waived with increasing frequency and, in some instances, cities have undertaken a program of nationwide examinations to fill both technical and non-technical positions.

A large number of state and local civil service agencies made their eligible registers and other facilities available to the Federal Civil Service Commission during the last year for use in recruiting defense personnel. In addition, the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, begun in 1940 under joint administration of the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the National Resources Planning Board, has catalogued specifications of more than 150,000 people representing 786,000 specialties in 52 fields, and has certified more than 40,000 individuals to defense agencies.

In its drive to recruit qualified personnel as rapidly as possible, the U.S. Civil Service Commission reorganized its examining procedures and extended the practice of continuous examination for certain classes of positions.

Adoption of civil service advanced at all three levels of government in 1941.

Practically all positions in the executive branch of the federal government, including legal posts, now are under the merit system as a result of the executive order putting the Ramspeck Act into operation. Passage of the Mead-Ramspeck Salary Adjustment Act last year assured uniform within-grade advancement periodically to an estimated 223,332 federal employees before 1942.

At the state level, Kansas adopted a state-wide civil service law, becoming the 20th state to operate under a merit system. Civil service laws were extended or their administration facilitated in Indiana, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

Thirteen new cities adopted civil service in 1941. They were Santa Cruz, San Rafael and Vallejo, Calif.; Alamosa, Colo.; Clearwater and Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Fairlawn, Fort Lee and Ventnor, N.J.; Monroe, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo., and Greendale and Lake, Wis. Another notable extension of the merit system occurred in New York, where the legislature provided for general extension of the merit system to every civil division of the state.

In-service training activities continued on an unusually large scale, the Assembly said, with particular emphasis on instruction for employees in the protection of public services in wartime. A course of this sort prepared by the New York City Civil Service Commission has been standardized for nationwide use.

Excerpt from report of the *Gasoline Tax*
Nine States Use Tax On "Airplane" Gasoline To Develop Aeronautics

Nine of the 18 states which tax motor fuel used by airplanes or other aircraft earmark the proceeds for the development of aeronautics within the state, a survey by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

The states are Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming.

In six of these states, however, users of gasoline for flying receive refunds of part of the tax on application. Maine refunds three of the four cents tax; Oregon, four of the five cents tax; and Virginia, three of five cents.

Michigan refunds half its three-cent gasoline tax to interstate airlines operating on regular schedules, but makes fliers within the state pay full tax. Nebraska makes full refund of the tax to federally approved flying schools. Wyoming permits local governments to refund half the four-cent tax on purchases in excess of 10,000 gallons a month.

South Dakota and Utah, on the other hand, collect taxes on motor fuel sold for airplanes at their full rates of four cents a gallon, while Idaho collects a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -cent tax, compared to a five-cent motor fuel tax.

Revenues from the aviation gasoline tax in Nebraska, South Dakota, Idaho and Virginia are placed in full amount in special state aeronautics funds. In Maine, one-eighth of the one-cent net tax, plus all refunds not applied for within nine months, are placed in an aeronautics fund used for promotion of flying within the state. Michigan uses the airplane fuel tax revenue primarily for building and maintaining public airports, while Wyoming, after deducting collection costs, turns the revenue over to local governments maintaining airfields. In Utah, 75 per cent of the revenue collected goes back to publicly owned airports in proportion to the amount of fuel sold at the fields. The remaining 25 per cent is used for promotion, supervision and regulation of aeronautics, and for airport construction and maintenance within the state.

In Minnesota and New Hampshire, which refund all tax on gasoline sold for flying, any balance of refunds not called for is used in the promotion of air safety. The Minnesota provision restricts these funds to marking air routes and constructing flight strips near state highways.

State Systems Of Local Finance Reporting Need Improvement

If all 48 states gathered uniform financial statistics on local and state government, as they do vital statistics, the allocation of revenues and activities among federal, state and local governments could be made on a more simple and proper basis.

This is the conclusion of Dr. Wylie Kilpatrick, municipal finance authority, in a study issued by Public Administration Service on state supervision of local finance. Though all but eight states receive some reports on the finances of local government, Dr. Kilpatrick said, the wide diversity of practice in reporting and the limited statistics assembled "result in virtually no reporting system in a number of states."

Financial reporting is one of five chief functions in connection with municipal purse strings which the states oversee. Besides being an important factor in state supervision of accounting, auditing, budgeting and debt, financial reporting is a means of informing citizens how their town compares with its neighbors, the study said.

NOTE TO EDITOR: This is the final story in a series of six dealing with state supervision of municipal finance. Other stories, released on Dec. 27, Jan. 2, 9 and 16, dealt respectively with state supervision as a whole, and with accounting, auditing, budgeting and debt control.

Development of state reporting on local finances has been slow, according to the study. The average person is best acquainted with reports of tax levies and collections. Fairly comprehensive fiscal information now is collected by 34 states for counties, by 22 states for municipalities, and by 19 states for other local units.

Only 10 states annually issue a comprehensive report on both county and municipal finance. They are: California, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio and Oklahoma. These states all supervise local accounts, audits and budgets also.

Although state supervision of local financial reporting is scattered among agencies ranging from the state tax commission to the department of revenue, some of the states are beginning to modernize their reporting forms in accordance with recent changes suggested by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Under the Census bureau system of reporting, expenditures are analyzed by activities instead of solely by general functions so that more scientific comparisons may be made between costs of services in various communities. Personnel, likewise, is reported not only in terms of salary payments but according to the number of full-time and part-time employes in each activity. Capital outlays and current supplies are classified according to physical quantities of materials.

To gain adequate reports of local finances, the study said state governments should employ a trained statistician whose time is devoted to this purpose, coordinate statistics gathered by various departments, and designate local reporting officers.

The study suggested also that financial reports of local government, to be most effective, should be issued often and in an easily read form, perhaps as newspaper releases or as news letters.

California Personnel Department Hires Stenographers In Joint Interviews

To speed the hiring of employes such as typists and stenographers, who are taken from the same eligible lists by all state offices, the California State Personnel Board plans to conduct joint interviews for all departments that have vacancies at the same time.

When the first experiment with coordinated interviews was made with junior typist clerks, 35 vacancies in 13 departments were filled in three and one-half hours. For the present, the plan is limited to filling junior typist positions in state offices at Sacramento only, but if successful, it will be extended throughout the state and will include other jobs in which the turnover is high.

The coordinated interview is expected to eliminate duplication of work, confusion and delay due to simultaneous requests for new employes by different departments, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. It also will provide an opportunity for procuring up-to-date and exact information on conditions of employment which those who have passed the written tests will accept.

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Lansing To Thumbprint Used Tire Sellers

To guard against traffic in stolen tires, the Lansing, Mich., city council has enacted an ordinance requiring that all dealers in used tires obtain thumbprints of persons from whom they buy tires, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The thumbprint regulation and the prompt reporting of purchases will apply also to automobile accessories bought for resale.

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the same rights as those of the California State

Board of Education for all students that have

at the same time.

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according to the University of California at Los Angeles.

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to meet against traffic in motion lines, the learning, which, they

an ordinance requiring that all dealers in used tires obtain

from whom they buy tires, the American Motor Vehicle Association

registration and the prompt reporting of purchases will

to mobile accessories bought for resale.

LIBRARY
States With Surplus Cash Pay Debts, Put Aside Funds For Post-War Projects

Five of the 18 states with sizeable surpluses in their treasuries this year due to increased tax collections report they will pay off old debts, while at least two of them have plans to put money in the "sock" for after-war expenditures. Many of these states already have invested in defense savings bonds.

The states which hope to pay up general fund deficits or debts with their "extra cash" are California, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota, the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers reported today.

Minnesota, whose increased revenues are anticipated mainly from severance taxes on iron ore, also has an executive order from Gov. Harold E. Stassen which specifies just how financial reserves for a post-war construction program are to be organized. Virginia's legislature, now in session, will consider an executive suggestion for banking a \$13,000,000 surplus.

Of the other 12 states represented in a survey made by the Association, Wyoming and Maine report they will use the increased revenues for social service and other purposes, while Kentucky, after debt payment, will rehabilitate its state penal institutions. Mississippi regards the increase merely as a "working balance."

Surpluses enjoyed by the various states range from a "slight increase" in revenue collections in Wyoming to \$26,000,000 in Ohio. Indiana has a balance of more than \$17,000,000; Colorado, a surplus of \$761,000; while Virginia will have \$13,000,000 surplus at the end of the biennium July 1st. The other states reporting surpluses in the Association's study were Idaho, Nebraska, Vermont, New York, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

While giving out good news to taxpayers about state finances, governors and state fiscal officers warned that revenue collections this year may slump. Tire rationing and reduction in gasoline consumption were cited as main causes for estimates in Illinois that motor fuel tax revenue would decrease \$16,500,000, and sales tax collections on automotive products, \$10,000,000. In Kentucky, it is predicted that general fund revenues may drop about \$2,800,000 because of tire and automobile rationing and war restrictions on whiskey production.

Minnesota's post-war program under the governor's executive order will set aside \$3,000,000 for highways; the \$1,000,000 already appropriated for building construction previously planned; \$4,000,000 for a school building program; and \$2,000,000 for small-unit housing program. The post-war program is designed to curtail non-defense spending, stop competition with defense requirements, and develop a pool of completed plans and available funds for construction to furnish employment in the immediate post-war period.

In the same direction, Gov. Colgate Darden of Virginia, who took office Jan. 21, approved his predecessor's recommendation that the state legislature put aside \$6,000,000 of the state's \$13,000,000 surplus as a post-war reserve, allot \$5,000,000 to its sinking fund, and hold more than \$2,000,000 for conditional capital outlays.

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Five of the 13 states which already surplused in their previous year to increase tax collections and they will pay off old debts, while at least two of them have plans to set money in the "sack" for after-war expenditures. Of these states Virginia has the largest defense savings bonds.

Minnesota, whose increased revenues are anticipated mainly from government bonds on iron ore, also has an executive order from Gov. Harold E. Stassen which has had law transferred reserves for a post-war construction program are to be used. Virginia's legislature, now in session, will consider an executive action for parking \$1,000,000 surplus.

Of the group 12 states represented in a survey made by the Association of State Tax Administrators, they will use the increased revenues for social services and other purposes. Maryland reports the increase merely as a "working balance."

Surpluses enjoyed by the various states range from a "slight increase" in collections in Wyoming to \$26,000,000 in Ohio. Indiana has a balance of more than \$1,000,000, a surplus of \$701,000, while Virginia will have \$1,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. The other states reported surpluses in

While giving the good news to taxpayers about state finances, governors and officials noted that revenue collections this year may stop. The end of the year in the construction were cited as main causes for the drop. In 1941 the state revenue would decrease \$1,500,000, and a \$1,000,000 on executive projects, \$10,000,000. In Kentucky, it is expected that general fund revenues may drop about \$2,800,000 because of a drop in the whiskey and tax revenues on whiskey production.

Minnesota's post-war program under the governor's executive order will not be \$1,000,000 for highway; the \$1,000,000 already appropriated for building. The post-war program is designed to be for small-scale construction. The post-war program is designed to be for small-scale construction. The post-war program is designed to be for small-scale construction.

In the same discussion, Gov. Colgate Barden of Virginia, who took office in 1940, said his administration had the state legislature for \$10,000 of the state's \$12,000,000 surplus as a post-war reserve, and \$10,000 to the state fund, and held more than \$2,000,000 for construction.

Civil defense - Legislation

Reference: National

War Measures Enacted By Special Legislative Sessions Of Three States

Legislation enacted by special "war" sessions of the Michigan, Illinois and California legislatures to further state cooperation in the nation's war effort was reported today by the Council of State Governments.

Subjects covered by the legislation range from state guard organization to increased penalties for tire theft. Most of the laws are ordered to expire shortly after the war ends. The Council's summary of action taken by the three special sessions follows:

EDITORS' NOTE: This is the first of several stories on legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions. The other stories will appear periodically in the Bulletin as legislatures adjourn.

MICHIGAN: Enacted 16 measures in a brief four-day session, including appropriations for a \$5,000,000 war fund controlled by the bipartisan state administrative board and a \$673,858 fund to provide added two-way radio facilities and personnel for the state police department; laws doubling penalties for theft of tires and other rationed articles; and laws permitting firemen to aid neighboring communities in an emergency, with the state liable for injury or death benefits in such cases.

Enacted also were laws regulating traffic in air raids and blackouts, and authorizing local governments to participate in army or navy blackouts; laws authorizing governmental units to receive federal grants of materials or money for defense of public schools in defense-plant areas; laws to make conservation officers auxiliary state police in an emergency and to extend deputy sheriffs' powers to guards of state property; and laws giving consent to federal acquisition of state land needed for arsenals, forts or dock yards.

ILLINOIS: Appropriated \$5,000,000 for the state reserve militia, making it possible to double the size of the present state guard; \$750,000 for the state defense council; and \$197,000 for a state-wide survey of ground water and oil resources.

Enacted a law making tire theft a felony punishable by a prison sentence of one to 10 years, the law replacing one under which theft of a tire under \$15 in value was a misdemeanor punishable by a fine up to \$100 and a year in jail.

Adopted a rural health defense bill authorizing the state health department to set up boards of health and prescribe their powers and duties. The bill can be invoked to safeguard health in areas bordering army camps or defense industries, but municipalities are not covered by the act unless they invite the state health department to step in.

Another bill adopted amends the state criminal code relating to the handling of bacteria cultures, and provides that anyone who uses such germs to poison persons or animals shall be liable to a punishment of one to 10 years in prison.

CALIFORNIA: Enacted a bill setting up a state guard of 10,000 men and a reserve force of 19,000, and appropriated \$8,000,000 to finance the guard. In addition to the guard and reserve force, the act provides that an unlimited force of reserves may be called in case of an emergency. Under the bill enlisted guardsmen will be paid \$2 a day plus rations not to exceed \$1.20 a day, guardsmen will be entitled to workmen's compensation benefits for injuries incurred while on duty, and their unemployment insurance benefits will be protected.

Enacted a law permitting cities, counties and other political subdivisions to reshuffle present budgeted funds to permit expenditures for emergencies growing out of the war upon approval of four-fifths of the voters.

Enacted bills permitting state guardsmen to resign within the next 30 days after giving a five-day notice, and forbidding membership in the guard to aliens or persons belonging to subversive organizations.

Appropriated \$4,022,700 to the state division of forestry for a state-wide fire disaster program, and \$642,319 to the governor's emergency fund.

Enacted a bill permitting San Francisco to transfer title of Treasure Island, site of the recent Golden Gate Exposition, to the navy.

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CORRECTION: In News Bulletin Release for Tues., Jan. 6, pls make 2nd & 3rd lines in 6th pgh read: "In Arizona, the Sales Tax Division collected \$424,000 in November, 6 per cent more, etc." eliminating \$24,800,000 figure.

a law making time and a lobby membership by a prior payment of
the law replacing one under which a fine under it in case
for possible by a fine up to \$10,000 and a year in jail.
Adopted a special health balance bill authorizing the state health department
boards of health and preventive health services and health. The bill
a safeguard health in areas bordering any town or village containing, for
these are not covered by the act unless they invite the state health
to stop it.
bill of that extends the state university and hospital. The bill
enriched, and provided that anyone who was such a term to take a
it shall be liable to a maximum of one to 10 years in prison.
GALLAGHER: I introduced a bill creating a state fund of \$10,000 and a
force of 10,000, and appropriated \$10,000 to finance the same. I believe
and reserve funds, the act provides that an individual bond of \$10,000
it in case of an emergency. Under the bill entitled "An act to amend
plus ration not to exceed \$100 a day, and which will be entitled to
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acted a law providing relief, benefits and other financial assistance to
a present and future from the state department for emergency assistance.
a approval of the bill of the governor.
I believe permitting state members to resign within the next 30 days
five-day period, and forbidding membership in the state to anyone
to subordinate organizations.
\$1,000,000 to the state division of housing for a state
other program, and \$100,000 to the governor's emergency fund.
I introduced a bill permitting the Governor to appoint a state
of the board of the State Department, in the navy.

Cities Plan Tire Conservation For Automobiles Used In City Work

Though still able to obtain tires for operation of fire fighting, garbage disposal and other essential services, many cities are studying methods of conserving rubber on automobiles of departments unable to obtain priorities, the American Municipal Association said today.

In a survey of 18 cities the Association found New York City departments already operating under a strict program of automobile as well as tire conservation, and Cincinnati organizing a municipal taxi service for employees using cars infrequently. Cities considering possibilities of "rationing" driving time include Milwaukee and Detroit. Omaha reported a change would be necessary in the practice of granting automobile allowances of \$25 a month to more than 20 building and health inspectors who drive their own cars and will not be eligible for new tires or tubes.

Many other cities that follow the car allowance policy may be expected to drop the plan or reduce its use, the Association said.

In New York City the mayor's order put city-owned passenger cars on a "minimum use" basis Jan. 12, following a request by Gov. Lehman that cities in the state pool car usage of all departments. New York City department heads surveyed tire and tube economies possible on non-passenger vehicles also, and reported on them Jan. 31.

Under the mayor's order the continued use of passenger cars will be permitted in actual fire fighting service, health and safety protection and other essential services eligible for new tires, but department heads will be responsible for reducing mileage. The order also makes all drivers of city motor vehicles responsible for keeping tires properly inflated and conserving oil and gasoline.

Cincinnati's plan for a taxi service for employees who ordinarily use cars on city business will operate from a central office. Departmental exchange of city-owned automobiles and trucks has not yet been found necessary, according to the city manager, but "will be considered if it seems necessary and economical."

Milwaukee employees who normally drive city automobiles have been instructed by the commissioner of public works to walk or ride streetcars "in cases where essential public services and efficiency would not be impaired." The city council will be asked to authorize weekly streetcar passes for certain employees.

The mayor of Detroit has ordered a departmental check on use of city passenger cars, to determine the minimum automobile usage necessary.

Cities operating central garage systems are in a position to transfer automobiles from one department to another in an effort to conserve tires, the Association pointed out. Among such cities reporting in the survey were Baltimore, Troy, N.Y., and Charlotte, N.C.

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There will also be a special time for operation of the lighting, and

In a survey of 18 cities the Association found New York City departments

which conducted investigations of "accidents" driving time include Milwaukee and

which would be necessary to the practice of parking

and this allowance of 25% a month to more than 20 building and health inspectors

the usage of all departments. New York City department heads surveyed this

and economic possible on non-passenger vehicles also, and reported on them Jan. 11

permitted in a half hour to bring vehicles, health and safety protection and other

assisted various officials for new times, but department heads will be responsible

for red lights. The order also raises all drivers of city motor vehicles

and traffic and parking has not yet been found necessary, according to the city

and will be considered if it seems necessary and economical.

When the engine or car body drive city automobiles have been instructed

The mayor of New York has ordered a general check on use of city

in order to determine the minimum automobile usage necessary.

Other operation central garage systems are in a position to transfer

automobiles from one location to another in an effort to conserve time, too

from, N.Y., and elsewhere, N.Y.

Joint-Service Plan Suggested For Cities In Defense Industry Areas

Joint maintenance of certain municipal services by two or more cities is the foremost recommendation in a plan for municipal action in defense-industry areas reported by the American Municipal Association today.

The recommendation is made in a report by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities on a study of problems faced by half a dozen small cities close to Baraboo, Wis., where a \$65,000,000 powder plant soon to go into construction will bring in thousands of people. Though referring to Wisconsin cities, the suggestions in the report generally are applicable to defense-area communities in other states, the Association said.

The League report said it will be most difficult for individual cities to provide the usual local government services without additional funds, but added that such activities as building inspection, milk inspection and police radio communication might be undertaken jointly by several municipalities to assure competent personnel and equipment on a full-time basis at no large cost to each city.

Centralization of public works activities for neighboring cities is another suggestion for economy.

To increase their revenues for support of expanded services, the defense-area communities are advised to: (1) make sure increased property values are reflected in tax assessment rolls; (2) make special service charges for health and sanitation services, police and fire protection and sewerage service; and (3) increase license fees for taverns and amusement devices and traffic fines collected by municipalities.

As regulatory devices to control the orderly growth of the community the report recommends adoption of:

A zoning ordinance to protect property values if the entire community is disrupted by new building;

Possible amendment of the building ordinance to prevent shack developments by prohibiting conversion of structures for dwelling purposes unless building regulations applicable to new residences are complied with;

A rent control ordinance, along with room house regulations and stringent health rules;

A comprehensive traffic ordinance including parking regulations and one-way street requirements.

Surveys of school capacity, available housing and other facilities as early as possible are advised so federal "community facilities aid" can be applied for if necessary, the report said.

total maintenance of certain municipal services by two or more cities in the
vicinity of a plan for municipal action in defense-investing areas

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cities on a study of problems faced by half a dozen small cities in
Wis., where a \$50,000,000 powder plant soon to be built is expected
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fees for taverns and amusement devices and traffic taxes collected by municipalities.

Possible amendment of the building ordinance to prevent shoddy developments
and the creation of a commission for dwelling purposes where building
ordinances applicable to new residences are compiled with;

A rent control ordinance, along with room house regulations and stringent
fire codes.

As advised as federal "community facilities aid" can be applied for it
the report said.

State Laws On Corrupt Voting Practices Show Varied Stringency

Obtaining votes by bribery is a crime punishable by strict laws in all 48 states, but statutes dealing with other abuses by candidates in securing votes vary in stringency, a report by the Council of State Governments said today.

The report, an analysis of "corrupt practices" laws on candidates' expenditures as well as laws on election administration, said that in many states these acts are merely a stop gap, because frequently they are loosely worded and make no definite provision for punishment of violators.

Thirty-nine states have laws limiting campaign expenses, but in most cases they apply only to candidates for governor, U.S. senator or U.S. representative. Limits on outlay range from 10 per cent of a year's salary for the office sought to as high as \$50,000. In some cases, the expenditures allowed are based on the number of voters in the last election. Nineteen of the 39 states allow exceptions, however, and some of them are so liberal as to defeat the purpose of the limitations, the report said.

The requirement that candidates or parties file statements of receipts and expenditures is the most universal feature of corrupt practices acts, appearing in laws of all but two states, according to the report. Fifteen of the 46 states, however, make no provision for enforcement of the penalties specified for violations.

In a majority of states private individuals---either the defeated candidate or petitioning voters---still must take the initiative in enforcing corrupt practices acts, the study showed.

Penalties for failure to file expenditure accounts or for exceeding the limit prescribed in the law consist usually of disqualification of the candidate, or fine or imprisonment, or all three.

Election administration laws affecting candidates in the various states include provisions forbidding transportation of voters to the polls; prohibiting payment of voters' poll taxes; prohibiting solicitation of funds for political purposes from public employes; and preventing intimidation of relief clients.

More than half the states have election laws requiring political advertisements in newspapers to be labeled as such, and 17 forbid purchase of editorial support.

The report concludes that solution for better elections is a combination of "a carefully worded corrupt practices statute strictly and efficiently applied by the offices of the secretary of state and the attorney-general, and provisions for the widest possible publicity of the election expenses of the candidates while interest in the election is still high, and preferably before the election."

Salvage (Waste etc)

Three States Arrange For Scrap Collections Of 1941 Auto License Plates

When Wisconsin and Michigan motorists purchase new license plates this year they will be asked to discard their 1941 plates in bins set up by the state agencies registering motor vehicles, the American Public Works Association reported today. The Ohio registrar of motor vehicles has arranged for return of old plates by arrangement with the oil companies.

In Wisconsin the old license plates, which can be thrown into special receptacles in service stations, garages and license bureaus, will be collected by Boy Scouts. The scouts will sell the metal and receive the proceeds.

Michigan hopes to collect from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of steel valuable to war production through license branch offices where motorists buy their tags. Discarded plates will be transported by prison industries trucks to central bases, where the metal will be disposed of through the state salvage division. Michigan motorists for several years have been asked to turn in or destroy their old license plates, so that automobile thieves could not use them.

During sale of Ohio licenses, which takes place in March, gasoline service stations will change plates free for motorists and take over the old plates. The various oil companies then will collect the plates and deliver them to the local Red Cross branch, which will sell them for scrap, receiving the proceeds. All local motor vehicle registrars also will have boxes for collection of old license plates from motorists buying their new tags.

* * *

New York City Organizes Public Works Emergency Unit

Municipal departments, the public utilities and private contractors in New York City are jointly mobilizing a force of 125,000 technicians and experienced workmen into "quick repair" crews in event of damage to public service facilities in aerial bombardment or other emergencies.

The emergency organization, according to the American Public Works Association, has been set up in the Public Works Emergency Division. Central repair stations are established in seven zones, and emergency repair crews of different types, from water main repairs to debris removal, have been assigned to each station, from which they can be dispatched as needed.

* * *

When Wisconsin and Michigan motorists purchase new license plates, they are asked to discard their old plates as they are no longer valid. The American Public Works Association, which represents motor vehicle owners, has arranged for the removal of old license plates from the state.

In Wisconsin the old license plates, which can be found in service stations, garages and license bureaus, will be collected by the state. The plates will sell for about one cent each.

Michigan hopes to collect from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of old license plates through license bureaus and other motor vehicle agencies. The plates will be transported by private industries and will be sold for about one cent each. The plates will be disposed of through the state highway department. In the past, many years have been spent in the highway department for the disposal of old license plates. The plates could not be sold.

During sale of Ohio license plates, which takes place in the fall, the state will dispose of two to three million old license plates. The plates will be sold for about one cent each. The plates will be disposed of through the state highway department. In the past, many years have been spent in the highway department for the disposal of old license plates. The plates could not be sold.

Public Works Association
The public works association, the public utilities and other departments of the city are jointly mobilizing a force of 15,000 men and women to help in the removal of old license plates. The plates will be sold for about one cent each. The plates will be disposed of through the state highway department. In the past, many years have been spent in the highway department for the disposal of old license plates. The plates could not be sold.

The emergency removal of old license plates is being carried out in several zones, and emergency reports are being made to the highway department. The plates will be sold for about one cent each. The plates will be disposed of through the state highway department. In the past, many years have been spent in the highway department for the disposal of old license plates. The plates could not be sold.

Parliament

Cities, States May Need To Change Daylight Time Laws To Conform With Federal Act

Changes in certain state and local time laws may be necessary to avoid confusion in legal matters under the new federal daylight saving time effective today, according to the American Municipal Association.

The federal law technically applies only to interstate transportation, acts of federal agencies and all acts performed under federal regulations, the Association said.

Laws of some states and cities, on the other hand, establish standard time as the time of all legal functions; if these laws are not revised to conform with federal "war" time, they may cause trouble by continuing to be legally binding in other matters.

Typical of a number of cities in this respect is Chicago, where the city council has just suspended the local daylight saving ordinance "for the duration" because under its provisions all clocks, from April through October, would have been moved one hour ahead of central standard time as set by federal action. This would have put Chicago's "summer" time two hours ahead of regular standard time.

"Home rule" cities, like those of Ohio, and cities with specific state authorization to set their own time, probably will have to consult their ordinances also to see that clocks are not pushed an hour ahead of the new "war" time or prohibited from advancing to the new time.

Besides Chicago, cities whose councils are taking steps to fit their local ordinances to the federal act include Louisville, St. Louis and Detroit.

In some states, also, legislation provides for daylight time during summer months only and cities in these states can not go on daylight time legally until the start of the period specified by state legislation.

Among the states Maine, in special session this year, advanced its standard time one hour, while Massachusetts, also in special session, legalized daylight saving time in the state in conformance with the new federal act. Kentucky and New Jersey legislatures are considering bills on this subject.

In Wisconsin, where a state law dating back to 1923 makes it mandatory for all state, county, city and village governments and all places of business to "show only the time of the sun at the 90th meridian," the attorney-general has asked district attorneys to refrain from prosecuting persons who set their clocks ahead today. The Wisconsin law will go unenforced during the war.

and to change daylight saving time laws to conform with federal law

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"Home rule" cities, like those of Ohio, and cities with special state
authorization to set their own time, probably will have to convert their calendars
so to see that clocks are not pushed an hour ahead of the new "war" time or
reverted from observation to the new time.

Besides Chicago, cities whose councils are taking steps to fit their local
activities to the federal act include Louisville, St. Louis and Detroit.

Massachusetts, also in special session, legislated daylight saving
time one hour, while Maine, in special session this year, advanced its standard
time one hour.

In Wisconsin, where a state law dating back to 1925 makes it mandatory for
all cities to observe daylight saving time, the law is being enforced today.
The law is being enforced today, and the law is being enforced today.

Governors Of Massachusetts, Maine Given Broad "War" Powers By Legislatures

Legislation giving their governors broad war emergency powers highlighted action of the Massachusetts and Maine special sessions just adjourned, the Council of State Governments said today.

Massachusetts's act gives the governor authority over all the state's resources---manpower, transportation, public utilities, food commodities and articles and implements which may be needed in emergencies. The governor also was given full authority to establish stringent measures during blackouts.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

Maine's governor received similar powers. Under the new state act he may, at his discretion, proclaim an extraordinary emergency during which he can utilize all manpower and material resources of the state for the war effort. He would lose the powers, however, unless the legislature is called into session within 30 days after proclamation of an extraordinary emergency.

The law directs the governor also to organize a Maine civilian defense corps, whose members will have powers and immunities of constables without respect to town or county boundaries.

Governors of both states were armed with emergency "war chests"---nearly \$8,000,000 in Massachusetts and \$1,100,000 in Maine.

Pay increases for public employes other than elected officials were granted by both special sessions, also. Under two Massachusetts laws, state and county employes earning \$1,500 or less will receive flat increases of \$150 a year while employes earning between \$1,500 and \$2,500 will receive flat increases of \$100. A fund of \$2,000,000 was earmarked for pay raises due 15,000 state employes under the act. Maine's law provides 10 per cent increases in pay for state employes earning up to \$30 a week.

(MORE)

Legislation during this session broad was emergency powers highlighted
of the Massachusetts and Maine special sessions just adjourned, the Council of

Massachusetts and gives the governor authority over all the state's
emergency powers, transportation, public utilities, food commodities and other
measures which may be needed in emergency. The governor also has power that
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NOTES: Another of a series of articles on "tax" legislation enacted
by state legislatures during this year in regular or special sessions.

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There will have power and immunity of conscription without resort to local or

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The law also provides for the establishment of a Maine defense fund.
The fund is to be composed of contributions from individuals and corporations.

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receiving \$1,500 or less will receive flat increases of \$100 a year while employees
receiving more than \$1,500 and \$2,500 will receive flat increases of \$100. A fund of

the fund is to be composed of contributions from individuals and corporations.
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Both special sessions legalized adoption of daylight saving time in their states in conformance with the new federal daylight saving act.

Other legislation enacted by the special sessions follows:

MASSACHUSETTS: Abolished the State Emergency Commission, transferred its powers to the Committee on Public Safety, and appropriated \$2,000,000 for operation of the committee; established a \$1,000,000 revolving fund for purchase of federal Surplus Food Commodity stamps for resale to local governments; appropriated \$1,000,000 to strengthen the state welfare department to meet any emergency caused by air raids or other disruptions caused by the war; and appropriated \$800,000 to the state guard, \$800,000 to the state police and \$200,000 to the metropolitan district police.

Imposed severe penalties for theft of rationed commodities and of anything during a blackout, with conviction bringing sentence up to five years in prison; provided up to \$50 a month assistance to dependents of veterans of this war, and extended World war soldiers' benefits to participants in the current war and their dependents; and suspended the act for new state and county highway construction projects to free approximately \$5,000,000 for the state war program.

The legislature also authorized the state public health service to supervise installation of new treatment works for local water supply systems; authorized establishment of payroll allotment plans for public employes volunteering to purchase defense savings bonds by installment, and legalized investment by local governments in U.S. war bonds.

MAINE: Authorized the governor, with consent of the defense council, to accept for the state federal bonds, equipment, supplies or materials; authorized the secretary of state to issue a "suitable device" in lieu of automobile license plates until---after 1943---permanent registration plates may be issued; authorized a war bond issue of \$1,000,000 for civilian and military defense expenses.

Granted women workers a 30-minute rest period for each shift period of more than six and a half hours; allowed municipalities to regulate trailer camp or parking facilities; provided that service may be given free or at reduced rates by any public utility for national or civilian defense purposes.

Permitted savings banks to assist in home building during the emergency by allowing them to invest up to 75 per cent of deposits in first real estate mortgages, provided at least 25 per cent are in mortgages insured by the FHA.

Abolished maximum age limits for membership in the Maine state guard, and provided for purchase of uniforms and equipment of commissioned officers.

in accordance with the new federal daylight saving law.

committee established a \$1,000,000 revolving fund for purchase of material

in Food Commodity program for resale to local government agencies; amount of \$1,000,000

the state welfare department to make any necessary adjustments in its

in appropriations caused by the war; and a provision of \$50,000 for the same purpose.

Reported several provisions for relief of persons of military service and their

benefits. With certain provisions regarding the relief of persons of military

to up to \$100 a month to persons of military service and their

of World War soldiers' benefits to persons of military service and their

and authorized the set for new state and local government

three approximately \$5,000,000 for the same purpose.

The legislature also authorized the state to make any necessary adjustments in its

of new treatment works for local government agencies and their

ment of payroll allotment plans for persons of military service and their

benefits by insurance, and authorized the state to make any necessary adjustments in its

MAINE: Authorized the governor, with the consent of the Senate, to

the state federal bonds, equipment, and other material, and authorized the

state to issue a "public debt" in the amount of \$1,000,000

to \$1,000,000 for the purpose of making any necessary adjustments in its

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Intermunicipal Fire Protection Plans Useful As Wartime Measure

American cities extend fire protection services to neighboring communities under at least two types of arrangements important today because of possibilities of bombings, sabotage or other wartime disasters, according to a survey by the International City Managers' Association.

The arrangement used most extensively among 30 cities in 21 states covered by the survey provides for "outside" fire service by one governmental unit to nearby cities and villages. State enabling legislation making this possible usually restricts it to adjacent communities or those within the same county.

The other arrangement involves operation of mutual aid plans of the type common in Great Britain since the start of the war. Under this plan, legal in only five of the 21 states covered by the survey, cities participating agree to help one another in time of disaster with fire fighting equipment and man power.

The Association pointed out the recent trend in state legislation is to allow local fire departments to operate apparatus anywhere within the state or even across state borders when aid is arranged for.

Fifteen of the 30 cities render outside service of an emergency nature only, with no prearranged understanding. Four of them--Buffalo, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.---have formally provided by fire department regulations, ordinance or city charter that apparatus may be sent outside, but no actual working arrangements have been made with surrounding municipalities.

Only five of the 30 cities are members of mutual aid plans, outstanding of which are those of Boston and the Westchester county area in New York. Under the Boston plan, nearly 30 cities are interconnected by fire alarm systems, affording protection for 1,750,000 persons. Forty-four of the 56 fire protection districts in Westchester county are included under the mutual aid plan there.

Charges for outside fire service vary. Baltimore requires only that damage to equipment be paid by the municipality asking help. In Buffalo, the fire chief may impose a charge or render service free. Most charges are based on cost per unit of equipment per hour of use, and range from \$20 to \$150 per hour.

In addition to charges for services rendered, Detroit and Minneapolis require outside municipalities to pay for damages to equipment or injury to personnel. Detroit, Minneapolis and five other cities include in their contracts a clause absolving them from liability for property damage or personal injury.

Only 11 of the 30 cities render outside aid on a formal basis with a clear understanding of the obligations of each party, according to the survey. The Association said it would be advisable for cities with mutual aid or other outside fire protection plans to put them in contract or ordinance form specifying how service should be paid for, who is to be in command at fires, and other details.

Wartime Fiscal Policy Recommended For Cities

Cities should pull in their belts and anticipate probable drops in revenues, especially from gasoline and property taxes, in calculating budgets for the next few years, a statement of wartime fiscal policy for local governments by the Municipal Finance Officers Association recommended today.

"Municipal revenues from some sources will shrink," the statement said. "Gasoline tax distributions by the states to cities and counties will decline. Real estate tax collections may be adversely affected by the impact of heavier federal taxes. Some licenses, permits and fees will decrease; others may increase. Certain personal property assessments will decline sharply; some others may go upward because of higher price levels."

Municipal utilities in many areas "will experience violent fluctuations in sales," the Association said. "There will be some radical increases due to war industries and other serious declines due to blackouts or curtailment of non-defense industries."

The statement recommended the local finance officer maintain the city's finances in as sound a position as possible by balancing the budget, eliminating deficits and collecting old tax accounts---all to prepare for the shock of a post-war letdown. Meantime, according to the statement, it is the municipal official's duty to keep all municipal equipment in good working order, pool its use wherever possible, salvage outworn equipment for city needs and for defense, and eliminate all possible waste.

Any federal funds granted localities for wartime or defense use should be handled through existing financial organization of the city, the statement recommended. To this end municipalities should have legislative authority adequate to receive and disburse federal grants and carry out other requirements of a war emergency as well as any post-war program.

The statement stressed the need for harmony in the fiscal plans of federal, state and local governments, the federal government being recognized as leader. To accomplish harmony, it said, municipalities must avoid competition with the national government for manpower and materials needed for the war program, and therefore must postpone until after the war all non-defense public works not vital to the city.

While the federal government should be expected to finance in full all activities related solely to the national war effort, local governments, the statement said, should refrain from asking federal aid in purely local matters.

1 Funds Accountant - C

State Policies Vary On Handling Cash "Over" And "Short"

State treasurers follow different policies with respect to cash "over" and "short" in cashier's daily accounts, a survey of 22 states by the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers showed today.

Six of the states---Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Tennessee---find no problems in this connection, either because the practice of handling cash in the treasurer's office had been abolished or because books are balanced to the penny each day, according to the survey.

Eleven states require the cashier to make up any shortages. These states are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington.

The Colorado state treasurer reported that shortages unaccounted for within a day or two after they are found must be made up immediately. In Missouri, shortages must be made up by the cashier at the end of the administration.

Oregon and Minnesota charge shortages against miscellaneous receipts, and Vermont charges them to the treasurer's appropriation. Two states---Florida and Indiana---deduct shortages from overages.

In Michigan some state agencies create an over and short account, clearing out differences periodically by turning in net overages as "miscellaneous revenue" and securing reimbursement for net shortages. Other agencies hold cashiers personally responsible for shortages but do not allow them to take overages unless they can show the overage resulted from making up a previous shortage.

Overages in Texas are kept by the cashier in a "kitty" to cover potential shortages. Accumulated overages in Ohio are set aside and held "pending the correction which is sure to come." In California paying tellers return overages to the persons making the over-payment; in Colorado, Idaho and Washington these surpluses are placed in a suspense account until the reason for the overage is located. In Washington, if the overage is under 25 cents, it is put in the postage stamp fund.

From a poll of several qualified governmental accountants, the Association found it to be common opinion that cash shortages and overages should be recorded each day, and that cash overages should be placed in the treasury.

Providence Enlists "Ham" Radio Operators As Emergency Police

Providence, R.I., has made its "ham" radio operators full-fledged but unpaid members of the police department in setting up an emergency communications system for air raid work, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The amateur operators have been sworn into the Providence Police Mobile Radio Patrol, making them eligible to operate the police radio equipment as well as their own during an air raid, should telephone communications be bombed out or otherwise damaged.

The city "emergency" network is composed of eight short wave stations each of which will have a "walkie-talkie" transmitter and receiver set that can be packed on the back of a station staff member. Such a staff member on air raid patrol could report from any damage scene to the district station, which would relay the message to the report center for counter-action by the various protective services.

* * *

Colorado Collects Sales Tax With Fibre Tokens

Colorado is now collecting its state sales tax in red fibre tokens instead of aluminum discs, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

The tokens are cut, dyed, embossed and packaged at the state penitentiary, and cost approximately \$1.25 a thousand to manufacture, or about \$12,500 for the ten million the state requires.

* * *

Cities Turn To Non-Metal Traffic Signs

Shortage of metals is causing cities which need new traffic signs to search for other materials for "stop" and "slow" signals, reports to the American Public Works Association showed today.

Richmond, Va., is now using wood for its traffic signs, spray-painting them with a preservative before lettering. Police department workshops in Baltimore are making no-parking signs of a composition material, and salvaging all metal signs that can be repaired. The composition material is twice as expensive as sheet metal, and also may be limited in supply, Baltimore officials said.

* * *

Cities Experimenting To Solve Municipal War Transportation Problems

Efforts of a score or more large cities to alleviate transportation problems piling up behind the all-out war program are under observation today by municipal transportation officials in all parts of the nation. Greatest interest is centered on programs for staggering opening and closing hours of factories, stores, offices and schools to spread out peak transportation periods.

Used or considered also, according to the American Municipal Association, are such methods as elimination of parking on streets used by buses and streetcars, planned routes for defense workers and trucks, and utilization of "retired" streetcars and buses.

Growing transportation problems are caused primarily by greatly increased employment, coupled with the tire rationing program removing private cars from the highways and forcing workers to use public transportation systems. New defense industries aggravate the problem in many areas where transportation facilities hardly were adequate during normal times.

Among the cities where opening and closing hours for workers are spread over a period of several hours to level off transportation peaks, or where such action is under consideration, are Washington, D.C., Detroit and Pontiac, Mich.; San Francisco, Dallas, St. Louis, Atlanta, Chicago, Baltimore and Seattle.

The Washington plan was inaugurated last March when 75,000 government employes were put on staggered hours. Instead of coming to work all at once, they came at 15-minute intervals from 7:30 to 9:15 a.m. Closing hours were staggered accordingly. Recently the number of employes under the stagger system was increased to 200,000, and the spread in starting hours expanded from 7:30 to 9:30 a.m. Washington's 1941 bus and streetcar load was 22 per cent more than the 1940 load.

Industrial Michigan is watching with interest two experiments to solve transportation difficulties. Detroit's city engineer is using a sample industrial area to work out a plan for staggering hours. The city's street railway system is using nearly 100 per cent of its equipment in handling patrons during shift-change periods at the factories, but during the rest of the day "there is hardly any traffic about these plants." The rush periods also cause temporary abnormal demands on traffic police protection, which staggering of shifts would alleviate.

Pontiac last week began an experiment in mass conservation of automobiles, tires and gasoline under a plan worked out by the state highway department and Pontiac's labor and civic leaders. The program as outlined envisages increasing the loading of

(MORE)

private cars from a ratio of 1.37 persons per car to 4 persons, staggered factory shifts allowing maximum use of buses by workers, walking instead of driving by private citizens, shopping during slack hours of bus use, and a possible change in school hours to allow children to use buses when traffic is light. The state council of defense is watching the experiment, which involves 26,000 workers in a city with a population of 66,000, with intention of recommending it to other communities if successful.

San Francisco's efforts to relieve transportation difficulties are complicated by two unusual situations contributing to a peak period converging on a 5 p.m. rush. On one hand many workers and shoppers commute across the two bay bridges; on the other many large retail stores have been closing from 30 to 45 minutes early because of blackouts--the usual closing time was 5:25 p.m.---contributing crowds of customers and employees to the rush period. A plan has been worked out, with more than 600 business firms so far agreeing to cooperate, to spread the peak from 4 to 6 p.m. Retail stores will reestablish the 5:25 p.m. closing hours, while other employers will close at periods starting at 4 p.m. It was pointed out that blackouts will not come so early under daylight saving time, allowing stores to remain open without disturbance from this source.

The Dallas program began with "war" time Feb. 9. Downtown retail stores moved up opening hours from 9 to 9:30 a.m.; schools, from 8:30 to 9 a.m.; while manufacturers, wholesalers, utilities and offices are bringing employees to work at the same clock time as before. The adjustments assure a steady flow of workers into the downtown area between 8 and 9:30 a.m., and out of the area between 4:30 and 6 p.m. Previously, morning and evening rushes were concentrated in one-hour periods. The staggering program was necessary, a Dallas official said, because the average of 22,000 persons formerly carried daily by the streetcar system has jumped steadily and before long may be doubled. Approximately 60,000 work in the downtown area.

St. Louis, Atlanta and Chicago at present are studying transportation problems preparatory to taking action, the Association said. A program has been suggested for St. Louis involving staggered working hours, banning of parking on certain downtown streets, and creation of longer loading zones so three or four streetcars and buses may be loaded at the same time. Both Atlanta and Chicago are making surveys of opening and closing hours in their business districts, and Chicago's city council is making a survey to determine the number entering and leaving the "loop" area daily, and how they best can be spread over two-hour arrival and departure periods fitting in with transportation schedules.

In connection with transportation problems, the Association said a recent study shows the number of passengers carried in 1941 by local transit systems was 7.3 per cent larger than the 1940 total. The extent of transportation problems may be indicated for individual cities by figures showing passenger load increases for 1941 over 1940--San Diego, 37.8 per cent; San Antonio, 30.1 per cent; Jacksonville, Fla., 25.8 per cent; Pittsburgh, 17.5 per cent; Gary, Ind., 16.4 per cent; St. Louis, 15.7 per cent and Buffalo, 14.7 per cent.

1 Tax

St. Paul Expands City Services Through Tax-Reverted Land-Use Plan

St. Paul's long-range planning program to expand public services through use of tax-reverted land is providing the city this year with additional playgrounds and recreation fields, city park additions, and sites for a branch public library and a training ground for firemen.

The program was outlined in 1938 by the city planning board in cooperation with other municipal departments, and was put into effect this year under a 1941 state law authorizing cities to acquire tax-forfeited land without compensation on condition it be used exclusively for public purposes.

In following the 1938 outline, the American Society of Planning Officials said today, St. Paul under the new state law took over 337 parcels of land totaling 64 acres and valued at \$120,000. About a third of this land has been put to use as follows:

The department of parks, playgrounds and public buildings is building public playgrounds and recreation centers, particularly in districts lacking these facilities, and plans to expand two city parks by utilizing several parcels of tax-reverted land adjacent to the parks.

The department of education is using several lots as a site for a branch public library in a district heretofore served inadequately by a portable library, and has provided a high school with an athletic field.

The department of public safety is utilizing tax-forfeited property acquired near its administration building for construction of a drill tower to be used to train members of the fire department in the use of ladders, modern fire fighting methods, and rescue work.

The department of public works is using lands it acquired for additional storage space at the department's asphalt plant, where storage facilities were overcrowded.

In drawing up the tax-reverted land-use program, St. Paul's commissioner of finance in 1938 prepared a map for the city planning board showing locations of such lands. Then the planning board, in cooperation with other departments of the city government, made a list of lands to be withheld from sale because they would be more valuable for public use than private use. The land was withheld from sale and, under the 1941 law, the program was placed in operation.

Many States Self-Insure Property, Survey Shows

More than one-third of the states protect their physical property by private insurance, at least four others have some method of replacing losses due to fire, and at least 14 others rely on private insurance companies for coverage, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

The survey, covering 36 states, showed that eight of the 18 which insure themselves finance the insurance by special appropriations. These states included California, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania. Three of the states---Florida, North Dakota and South Carolina---collect premiums from the protected properties; four others---Kentucky, Michigan, Rhode Island and Oregon---ask periodic contributions; two others---Illinois and South Dakota---make general appropriations to meet insurance costs. Alabama did not report its method.

Several of the states are self-insured on a partial basis only. Florida, for example, insures approximately 40 per cent of its properties with private companies, and takes care of the remaining 60 per cent by self-insurance. Maine insures with private companies for values in excess of \$10,000; otherwise is self-insured.

Of the states entirely self-insured, North Dakota protects all public property by a State Fire and Tornado Fund set up in 1919. The state fund is a department of the state government in itself, and regular premiums are charged to finance it. Kentucky since 1936 also has had a state fire and tornado insurance fund, with resultant savings, according to report. South Dakota self-insures under an "Emergency Building Fund," the legislature making a biennial appropriation of \$200,000 to replace or rebuild any property destroyed by the elements. At the end of each fiscal year the part of the \$100,000 allocation for the year which is not used reverts to the state treasury.

Iowa, though without official insurance, includes in the executive council budget an amount estimated for what is known as a "providential contingent." When a building or property is destroyed, the loss report is submitted to the executive council for payment.

Of the 36 states, Massachusetts, Missouri and New Hampshire carry no insurance on state properties; Missouri replaces losses by specific appropriations.

The most recent administrative change in handling insurance on state property occurred in Louisiana in 1940, according to the survey. This state, which formerly placed policies with many companies, now places blanket fire and windstorm insurance with 10 outstanding companies through its state department of finance created by 1940 legislation.

1 Plumbing - Report

Cities Can Apply New Federal Plumbing Standards, Report Shows

Widespread municipal application of the new federal emergency plumbing standards designed to conserve war-needed materials is possible under various state and local legal powers, a report by the American Municipal Association showed today.

While at present the new plumbing standards apply only to housing constructed by federal government agencies, the Association said they soon may apply to all building construction granted priorities. This will necessitate repeal or suspension of many of the 1,600 local plumbing codes now in force because on the whole standards specified in them are too high to allow substitutions.

Cities in a majority of the states, the report said, can enact a local plumbing ordinance under general authority, so the only move necessary would be council action amending an existing ordinance or adopting a new ordinance incorporating the emergency standards.

In about a dozen states, cities will be able to adopt the standards speedily and without undue expense under the "by reference" procedure. With this procedure the council is empowered to enact a brief ordinance stating that the emergency plumbing standards for defense housing are to become a part of the local statutes. This eliminates publication of a lengthy plumbing code.

Some cities, also, may enact plumbing ordinances covering matters such as licensing, permits, inspections and testing, and establishing the federal plumbing standards as a "guide" for the inspectors.

Another possibility is for state boards of health, sanitary boards or other agencies to adopt the plumbing standards, which then would apply locally where the governing statutes permit, the report said. Authorization of this kind empowering a state board to issue rules and regulations is found in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other states.

State legislative action adopting the emergency standards in detail would be the simplest method, it was pointed out, but detailed statewide standards are sometimes difficult to apply to cities of all sizes; in addition, only eight legislatures meet in regular session this year.

The "emergency plumbing standards" were drawn up and issued by the Defense Housing Division from a manual approved earlier by the National Bureau of Standards and the U.S. Public Health Service. The standards set a maximum as well as a minimum quantity of metal to be used in plumbing installations---the usual plumbing code fixes only a minimum. In some localities, savings averaging nearly 50 per cent in the weight of "roughing in" materials---pipes, vents, etc.---now required will be possible under the emergency standards, the report said.

Widespread municipal application of the new standard is being
described as conservative war-need standards in possible means and in
legal powers, a report by the American National Association of State
While at present the new plumbing standards apply only to health
by federal government agencies, the American National Association of State

organization of many of the 1,600 local plumbing codes in the country is
the standards specified in them are too high to allow a transition.

Given in a majority of the states, the report says, "there is a
one-time unit general authority, in the case of some states, which

action requires an existing ordinance or statute as a basis for

the emergency standards.

In about a dozen states, cities will be able to adopt the new standards
without undue expense under the "city ordinance" procedure. Under this
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standards for defense housing and to become a part of the local ordinance.
The adoption of a lengthy plumbing code.

Some cities, also, may enact short, emergency standards covering
x, plumbing, inspections and ventilation, and in addition the Federal of
as a basis for the transition.

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State legislative action adopting the emergency standards is being
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The "emergency plumbing standards" were drawn up and passed by the
Division from a manual approved earlier by the National Board of Fire
the U.S. Public Health Service. The standards are a revision of the
of metal to be used in plumbing installations, a new standard for
a minimum. In some localities, however, emergency standards may be
"existing in" materials--green, yellow, or other colors, the report said.
the emergency standards, the report said.

45 States Relieve Public Officials From Personal Liability For Banked Funds

Public officials who handle government funds are relieved of personal liability for the funds, once they have been deposited in banks, in all but two or three states under laws passed mostly since 1932, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada showed today.

Impetus to the movement to free public officials from this responsibility came during early years of the depression when many municipalities suffered losses through bank failures, and finance officers were held liable under the laws of most states with their bonding companies forced to "make good."

The only states lacking laws protecting the money-handling official are Maine and Rhode Island, where responsibility is "undetermined," and New Mexico, where no provision was found, according to the survey. The laws all specify certain conditions that the official must meet in order to be free of liability.

In 37 of the 45 states an official, to be relieved of personal responsibility, must have the bank designated by the "proper authorities," and in two other states he may do it himself with consent of the authorities.

In all but 11 of the states the bank must pledge collateral or file surety bonds to guarantee government funds. Acceptable collateral in most states includes U.S. government, state and subdivision bonds, while several states make mortgages on real estate acceptable.

In Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan and Vermont, collateral is required from banks on state funds only; in New York, on county and city funds only.

Another kind of deposit security is the furnishing of a corporate surety bond by the bank. Corporate surety bonds are acceptable for collateral purposes in only five of the 45 states, however.

As further protection of government deposits, nine states limit their amount to a certain percentage of the bank's capital and surplus. In addition, municipal deposits in banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are insured in an aggregate amount up to \$5,000.

1 Street

Three Cities Added To List Salvaging Abandoned Streetcar Rails For Defense

Atlanta, and Seattle and Bellingham, Wash., have been added to the growing list of cities salvaging abandoned streetcar rails to provide iron and steel scrap for armament purposes, information to the American Public Works Association showed today.

Plans are nearing completion in Atlanta for salvaging approximately 33 miles of unused track. WPA labor will be used in removing the rails, which city officials say can be sold for approximately \$70,000. The Georgia Power Company has agreed to give the rails to the city, the \$70,000 applying as the city's part of repaving costs. The track probably will be removed a block at a time to avoid obstructing traffic.

Seattle and Bellingham are removing 16,000 and 12,000 tons of abandoned rails respectively, with the WPA providing the labor for salvaging and resurfacing.

In one large rail salvaging project inaugurated recently, 16 western Pennsylvania cities began removing a total of 8,800 tons of steel and scrap---enough to produce 17,600 tons of open hearth steel.

* * *

1 Street

Chicago Park District "Identifies" 3,000 Employees

To limit entrance into vital areas to authorized persons, the Chicago Park District's personnel department has undertaken a fingerprinting and photographing program of 3,000 employees, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

Under the Park District's jurisdiction are 136 individual parks and more than 200 miles of city boulevard---an area containing power houses, electrical substations, harbors, important bridges and 100 buildings and other institutions of key importance to the communities.

The Park District is divided into four geographical areas for purposes of the identification program, which is carried out in each area by a field office staff composed of a supervisor, one fingerprinter, a photographer, two clerks and two typists. Employees are sent in to have identification records made according to a pre-determined schedule. Later each employee is given a tamper-proof celluloid case containing a photostated card with his photograph, fingerprint and other information on it.

* * *

JOINT REFERENCE

Conservation

Most Large Cities Act To Save On Municipal Motor Vehicle Use

The nation's large cities are taking drastic action to conserve tires and gasoline and extend the life of their motor vehicles because of war demands, a survey of all cities over 100,000 population by the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

Many cities which have lacked proper records of their motor equipment are taking inventory to discover its use, age and condition, the survey showed. Several cities have set up motor equipment survey boards to determine which cars the city owns are essential, and to assign equipment to the most vital needs. Others are instructing employes on proper methods of prolonging the life of motor equipment.

In some cities cars formerly used part time are being pooled, and cars used by one individual only go into the pool to be assigned as needed. A few cities are taking some of their vehicles out of service entirely, stripping them of tires, and holding them in reserve to replace vehicles that wear out.

Spare tires have been stripped off all except emergency equipment in some cities to establish a tire pool, which is drawn from to replace tires that cannot be repaired.

The cities also are checking each municipal department separately to learn where economies in car use can be made, the survey showed. Routes and schedules of garbage and street cleaning trucks and other vehicles are being altered to reduce mileage. Employes who work in limited areas---in health, welfare or inspection duties---are using bus and street car for transportation instead of automobile. The number of cruising police cars has been reduced in several municipalities, and one city---Atlanta---stations police radio cars at fire stations to await calls instead of keeping them on patrol.

In most cities with central garages or storage lots cars formerly taken home at night by employes now are left overnight, where they can be guarded and serviced

(MORE)

regularly. Exceptions to central storage were reported by San Diego, Calif., which disperses city car storage as protection against mass loss by sabotage or other cause; and by Oakland, Calif., which permits some employes driving city cars to take them home for instant service in case of air raid alarm.

Special provisions for motor vehicle conservation were noted in the survey as follows:

Milwaukee: By pooling the entire fleet of city cars, and making no special assignments to any one person, the city has been able to take 30 cars out of service and put them in storage for future use.

Seattle: Making a survey of all automotive equipment. A survey committee appointed by the city council will determine how much of it is "eligible" for tires under federal tire rationing regulations. Ineligible cars will be stored and their tires stripped for use on other vehicles.

St. Louis: Issuing weekly street car passes to city employes previously driving their own cars.

South Bend: Hired an additional mechanic to assist in repair of city-owned automobiles, which are kept in a city-owned garage.

Detroit: Adding a new motor rebuilding unit to overhaul motors as they wear out, instead of buying new ones.

Dayton: Fencing in a large parking lot adjacent to the city building, where all motor equipment that cannot be accommodated at city garages will be kept and given 24-hour guard.

Sacramento: Continuing a conservation plan begun several years ago. This involves removing spare tires from all motor equipment and utilizing services of an emergency tire repair man when "flats" occur; and keeping a daily mileage and accident record on all vehicles.

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Mun. govt. - RegCities Account To Taxpayers By Formal, Informal Reports

The 1941 story of municipal affairs was told to taxpayers through newspaper "serials" and letters and pamphlets mailed with water and tax bills, in addition to the usual annual reports of a more formal type, the International City Managers' Association said today following a survey of more than 100 cities.

Pasadena and Palo Alto, Calif., were among the cities which presented their annual reports as special features in local newspapers. Pasadena's appeared as a series of articles from the city hall. The Palo Alto report was issued to citizens as a 24-page pamphlet, which later was written into a front-page, illustrated newspaper series.

Taxpayers of Durham county, N.C., received a letter---actually a short essay on government and citizenship---from the county manager. Among cities using folders telling briefly about the cost of government in per capita terms were Dallas and Port Arthur, Tex., Morganton, N.C., Rochester, N.Y., Two Rivers, Wis., and Royal Oak, Mich.

When Two Rivers took a poll on the series of articles on government which ran on the reverse side of utility bills, 85 per cent of those who read the articles said they had learned new facts about their local government, and 98 per cent believed the articles should be continued.

One-third of the cities issuing more formal annual reports, typically about 50 pages long, put the information in simple language, showing municipal expenditures for various activities as percentages of the tax dollar, per capita costs or the tax rate for each activity. About one-fifth of them reported for each municipal activity such facts as the number of employes required to perform it, total expenditures, per capita costs, cost per \$1,000 assessed valuation of property, or cost to average home for the year. Eight of the cities made intercity or other comparisons of the costs of government.

Most of the cities distributed these annual reports by mail, or through civic groups and public meetings, the survey showed. One city had refuse collection employes distribute them. Several put them in the hands of merchants and professional people, for use by their customers and clients. Civics teachers, high school principals, libraries and other reference agencies made frequent use of them.

Small cities were most prompt in issuing their reports, according to the survey, getting them out within four weeks after the period covered. None of the cities of over 50,000 population got its report out in less than 13 weeks after the end of the year except Dayton, O.

The cities printed, mimeographed or otherwise duplicated their reports, spending from a total of \$5 to \$2,400. The typical city spent \$334, which provided one copy of a 47-page report to every 16 persons in the city.

Baltimore's New Rent Law Aid To Low-Income Families

As a safeguard to many low-income families often forced to move these days because their landlords see opportunity for higher rents from war-industry workers, the Baltimore city council has enacted an ordinance making necessary a 120-day instead of a 30-day eviction notice, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

Applying to dwellings renting for a maximum of \$10 a week, the delayed-eviction law, according to the Association, offers an opportunity for the state defense council's fair rent commission to examine disputes between landlords and tenants and to avoid eviction or excessive rents by working out some mutually satisfactory agreement.

The 30-day notice to vacate still holds if the tenant is violating an obligation of his tenancy; if the landlord needs the dwelling for himself and family; if he has contracted to sell the property to a buyer who intends to occupy it; or if the dwelling is to be demolished and replaced by a new building. Penalties of \$50 fine or 10 days in jail or both are provided for violations.

Baltimore is considered as one of the defense communities noted in the rent-ceiling section of the recently enacted federal price control bill, authorizing stabilization of rents when state and local efforts to cope with inflated rents are ineffective.

Personnel, Public - Recruitment

Detroit Checks "Extra" Skills Of Municipal Employees

To furnish an up-to-date record of skills and abilities of all city employees in occupations other than their present ones, the Detroit Civil Service Commission recently circulated an employment questionnaire.

From the resulting record, according to the Civil Service Assembly, the city knows which of its employees are especially qualified for civilian defense activity and which ones can be utilized to substitute in vital municipal jobs when regular personnel may not be available.

San Diego Protects Assessment Records Against Enemy Action

At a cost of approximately \$2,000, San Diego county, Calif., is condensing its property assessment records by photographing them to a size small enough for storage in a bank vault as protection against enemy action, the National Association of Assessing Officers reported today.

The records which provide the basis for assessment of all property in the county---lot books, field maps and plat maps---are being made on negatives, which can be enlarged to original dimensions when needed. They will be filed in steel cabinets in a bank vault some distance from the coast.

San Diego county's assessor, Crowell D. Eddy, directed building of the equipment, which consists of three main parts: a platform elevated from the floor, carrying hinged plate glass covers under which the material to be photographed is placed; a quadripod to hold the camera, built separately over the platform to prevent vibration; and a "stage" independent of the other two structures for the photographer to stand on.

The complete record will include about 17,000 pages of lot books, 8,100 sheets of plat maps and 8,100 sheets of field book maps. Film 5 by 7 inches is used because it is large enough to insure clear-cut enlargement and is of convenient size for taking four pages to an exposure. Panchromatic film is used to bring out the rulings on the books, which are of three colors, and to pick up red figures and pencil notations.

The picture-taking is done by a commercial photographer with two assistants, aided by personnel from the assessing department. The staging equipment was built by county carpenters at a cost of \$50. Other expenses include cost of 550 packages of film, \$100 for chemicals and \$75 for film holders and incidentals.

Civil Service Agencies Of Two Cities Present Exhibits At Expositions

Exhibits to acquaint the public with how civil service lists are made up and what practical tests are given to candidates for city jobs featured recent expositions in Kansas City, Mo., and Milwaukee, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

An estimated 150,000 persons viewed the exhibits, set up by the Kansas City Personnel Department and the Milwaukee City Service Commission.

The Kansas City display took as its theme "Opportunities in Municipal Employment." Typical positions in the classified service were listed on a large chart, accompanied by two series of posters showing the various steps in the examining process and how an appointment is made from an eligible register.

A test-scoring machine also was on display, and a short 30-question test entitled "Know Your City" was given to visitors and scored on the machines as they watched. The pay roll division demonstrated the actual running of pay warrants through addressograph machines. Another feature of the exhibit was the showing of a sound movie, "The Merit System Advancing."

Visitors to the exhibit were presented with folders describing the progress of the merit system in the city during the last two years.

Examinations for clerical positions, announced at the time of the exposition, resulted in many more applications to take the tests than usual, according to the personnel department, which believes some of the interest was created through the exhibit.

The exhibit at the Milwaukee Midsummer Festival featured practical demonstration tests given for the positions of electrical mechanic and blacksmith welder. Various work samples made by the candidates on such problems as cable splicing, conduit bending and chain welding were on display as examples of "excellent," "good," "fair" and "poor" ratings.'

Denver City, County Break All Tax Collection Records For 1941

A triple-threat tax collection campaign enabled the city and county of Denver, Colo., to break all collection records in 1941, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

For 1941 a total of \$14,261,170 was collected---99.18 per cent of the \$14,378,752 in real and personal property taxes levied. Three factors contributed to this record.

One was the "very vigorous effort" on the part of the treasurer's office to collect as complete an amount as possible. Another reason was a change made by the 1941 legislature in the law governing personal property taxes, which ordered publication of delinquent personal property taxpayers' names in newspapers.

Contributing also to the successful tax collection campaign was the joint newspaper and radio advertising program carried on by the state and counties. Emphasis was placed on familiarizing the public with its tax responsibilities, and attention was called to the 1941 change in the personal property tax law.

The advertising program cost Denver \$100, each of the other 62 counties \$10 each, and the state \$180. Reports are that noticeable increases in the collection of taxes were made in practically every other county in the state.

* * *

Two New York Communities Use New Type Parking Meters

Two New York cities---Oswego and Fulton---have installed a new type of parking meter which does not show the amount of unexpired time remaining after insertion of the coin.

This type of meter is designed to eliminate cruising by motorists seeking a meter with enough unexpired time to serve their parking needs. The meters permit one hour of parking for a penny, the International City Managers' Association said today.

* * *

A triple-threat tax collection campaign aimed at the city and county of Denver, Colo., to break all collection records in 1941, the Municipal Finance Commission reported today.

For 1941 a total of \$10,000,000 was collected--\$7,000,000 from the city and \$3,000,000 from the county. The total was collected in 1941 and 1940.

One was the "very vigorous effort" on the part of the treasurer's office to collect an amount as possible. Another reason was a change made by the legislature in the law governing personal property taxes, which required that the tax be paid in advance.

Contributing also to the successful tax collection campaign was the fact that the city and county had a very high percentage of the population in the city and county who were in the city and county.

Placed on facilitating the public with the tax law, and a number of other factors, such as the fact that the city and county had a very high percentage of the population in the city and county.

The city and county had a very high percentage of the population in the city and county, and the state had a very high percentage of the population in the state.

Two New York officers--Oswego and Sullivan--have introduced a new type of meter which does not show the amount of electricity used, but only the fact that it is used.

This type of meter is designed to eliminate the possibility of a meter being tampered with, and to give the user a more accurate reading of the amount of electricity used.

States To Avoid New Taxes In Financing War Expenditures

The states expect to finance their war expenditures for the next year or two without resort to additional taxes, if state emergency authorizations already approved by five legislatures are an indication, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

These states, which set up emergency funds by special sessions, are California, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan. Appropriations were designated mainly for expansion of state guard units, additional police, state defense councils or other "war" requirements.

Although reduced revenues are anticipated from certain taxes by all five states, increased yields from other taxes, savings on relief expenditures, and surpluses in the treasury were cited as possibilities for meeting the war outlay.

California's \$8,000,000 appropriation for war purposes was made from the general fund. In Illinois, a war budget of \$5,000,000 will be met from a year-end \$25,000,000 general revenue fund balance. Maine, which appropriated \$1,100,000 for emergency defense purposes, will finance the bill from increased tax yields and savings on relief expenditures. The legislature of this state also authorized a \$1,000,000 bond issue for civil defense if it becomes necessary to raise more money.

Massachusetts will finance a \$7,000,000 war appropriation, which includes \$2,000,000 for salary increases for state employes, from a general fund surplus and a transfer of \$5,000,000 to the general fund by suspension of parts of the state highway program. No additional taxes or loans were authorized.

No special revenue measures were adopted to provide the emergency funds authorized for Michigan. These include a \$5,000,000 war appropriation and a special fund of \$673,858 for state police use approved by the first 1942 special session, and \$2,482,000 for wage increases approved by a second special session.

The revenue picture of these five states, as for most states, is a changing one, the Federation said. Decreased yields from gasoline taxes and automobile registration fees are bound to be common. Sales tax yields from such articles as automobiles, tires and tubes, washing machines, radios and typewriters, will decline.

On the other hand, current wage and salary increases can bring in more revenue to states with income and general sales taxes. Tobacco and utilities taxes also will tap this improved buying power.

The deduction of federal taxes will affect some state income tax yields, it was pointed out, as will the fact that tax payments by persons drafted into military service may be delayed if their ability to pay is impaired.

Michigan Special Session Raises Unemployment Benefits To \$20 Weekly For 20 Weeks

Legislation increasing unemployment benefits to \$20 a week for 20 weeks featured the second special session this year of the Michigan legislature, the Council of State Governments said today. The legislation was designed chiefly to help 300,000 or more workers who lost their jobs in the transition to war production.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

Under the new schedule approximately \$52,000,000 will be paid this year in unemployment benefits---about \$12,000,000 more than under present rates, according to officials of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission.

They said, however, they believed that by the end of the year there would be so little unemployment that during 1942 and each year until the end of the war between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 would be added to the benefit reserve fund, putting it into a strong position to meet post-war adjustments.

The amendments to the unemployment compensation act increased maximum benefits from \$16 a week for no more than 18 weeks to \$20 a week for 20 weeks; cut the waiting period before receiving benefits from two weeks to one; and provided that benefits continue for industrial workers while they do temporary farm work.

The amendments increasing benefit payments are effective only until May 31, 1943, when they become inoperative unless reenacted by the legislature at its regular session.

The special session also enacted legislation granting salary raises to employes of state institutions receiving \$195 or less a month, and provided for an appropriation of \$2,482,000 to take care of the wage increases.

Other measures enacted were to relieve automobile dealers of the personal property tax on cars on their floors frozen by government rationing; exempt draftees' homesteads from the property tax; permit courts to issue certificates in case of unrecorded births; provide for parking and airplane landing strips along highways; allow townships to provide fire protection; make the theft or unauthorized use of an airplane a felony; permit the sale of tractors without fenders to save metal.

Two bills were adopted to allow the state health department to distribute drugs free to combat communicable diseases, including sulfanilimide for pneumonia treatment, and to allow hospitalization at public expense for syphilis treatment.

Other measures permit Detroit Street Railway buses to run to the Ford bomber plant at Willow Run, broaden county zoning laws to permit counties to regulate building construction, and permit building and loan associations to build homes for rent.

Legislation increasing unemployment benefits to \$40 a week for 40 weeks of the second special session this year of the Michigan Legislature, the House Government said today. The legislation was designed chiefly to help...

Under the new schedule a year's unemployment benefits will be paid for 40 weeks of the second special session this year of the Michigan Legislature, the House Government said today. The legislation was designed chiefly to help...

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The amendments to the unemployment compensation and insurance laws... from \$10 a week for no more than 12 weeks to \$12 a week for 40 weeks... sitting period before receiving benefits from two weeks to one and no more than...

The special session also enacted legislation to pay the salary of... of state institutions receiving \$100 or more a month, and provided for an... of \$2,400,000 to take care of the wage increase.

Other measures enacted were to relieve economic distress of the general... tax on cars on their license by government rationing; exempt business... from the property tax; provide for income certification in case of...

Two bills were adopted to allow the state health department to... of state institutions receiving \$100 or more a month, and provided for an... of \$2,400,000 to take care of the wage increase.

Raleigh, Durham, N.C., Build Joint Airport

One of the few airports operated jointly by four units of government is now under construction midway between Raleigh and Durham, N.C.; the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The airport, financed partly with federal funds, will be owned and maintained by the two North Carolina cities and their counties, Wake and Durham, under a state enabling act passed in 1938 authorizing a "Joint Airport Authority."

The authority is a four-man board, with one representative from each of the counties and cities. It has supervisory, regulatory and operating powers.

To pay for the port, an initial allotment of \$300,000 was made by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Work Projects Administration contributed \$400,000, and the four local governments contributed \$35,000 each. Construction of the port---a Class 3---started in December, 1941.

The four-way ownership of the airport is paralleled by only three other such projects in the country. These are: the Asheville-Hendersonville-Henderson county airport, also in North Carolina; the Tri-City airport near Kingsport, Tenn., which is operated jointly by that city, and by Johnson City, Bristol, and Sullivan county; and the McGhee-Tyson airport operated by Knoxville, Tenn., which was jointly purchased by Knoxville, Alcoa, Maryville and Blount county.

All but half a dozen of the 43 intermunicipal airport agreements now in force in the United States are between two cities or between one city and one county. The current attempt to spread ports throughout the country, however, probably will result in an increase both in the number of jointly operated ports and the number of participants in each enterprise, the Association said.

Among joint airports now under consideration is one that would involve cooperation of Dallas, Fort Worth and Arlington, Tex.

Taxation - Inter-governmentalCanadian Government Takes Over Collection Of All Income, Corporate Taxes

Canadian provinces, under arrangements tentatively approved, will receive \$81,000,000 a year from the Dominion government for the duration of the war as reimbursement for vacating the personal income and corporate tax fields, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

In addition the Dominion government, in taking over these two types of taxes, will pay fiscal need subsidies totaling \$3,200,000 to five of the provinces, and will make up to all the provinces any decrease, using 1940 collections as a basis, in the year's gasoline tax collections. The Dominion government this year for the first time is imposing a gasoline tax, of three cents a gallon.

Two reimbursement plans were offered the provinces under the arrangements, which will require formal legislative approval before becoming effective.

One plan, adopted by five of the provinces, gives them compensation from the Dominion treasury equal to the revenue they and their municipalities had collected from personal income and corporation taxes in the fiscal year ending nearest December 31, 1940. This plan was adopted by the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

The alternative proposal was for the Dominion to pay an amount equal to the net debt service of the province during the year ending nearest December 31, 1940, less the revenue obtained from inheritance taxes in that fiscal period. This plan was adopted by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

Annual payments calculated for the current year for the nine provinces are as follows:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Compensation for Vacating Tax Fields</u>	<u>Fiscal Need Subsidies</u>	<u>Total Annual Payment</u>
P.E.I.	\$ 264,769.94	\$ 437,174.02	\$ 701,943.96
Nova Scotia	2,585,308.72	324,122.10	2,909,430.82
New Brunswick	3,278,574.15	371,493.30	3,650,067.45
Quebec	29,704,737.49		29,704,737.49
Ontario	28,961,488.80		28,961,488.80
Manitoba	5,034,740.92	600,000.00	5,634,740.92
Saskatchewan	4,330,471.29	1,500,000.00	5,830,471.29
Alberta	4,080,218.67		4,080,218.67
British Columbia	12,048,367.51		12,048,367.51
Totals	\$81,288,677.49	\$ 3,232,789.42	\$84,521,466.91

The 1940 gasoline tax revenues of the provinces, totaling nearly \$57,000,000, ranged from \$307,901.72 in Prince Edward Island to \$26,608,290.59 in Ontario.

Canadian provinces, under arrangements respectively shown in the accompanying table, a year from the Dominion Government for the collection of the tax on personal income and corporation tax. The Dominion Government has agreed to pay to all the provinces any decrease, during 1940, in the amount of the gasoline tax collection. The Dominion Government has also agreed to impose a gasoline tax, of three cents a gallon. Two retirement plans were offered the provinces when the arrangements were being made. The Dominion Government has agreed to pay to all the provinces any decrease, during 1940, in the amount of the gasoline tax collection. The Dominion Government has also agreed to impose a gasoline tax, of three cents a gallon. Two retirement plans were offered the provinces when the arrangements were being made.

The personal income and corporation taxes in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1940. This plan was adopted by the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec.

The service of the provinces during the year ending March 31, 1940. The revenue obtained from information taken on March 31, 1940, was adopted by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan. Annual payments calculated for the current year for the provinces of

Province	Personal Income Tax	Corporation Tax	Gasoline Tax	Total
Alberta	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Manitoba	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Ontario	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Quebec	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Atlantic Provinces	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Totals	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	\$15,000,000.00

The 1940 gasoline tax revenues of the provinces, totaling nearly \$50,000,000, are from \$30,000,000 in Prince Edward Island to \$20,000,000 in Ontario.

Snow

Snow Melter Gets Second Winter's Trial At Pittsburgh Airport

A snow clearing machine that melts the snow as soon as it has fallen is in use at the Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) airport for a second winter's test of keeping runways clear.

The snow melter, constructed by John B. Sweeney, assistant chief engineer, department of works, consists mainly of a combustion chamber in front of a truck, which melts the snow, and a blade in front of the melting unit, which pushes aside deep snow. Between the wheels of the truck there is a squeegee to remove water left after the snow has been melted. The snow melting unit burns fuel oil---about 350 gallons for an eight-hour period of operation.

The melter goes into operation as soon as snow starts falling, and tests show it can keep ahead of any normal storm on the airport runway, which is 2,500 feet long by 150 feet wide.

Experience thus far indicates the machine will remove 1,000 cubic yards of snow per hour at a cost of less than one cent per cubic yard, according to Mr. Sweeney's report to the American Public Works Association.

* * *

Michigan To Extend Use Of Reflecting Traffic Paint

The Michigan state highway department will extend use of "glass bead" reflectorized pavement paint to mark no-passing zones on 1,760 miles of heavy-travel highways and for center-line markings on 223 miles of four-lane pavements, the American Public Works Association reports.

In this type of highway striping, yellow paint is applied in the customary manner, followed by spreading of the glass beads by a special device. Because of its durability the paint is no more costly in the long run than paint in common use, according to the highway commissioner.

* * *

A snow clearing machine that melts the snow as soon as it is fallen in in

the Allegheny county (Pittsburgh) airport for a new and winter's loss of traffic
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The snow melter, constructed by John B. Sweeney, assistant chief engineer,

consists mainly of a combustion chamber in front of a fan.

The snow melter, and a blade in front of the melting unit, which runs on the side
snow. Between the wheels of the truck there is a passage to move water left
after the snow has been melted. The snow melting unit burns fuel oil—about 300

gallons for an eight-hour period of operation.

The melter goes into operation as soon as snow starts falling, and roads
it can keep ahead of any normal snow on the airport runway, which is 2 1/2 feet
wide.

Experience thus far indicates the machine will require 1,000 cubic yards of

fuel oil at a cost of less than one cent per cubic yard, according to Mr.

Extend Use of "Glass Road"

The Michigan state highway department will extend use of "glass road"
to mark no-passing zones on 1,750 miles of heavily-travelled
ways and for center-line markings on 225 miles of four-lane pavements, the
Public Works Association reports.

In this type of highway striping, yellow paint is applied in the center
ner, followed by spreading of the glass beads by a special device. Because of
rapidly the paint is no more costly in the long run than paint in conventional
highway commission.

Washington Cities Move Swiftly On Civilian War Front

Washington's cities have moved swiftly and effectively on the civilian war front since Pearl Harbor, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

Situated in the west coast zone of war operations, with large concentrations of war industry---particularly ships and airplanes, and with many thousands of troops encamped, Washington's local governments face intensified problems and responsibilities.

After surveying the extent of defense activities of cities in the state, the Association of Washington Cities reported on preparations of the eight representative municipalities of Bremerton, naval construction center; Everett, lumber center; Olympia, state capital; Prosser, typical smaller city; Seattle, one of the nation's key areas in airplane and ship construction; Spokane, a focal point in the Puget Sound area; Tacoma, adjacent to Fort Lewis; and Wenatchee, agricultural center.

In the following brief descriptions, the population figures are based on the 1940 census. In most of the cities, however, the population has increased because of defense activities of the last year.

SEATTLE (368,000 pop.): More than 15,000 air-raid wardens, auxiliary police, firemen, other volunteers trained or being trained. Leaves of regular police and firemen cancelled. Portable firefighting equipment readied, more than 100 tank trucks made available to carry water if mains break. Water department divided city into zones with trouble-shooting crews in each zone. Engineering department organized group of key men to aid in blacking out traffic signals, assigned extra guards to movable bridges. Motor reserve battalion organized by transportation commission to transport troops and civil guards, to evacuate civilians if necessary. Lighting department established guards at all city plants, installed floodlights to guard against prowlers. Police Reserves include Home Defense Infantry Unit fully recruited and trained. Air raid warnings given by 32 sirens scattered throughout city.

SPOKANE (122,000 pop.): All committees appointed and functioning under full-time executive secretary; enrollment of volunteers proceeding steadily. Enrollments to date include 2,000 air raid wardens, 800 auxiliary police, 500 auxiliary firemen, 800 in medical unit, 425 in transportation unit, 160 in evacuation unit, 250 in utility unit, and 200 in engineer unit. Plan of organization along lines recommended by OCD and state defense council. Expenses incurred by local group paid by city with approval of city council. Plans call for neighborhood instruction in incendiary fire control and protection against chemical warfare and air raid damage.

(MORE)

TACOMA (109,000 pop.): Tacoma civilian defense corps now numbers 6,200; one-third has completed training courses with remainder in training. Nearly 15,000 citizens offered their services when citywide registration was conducted at fire stations. Volunteer defense office manned by two city employes loaned for the purpose, set up to classify and assign volunteers. Two USO recreational buildings completed.

EVERETT (30,000 pop.): All main civilian defense units organized and more than 2,500 registrants assigned and being trained. Zoned into seven equally populated districts; each section has own defense units with supplementary material for meeting emergencies. With a warden enrollment of 1,025, city has warden service for each block. Engineering unit has city's 26-mile water pipe line under constant guard, with mobile chlorinators ready in case main unit disabled. Communications division furnishing telephone company with lists of numbers to take precedence in an emergency. Medical unit has necessary personnel assigned to particular locations with a supply of 25-bed hospital units ready for action.

BREMERTON (15,000 pop.): City divided into seven districts, enrollments in each zone at offices maintained four hours daily by volunteers; 2,000 enrolled in nine types of emergency units. Supply unit working with disaster committee of Red Cross. Progress made by evacuation group which, in addition to registering and numbering all children under six years, has set up a system of compiling statistics with representative as "mother" of each block. By this system the evacuation unit has, in a few minutes' time, command of any information desired in its program. Conferences held with school, army and navy authorities on routes, road conditions and time of movement, resulting in formation of definite plans and policies.

WENATCHEE (12,000 pop.): More than 1,500 civilian volunteers registered in all departments. From this enrollment 135 sworn in as auxiliary police, 125 as air raid wardens and 110 as auxiliary firemen. Medical unit completely set up including doctors, dentists and qualified Red Cross members. One mobilization test held using all ambulances and panel trucks assembling "injured" from various parts of city. Defense office has made citywide survey listing all extra bedrooms, beds, cots, bed rolls, fire fighting equipment, firearms, ammunition, transportation facilities. Communications unit completed, tying in messenger boys, Boy Scouts and De Molay boys for courier service. City broadcasting 15-minute program five days a week instructing the public on various phases of civilian protection.

OLYMPIA (13,000 pop.): Prior to Dec. 7 civilian defense unit totaled 400; since then grown to 4,000. All units required under civilian defense program fully organized, meeting regularly for training. Air raid sirens ordered and will be installed shortly. Plans under way for establishment of emergency hospital facilities.

PROSSER (2,000 pop.): Has slogan "Every Adult Citizen of Prosser is a Member of Some Defense Activity." Made a survey locating all equipment which might be needed in emergency, had property owners sign agreement that equipment might be used if necessary, assigned equipment to definite groups so each unit knows what equipment it will need, where it can get it, and who is responsible for obtaining it. Units attending classes in defense instruction. City now making a complete registration of all citizens over 18, together with questionnaire as to equipment they have that might be needed. Each citizen will be assigned to a definite unit or group.

* * *

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Police Radio Binds Cities For Wartime Cooperation

At least 22 of the nation's largest cities and a number of smaller ones operate intermunicipal police communication systems so organized as to play important roles in the war efforts of their areas, a report to the International City Managers Association showed today.

Few if any changes are necessary, according to the report, to switch from normal peacetime activities to such war tasks as assisting in preventing flight of enemy agents across jurisdictional lines, checking large-scale sabotage and looting, and facilitating of troop movements and civilian evacuation by coordinated traffic administration.

The cities bound together by police radio usually include a central city, which clears messages, and as many as 50 other police jurisdictions in the metropolitan area. In most cases, arrangements for the cooperative broadcasting are made merely by an exchange of correspondence, but eight of the cities in the report offer the service under formal contracts and five others have ordinances on the subject. Each community receiving messages generally installs and maintains its own receivers. Most agreements are for one-way communication.

St. Paul, Minn., was cited as having a typical arrangement; under it, any municipality desiring to use the St. Paul police radio applies to the commissioner of public safety, making a deposit for the service. The commissioner is authorized to grant a permit and make a \$50-a-year charge for each car served by two-way facilities and \$25 for one-way service. Calls in excess of 100 cost 25 cents each.

Of the 22 cities with intermunicipal police radio systems studied in the report, three---Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland---broadcast to more than 50 neighboring jurisdictions. These cities can make extensive radio blockades with their police communication systems. In a period of five minutes, for example, the Chicago system can mobilize 500 squad cars in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Pittsburgh broadcasts to 37 municipalities, St. Louis to 21, Buffalo to 18, Los Angeles and Milwaukee to 12 each, and Detroit to 10. Thirteen other central cities send police radio calls out to one to six nearby communities. Among the smaller cities broadcasting for their neighbors are Royal Oak, Mich.; Newark, N.J.; Berkeley, Calif., and Rochester, N.Y.

Most of the large cities make no charge for messages dispatched for suburban police units. Among cities which make charges, and their fees for each message are: Cleveland, 42 cents; Akron, 35 cents; and Cincinnati, 20 cents.

At least 25 of the nation's largest cities and a number of smaller ones have metropolitan police communication systems as organized as to give important information showed today.

few if any changes are necessary, according to the report, to which that police activities to such various tasks as assisting in crowd control, highway agents across jurisdictional lines, checking large-scale narcotics and, and facilitating of group movements and civilian evacuation by coordinated administration.

The cities band together by police radio usually include a central city, a police message, and as many as 50 other police jurisdictions in the metropolitan area. In most cases, arrangements for the cooperative broadcasting are made through an exchange of correspondence, but eight of the cities in the report offer the police under formal contracts and five others have ordinances on the subject. Radio receiving messages generally in both and maintains its own radio system are for one-way communication.

St. Paul, Minn., was cited as having a typical arrangement; under it, any radio activity desiring to use the St. Paul police radio system is required to make a deposit for the service. The communication is authorized a permit and must pay a \$50-a-year charge for each car served by two-way radio and \$25 for one-way service. Calls in excess of 100 cost 25 cents each. Of the 25 cities with metropolitan police radio systems studied in 1937

jurisdiction. These cities can make extensive radio broadcasts with the police system. In a series of five minutes, for example, the Chicago police can mobilize 700 squad cars in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Pittsburgh broadcasts to 37 municipalities, St. Louis to 21, Detroit to 16, and Milwaukee to 19 each, and Detroit to 19. Fifteen other cities send police radio calls out to one or six nearby jurisdictions. Among the cities broadcasting for their neighbors are Royal Oak, Mich.; Newark,

Most of the large cities make no charge for messages dispatched for emergency services. Among cities which make charges, and their fees for each message are: Cleveland, 45 cents; Akron, 35 cents; and Cincinnati, 20 cents.

Taxation

State Tax Pattern Remains Same Though Revenues Climb

Though total state tax collections rose to a new high of \$4,500,000,000 in the fiscal year 1941---8.4 per cent over 1940---the percentage distribution of tax yields shows no major tax had shifted as much as one percentage point, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

Motor fuel and payroll levies for social security revenues each continued to supply slightly more than one-fifth of all state taxes, while general sales and income tax collections rose almost one point---to 12.6 and 9.4 per cent of the total, respectively.

The importance of property taxes in the state tax structure continued its decline of the last several years. In 1941 these taxes accounted for \$258,000,000---5.7 per cent of total collections. Property taxes in 1940 had represented 6.3 per cent of the total state revenues; 6.6 per cent in 1939; 9.6 per cent in 1938; 24.8 per cent in 1930; and 63.1 per cent in 1915.

Income and general sales tax collections, attaining new highs in 1941 as the national income and retail sales reached record proportions, represented 9.4 per cent and 12.6 per cent of total state collections.

Other tax yields which rose appreciably last year were: tobacco taxes, up 10 per cent to \$107,000,000; liquor, up nine per cent to \$274,000,000; and motor fuel, up eight per cent to \$915,000,000.

In detail, the tax dollar of the states was broken down as follows:

Type Of Tax	% Of Tax Dollar	Type Of Tax	% Of Tax Dollar
Motor fuel.....	20.3	Special gross receipts.....	4.8
Payroll.....	20.0	Licenses.....	4.3
General sales.....	12.6	Death & gift.....	2.7
Motor vehicle license.....	9.4	Tobacco.....	2.4
Income.....	9.4	Severance.....	1.3
Liquor.....	6.1	Others.....	1.0
Property.....	5.7		

The Federation's analysis was based on figures released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Junior Police Corps Plays Important Role In Wilmette Civilian Defense

The Junior Police Corps of Wilmette, Ill., is proving its mettle these days in carrying out assignments in cooperation with the community's civilian defense program, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

Organized originally a year ago as an experiment in improving youth-police relations, the junior corps was so successful it was given an active role to play by Wilmette's civilian defense council.

In the defense program members of the corps--75 boys between 9 and 13---at first were designated official messengers for the defense council. Satisfactory in this capacity, the corps was given a second task which keeps it engaged at present in salvaging waste by house-to-house canvass for old paper, rags, rubber and scrap iron.

This summer the corps will assist regular police in protecting Victory Gardens from vandalism.

The Junior Police Corps was organized Feb. 1, 1941, under sponsorship of the Wilmette police department, and has received enthusiastic support of the community's 16,000 citizens. The corps is organized along regular police department lines. Members are assigned to police districts, and each district corps has its full complement of officers---captain, lieutenant, sergeants and patrolmen. As with the regular department, a junior corps chief commands all districts.

Commanding officers of the corps are selected by competitive examination, in which emphasis is placed on knowledge of Wilmette's bicycle and traffic safety codes. Members of the regular police department help prepare the boys for their examinations.

Since its organization the corps has been of particular importance in bicycle safety and control work, according to Wilmette Chief of Police Cloyd C. McGuire. Members keep classmates informed concerning bicycle and safety regulations, and operate Wilmette's bicycle inspection lane under general supervision of a regular police officer. The corps has assisted the police department in making traffic counts and surveys, and some of its members act as clerks and bailiffs of the Wilmette bicycle court.

Since the Corps was organized there has been little "hitching" of rides on motor vehicles by cyclists or roller skaters, according to Chief McGuire, who said there was a decrease of 33 per cent in Wilmette bicycle accidents in 1941 despite an increase of 16 per cent in traffic accidents.

There have been no complaints of stealing in stores; also fewer street lights broken by boys, fewer complaints concerning shooting of air rifles, and disorderly conduct and property damage on Hallowe'en.

"No doubt some of this was due to the boys' attitudes being changed toward these acts through their affiliation with the police," Chief McGuire said.

Eight States Make Special Rulings On Taxation Of Tire Retreading

Eight states and two major cities relying heavily on sales tax revenues have special rulings on taxation of tire renewing---including retreading, recapping and top-capping tires, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

In levying the sales tax on a repair operation involving charges for both service and materials, two methods are used, the Federation said. The first is to tax the sale of materials to the repairman as a final sale for consumption; the other, to tax the sale to the consumer---in this case the car owner. Here the tax may be laid either on the value of materials only, or on the total charge which includes both materials and service.

Of the eight states and two cities making special rulings on tire renewals, Illinois, New Orleans and New York City will tax the sale of materials to the processor who renews the tires. In this case the gross receipts from sale of the renewing service to the car owner are not taxable.

California, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota and Wyoming tax only the value of materials in the sale to the tire owner, but do not tax that part of the receipts which is charged to services.

New Mexico levies a tax on the full sale price to the tire owners.

The other of the 22 states with sales taxes have more general statutory provisions or administrative rulings which seem to be applicable to the sale of tire renewing, according to the Federation. These consist of rulings governing repairing in general, and automobile and tire repairing.

"Perhaps the clearest analogy lies in shoe repairing, where a half-sole is strictly comparable to a retread," the Federation said. "Here, as with tire renewal, the tax may be laid on the sale of materials to the repairman, the value of materials in the price to the customer, or the gross receipts from the sale of repair, including service."

The Federation found no instance in which a state's ruling governing taxation of tire renewal was inconsistent with its ruling on taxation of shoe repair.

New Los Angeles Ordinances Define Status Of Air Raid Wardens, Auxiliary Police

To remove all doubt about the duties and powers of civilians who volunteer for air raid warden and auxiliary police work, Los Angeles has enacted two ordinances specifying their legal positions, the American Municipal Association said today.

The ordinances were passed because the loose definition of powers and duties of these volunteers in the city's civil defense regulations made abuse of authority "more than a possibility," the Association reported. Since their enactment, the ordinances have been copied by a number of other west coast cities.

The air raid warden service ordinance provides the service shall be headed by the chief of police, but shall be considered separate and distinct from the normal operations of the police department. The police chief is given sole authority to appoint volunteer personnel and is charged with their training. He can diminish or expand the number of air wardens as desired, and terminate any individual's membership in the service.

Provision is made in the ordinance also for identification cards and the wearing of proper civilian defense insignia. A penalty clause makes it a misdemeanor to impersonate an air raid warden.

The ordinance creating the auxiliary police force is similar, but has additional provisions, one of which prohibits auxiliary policemen from carrying firearms while on duty "except upon the express written order of the chief of police."

No member of the auxiliary force can forcibly enter upon private property without consent of the owner or occupant except when accompanied by a regular member of the police department, according to the ordinance.

The powers given an auxiliary police officer are in general those given regular police. They are defined as including the power of arrest for a public offense committed in the officer's presence, or for a felony committed elsewhere.

Forty Thousand Kansas Citizens Attend "Municipal Show"

Forty thousand people attended a Know-Your-City show presented recently by officials and employees of Kansas City, Mo., to explain the what, the why, and the how of their city government.

The show, occupying the entire main floor of the municipal auditorium, was made up of apparatus and equipment used in running city affairs, of photographs, movies, maps, charts and statistical data.

Popular features were the police department's booth, where any member of the public could be fingerprinted, and an exhibit of firearms and gas equipment, with illustrative lectures on how to deal with incendiary bomb fires. The personnel department ran a "know-your-city" examination of true-false questions to demonstrate the department's electrical scoring machine, finding city employees 85 per cent correct in answers and lay citizens 60 per cent correct.

The Kansas City council appropriated \$500 for the show and the cost of each department's exhibit was charged against its regular budget, according to the International City Managers' Association. Entertainment other than the exhibits was provided by the American Legion band, the WPA orchestra, high school bands and other professional and amateur entertainers.

* * *

St. Louis To Give Real Estate Brokers Commissions On Delinquent Land Sales

Real estate brokers in St. Louis, Mo., may collect commissions for selling tax-delinquent properties held by the city, under a recently adopted ordinance, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

Minimum commissions will be \$50. The usual fee will be five per cent except on certain properties, where the rate will be three per cent on the portion of the purchase price over \$20,000.

Other municipalities which pay real estate dealers for disposing of city-held tax-foreclosed land include Portland, Ore., Milwaukee, Wis. and Winston-Salem, N. C.

* * *

Popular features were the police department's booth, where any member of the public could be fingerprinted, and an exhibit of firearms and gas equipment, with illustrative features on how to deal with incendiary bomb fires. The personnel featured a "know-your-city" examination of true-false questions to demonstrate a mechanical scoring machine, finding city employees 85 per cent correct, and lay citizens 60 per cent correct.

The exhibit was charged against the regular budget, according to the International City Managers' Association. Entertainment other than the exhibits was provided by the American Legion band, the WPA orchestra, high school bands and other local and amateur entertainers.

* * *

A local estate broker's comment on the Department of Real Estate brokers in St. Louis, Mo., may collect commissions for selling property, where the rate will be three per cent on the portion of the property price over \$20,000.

Other municipalities which pay real estate dealers for disposing of

Mark

Municipal Parking Lots Now Found In One Out Of Every Five Cities

Approximately one out of every five cities in the United States over 10,000 population now own or operate municipal parking lots, mainly to clear business streets for traffic, the International City Managers' Association reported today in The 1942 Municipal Year Book.

Most of the parking lots were established during the last two or three years. Six states in 1941 adopted legislation authorizing cities to acquire and operate parking areas, the report showed.

About two-thirds of the 203 cities reporting municipally operated parking lots said they were on city-owned land; the others on land leased from private interests. In addition, 51 other cities---most of them over 100,000 population---lease city-owned land to private interests for operation of parking areas.

In about half the cities some or all of the land used for parking lots was acquired specifically for the purpose, the report showed. In most of the other cities land left over from street-widening or grade-crossing projects, or sites adjacent to public buildings were turned into parking areas.

Among cities utilizing tax-reverted properties for parking lots, according to the report, are Norwalk, Conn., Perth Amboy, N.Y., and Taunton, Mass. Saginaw, Mich., and High Point, N.C., utilize land originally acquired for park or school purposes; Council Bluffs, Ia., West Palm Beach, Fla., and Chillicothe, O., took for parking purposes land acquired originally for city hall, markets and other public buildings. Peoria, Ill., and Burlington, Ia., use part of the levee along the river front. Nashua, N.H., Bend, Ore., Grand Forks, N.D., and Okmulgee, Oklah., have "borrowed" land without cost.

Cities buying land for parking lot use have spent as much as \$230,000, which was the initial investment of Kansas City, Kans. Several reported spending \$50,000.

(MORE)

on how to operate municipal parking lots, mainly to create business centers.
In fact, the International City Managers' Association sponsored today in the 1940
Municipal Year Book.

Most of the parking lots were established during the last two or three years.
States in 1941 adopted legislation authorizing cities to acquire and operate
areas, the report showed.

About two-thirds of the 203 cities receiving municipally provided parking
lots and they were on city-owned land, the authors learned from interviews.
In addition, 21 other cities--most of them over 10,000 population--
also had municipally provided parking lots.

Specifically for the purpose, the report showed. In fact, of the cities
that had municipally provided parking lots, 111 had converted private
holdings were turned into parking areas.

Among cities utilizing tax-reverted properties for parking lots, according
to the report, are Newark, N.J., Perth Amboy, N.Y., and several others.
High Point, N.C., utilizing land originally acquired for park or school
sites. In addition, West Palm Beach, Fla., and Oklahoma City, Okla., for
parking purposes land acquired originally for city hall, houses and other public
buildings. In addition, Georgia, Ill., and Washington, D.C., are part of the houses along the river
front, which is now being used for parking.

Cities paying land for parking lot use have spent as much as \$250,000, which
was an initial investment of Kansas City, Mo. Several reported spending \$50,000.

Most cities pay for the land and improvements out of current budgets, a few have used surplus cash, and several levy special assessments.

Maintenance costs for most of the municipal parking lots are in general low, according to the report, since less than 15 per cent of the lots reported have part-time or full-time attendants, and only half of them are equipped with night lighting. In some cities lots are attended only on Saturday or at night, or are supervised by police officers.

The cities follow an almost uniform policy in allowing free unlimited parking on the municipal lots. Of the cities charging a fee Chicago, which levies 25 cents for 24 hours of parking, showed a gross revenue of \$215,000 in 1940. In Detroit, municipal parking areas are located a short distance from the business center and are operated in connection with the city-owned bus transportation system; 15 cents pays for all-day parking and transportation of the car driver downtown. Several cities, including Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor, Mich., permit free parking for the first two or three hours and charge small amounts for succeeding hours. Ithaca, N.Y., charges 15 cents a day, 75 cents a week, or \$3.00 a month.

In all 51 cities where municipal parking lots are operated by private interests fees are charged parkers and the lot operators pay the city certain sums. Louisville, Ky., leases a 150-car lot to private interests, for which the city receives \$1,300 a year. Long Beach, Calif., has rented to private operators for \$3,645 a year seven off-street parking areas which the city improved at a cost of \$7,500. Maintenance costs the city \$500 a year.

While most of the municipal parking lots are open 24 hours a day, the cities in general do not permit all-night parking. Cities placing a limit on the number of hours a day a car can be parked in a lot are Flint---two hours; Detroit---12 hours; Montclair, N.J.---four hours; Alpena, Mich.---six hours; and Freeport, N.Y.---20 hours.

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Identification Program For 100,000 Chicago Civilian Defense Workers Underway

Completion of training for 224 volunteer fingerprint technicians today launched the second phase of an identification program which eventually will cover more than 300,000 Chicago civilian defense workers, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

With the fingerprint technicians---two each for Chicago's 112 community identification units---now ready for duty, other members of the units are being trained in other steps in the identification process. When this is finished the actual program will get underway.

Approximately 20,000 block captains will be identified first, then their air raid, sanitation, utilities and other wardens. By summer all civilian defense workers will be able to produce photostated identification cards containing their photographs and other descriptive information.

The job of instructing the fingerprint technicians was performed as a volunteer service by employes of the Chicago Park District, which recently completed identification of its 4,000 employes, in cooperation with the Metropolitan (Chicago) Defense Area.

While the fingerprint technicians were under instruction, Park District volunteers aided civilian defense officials in preparing a manual describing a standard identification process in detail. The manual will be used in training the eight other members of the unit identification staff---a supervisor, two typists, two recording clerks, one "weight and height" clerk and two clerks to "paste up" identification pictures on cards for photostating.

Unit supervisors already are studying the manual so they can instruct members of their staffs as to procedures. When the instruction period is finished block captains, then their helpers, will be notified to appear and supply information for their identification cards, including their photographs. Arrangements have been made for defense workers to obtain standard-size photographs at a low cost.

When the defense worker appears for identification, fingerprints of both hands are taken on special cards supplied by the FBI, which later checks the cards to determine if he has a criminal record. All other essential information is recorded on another identification card, the photograph is pasted on the card, and the whole photostated. Photostating is done by volunteers of a city department which has two photostating cameras.

The identification card returned to civilian defense workers will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches---billfold size. Identification cards will not be given civilian defense workers, however, until they have completed basic training courses in their particular field of participation.

Program for Training of Defense Workers in Identification

Completion of training for 200 volunteer fingerprint technicians today marked the second phase of an identification program which eventually will cover

trained in other steps in the identification process. When this is finished the program will get underway.

Approximately 20,000 black copies will be identified first, then later, red, sanitation, utilities and other workers. By summer all civilian defense workers will be able to produce photographs and cards containing their fingerprints and other descriptive information.

The job of instructing the fingerprint technicians was performed as a summer service by employees of the Chicago Park District, which recently completed

While the fingerprint technicians were under instruction, Park District workers aided civilian defense officials in preparing a manual describing a simplified identification process in detail. The manual will be used in training the civilian defense workers of the unit identification staff--a supervisor, two typists, two recording clerks, one "weight and height" clerk and two clerks to "process up" identification cards for photographing.

Unit supervisors already are studying the manual so they can instruct members of their staffs as to procedures. When the instruction period is finished black copies, then their helpers, will be notified to appear and supply information for identification cards, including their photographs. Arrangements have been made for defense workers to obtain standard-size photographs at a low cost.

When the defense worker appears for identification, fingerprints of both hands are taken on special cards supplied by the FBI, which later covers the cards to determine if he has a criminal record. All other essential information is recorded

The identification card returned to civilian defense workers will be 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches in size. Identification cards will be returned to the workers in the same order as they were given. This will help them to keep track of their own cards.

Pennsylvania Reapportions Seats In Congress

Governor James' approval of a congressional reapportionment bill in Pennsylvania completes first action by a state this year to redistrict representation in Congress, the Council of State Governments said today.

Pennsylvania had to eliminate one congressional district following the 1940 census, which showed the state was no longer entitled to its previous number of 34 representatives.

Sixteen states had to make changes adding or subtracting one or more seats in the U.S. House of Representatives following the population shifts revealed by the last census. The method of allocating house seats to the states by "equal proportions," which was voted by Congress November 15, 1941, gave three more seats to California and one more seat each to six states---Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon and Tennessee. One seat each was lost by Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

The states which took necessary legal action on redistricting in 1941 were California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon and Tennessee. Proposals in Ohio, Oklahoma and Illinois, in addition to those in Pennsylvania, failed in 1941 legislative sessions and have not been reconsidered.

Apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives, whose membership is frozen at 435, is governed by the population in the districts of the states. Following each census, a report is made on the reapportionment due. If a state which gains a representative fails to redistrict before the next congressional election, it may elect the extra member at large. States losing a congressional seat, if they already have one or more representatives-at-large, may eliminate a representative.

If Pennsylvania had not redistricted in its 1942 special session its entire delegation of 33 members would have to be elected at large.

Virginia Representative Seats in Congress

Governor James' approval of a constitutional amendment will be

Virginia completes first action by a state this year to redistrict representative

year, the Council of State Government said today.

Pennsylvania had to eliminate one congressional district following the 1960

, which showed the state was no longer entitled to the previous number of 11

seats. The method of allocating house seats to the states by "equal

districts," which was voted by Congress November 12, 1941, gave those states seats

California and one more seat each to six states -- Arizona, Florida, New Mexico,

Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Tennessee. One seat each was lost by Illinois, Indiana,

The states which took necessary legal action on redistricting in 1961 were

Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Rhode Island. In addition to those in Pennsylvania, which

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If Pennsylvania had not redistricted in the 1960 general election the seat

election of 55 members would have to be elected at large.

Municipal Policies Vary On Service Leaves For Mayors, Other Elected Officials

Mayors and other elected public officials enlisting or drafted into the armed forces as the war progresses probably will relinquish their salaries in many cities but will not forfeit the office, information from the American Municipal Association showed today.

Decision as to whether or not the offices are vacated, necessitating a special election, may differ from city to city, however, depending on the state constitution or state laws, the city charter, or the ruling of the city attorney, the Association said. Cited were the procedures in Milwaukee and Atlanta, whose mayors plan soon to enter military service.

Milwaukee's legal department in the case of Mayor Carl Zeidler advised the council it would be acting legally to grant leave without pay. According to the city attorney, "if. . . the absence of the mayor works a hardship on the city, the council may also revoke its action." Present plans are to make one of the councilmen acting mayor, at councilman's pay, according to report.

Mayor Roy LeCraw of Atlanta, who has been called to active duty with the National Guard after serving 15 months of a four-year term of office, has not asked the city council for leave. According to the city attorney, the council itself can vote a leave, declare the post vacant or set a date for election of a new mayor. If a leave is voted, the acting mayor will draw the mayor's salary of \$8,000.

Few court cases have come up on the retention of civil offices by elected municipal officials while serving their country, the Association said.

Late last year the Pennsylvania supreme court held that the mayor of Uniontown could not retain his office while holding a commission in the United States army, compensation being received in both capacities.

A contrary decision was handed down in February, 1941, by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, which held that a councilman inducted as a National Guard officer with army pay had not forfeited his office despite a state statute forbidding dual employment or compensation by both the United States and the state or a subdivision. The councilman continued to collect his \$500 annual salary.

Opinions of attorneys-general of at least six states rendered during the last year on the matter of dual office holding with respect to army commissions and public positions showed varying interpretations also, according to the Association.

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Local, State Employees Under Retirement Systems On Increase

Old age security is assured for an increasing number of state and local government employees under retirement plans adopted recently by state legislatures, information from the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

With enactment of a law by the 1942 Maine legislature, eight states now provide for coverage of local as well as state employees by their state retirement systems. The Maine law enables counties, cities and towns to place some or all of their employees under the state system. Credit for prior service will be given local employees if the local district will pay an accrued liability contribution into the fund.

The other states offering retirement plans in which local government employees may participate on a statewide basis are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Illinois and Minnesota.

Three states---Vermont, Tennessee and New Mexico---last year enacted statutes regarding retirement systems for state employees only, systems found now in approximately half the states. Vermont authorized a state emergency board to adopt a retirement system with compulsory coverage. Employee-contributions are limited to 2 per cent of salary, the state contributing at least equal amounts. Tennessee's legislature authorized creation of a retirement system to be put into effect by executive order, providing for establishment of a trust fund and salary deductions not to exceed a rate of 1/2 of one per cent. The New Mexico system does not require employee contributions.

The North Carolina retirement system for teachers and state employees went into effect Jan. 1. Old employees were allowed to decide for themselves whether or not they wished to participate; employees hired since Jan. 1 are covered automatically. A total of 41,000 employees elected to come under the system.

Other retirement systems recently effective on the state level include the Kansas state teachers' system providing for elective participation by employees in service as of Sept. 1, 1941, and a jointly financed system for state employees of Maryland, effective Oct. 1, 1941.

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With enactment of a law by the 1948 Maine Legislature, which was the
first for coverage of local as well as state employees by their state pension
plans. The Maine law enables counties, cities and towns to join the state
employees under the state system. Under the system, contributions are made by
employees as the local district will pay an amount, but only a contribution for
The other states offering retirement plans to their local governments are
Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Illinois, Minnesota,
and Wisconsin.
Three states--Vermont, Tennessee and New Hampshire--have laws which
allow retirement systems for state employees only, but do not
necessarily have the power. Vermont established a state system for its
employees with compulsory coverage. Tennessee and New Hampshire have
not of salary, and state contributions at least of 1 percent. In Vermont,
the established provision of a retirement system for state employees
order, provided for establishment of a fund for the salary of retired
employees at a rate of 1/2 of one percent. The law makes no provision for
ve contributions.
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Rhode Island Sets Up Central Index On Relief Clients

One hundred fifty private and public aid agencies in Rhode Island are expected to participate in the confidential "relief index" the state is setting up to list the names of all persons receiving public assistance and other welfare services.

The index, which probably will contain 120,000 names, will provide a source from which directors of public aid can secure quick information on public assistance applicants, according to the American Public Welfare Association. It also is intended to provide better service by expediting action on applications for assistance, promote the coordination of agencies, eliminate unnecessary investigations, and protect the client's privacy by directing inquirers only to those agencies with files on the case.

In setting up the index, Rhode Island joins several other states which organized such clearance lists within recent years, including Vermont and West Virginia. In Ohio, a state law prescribes the indexes on a county-wide basis.

* * *

Milwaukee Bicyclists To Turn In License Plates For Scrap

Old bicycle license plates will go into the nation's war scrap pile under a program undertaken in Milwaukee, according to the American Municipal Association.

The city clerk has asked applicants for 1942 plates to bring in the old ones, which the city will sell. Some of the public schools, making license applications for all their pupils, will gather the old plates for collection by the city.

More than 32,000 steel bicycle plates were issued to Milwaukee cyclists last year.

Old automobile license plates are being collected for steel salvage by a number of state motor vehicle departments, including Wisconsin's.

* * *

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Motor Vehicle License Plates To Be Sold in Milwaukee
Old license plates will go into the nation's war scrap drive when
program undertaken in Milwaukee, according to the American Municipal Association.
The city clerk has asked applicants for 1946 plates to bring in the old ones.
The city will sell some of the public schools, making license applications
More than 35,000 steel plates were issued to Milwaukee cyclists
Old automobile license plates are being collected for steel salvage by a

Three States Increase Pay Of Lower-Income Employees

Low-income employees of at least three states---Maine, Massachusetts and Virginia---will receive larger pay checks as a result of action by their 1942 legislatures, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

Maine and Virginia provided pay increases for the duration of the war only, but the Massachusetts increases, which apply to county as well as state employees, are permanent.

Maine employees, by enactment of a special session, will receive a 10 per cent increase if their weekly salaries, including the increase, do not exceed \$30. A bill allowing a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase to employees receiving salaries of \$31-\$50 a week, and five per cent to those receiving \$51-\$120 a week was rejected by the legislature.

The Virginia act provides for temporary additions to regular salaries at six-month periods. The "war bonuses" will equal 10 per cent of the first \$1,000 regular salary earned during the preceding period, or any fraction of it, and 5 per cent of the next \$1,000 or any part of it. The bonuses are not to bring total compensation to more than \$2,400 a year in any case.

Financing of increases in Virginia employees' pay---estimated to total \$3,600,000 for the next two years---will come partly out of the state's \$12,000,000 surplus for 1941.

Massachusetts' salary increase provision arranges for a flat \$150 a year increase for employees receiving up to \$1,500 a year, and a \$100 increase for those receiving between \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Temporary increases in state employee salaries also were considered by the South Carolina legislature, which took no action, and are under consideration at present in New Jersey and New York.

Pay raises will be given some state employees in Michigan and Rhode Island as a result of upward revision of the pay plans by the state civil service commissions within the last few months.

Employment Services Cont.

State Policies Vary On "Federalized" Employment Service Personnel

Policies of the states vary in adjusting the status of 20,000 employees who operated state public employment offices before they were taken over by the federal government in January, the Civil Service Assembly said today.

In some states the employees now on the federal payroll are considered as on military leave; in others as "laid off" or "resigned."

The adjustment is necessary in all states where employment service personnel was under jurisdiction of a state merit system, the Assembly said, since such employees might be members of the state retirement system, may have accumulated vacation leaves, or may wish to remain eligible for other state positions.

Five states reporting recently to the Assembly handled problems resulting from the transfer from state to federal jurisdiction as follows:

In California transferred employees were "laid off" effective December 31, 1941. Like all other "laid off" employees, they were placed on departmental and general reemployment lists. Sick leaves accumulated by these employees in the state cannot be drawn upon while they are in the federal service, but if the employees return to state service, they may use the accumulation. Affected employees may either request a refund of their retirement contributions or leave the money in the retirement fund, where it will draw interest. The state paid transferred employees for accumulated vacation time.

Minnesota granted transferred employees one year's leave of absence, which retains for them their membership in the State Employees Retirement Association. At the end of this leave the employee can get a refund of contributions or, if he has worked for the state for five years, may choose a deferred annuity.

The Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel gave each transferee a "military leave" which will preserve for the duration of the war his state civil service status so far as seniority, sick leave and vacation are concerned.

Maryland employees were considered as having "resigned to accept federal employment." They lost the benefit of regulations governing re-employment by the state, and their seniority credits. Memberships in the state employees' retirement fund have been cancelled, though the transferred employees have the privilege of renewing membership if they return to state employment within two years and if they leave their previous accumulations in the retirement fund.

In Michigan all transfers were placed on a "suspended" re-employment register as of January 1, 1942. This register will not be used for appointments, but will preserve the status of employees who may wish to return to state employment.

Engineering, Planning Attack Necessary In Solving Traffic Problems, Johnstown Says

Solution to problems of traffic safety and congestion lies in an engineering and planning attack, Johnstown, Pa., officials said today in reporting on results and future plans of the city's new Bureau of Traffic Engineering and Planning.

The bureau was set up by ordinance last November to help solve traffic safety and congestion problems anticipated for the city of 67,000, a vital steel producing center. Due to its hilly topography and irregular pattern of narrow streets, Johnstown has been confronted with increasing traffic problems, particularly during the last two years.

The bureau is part of the department of streets and highways, according to information to the American Municipal Association, and has a separate budget for 1942 providing for a personnel of seven---traffic engineer, traffic analyst, two street and sign painters, and a parking meter cashier, a collector and maintenance man.

Duties and functions of the new bureau as defined by the ordinance are to:

Conduct studies of traffic accidents and congestion; make periodic surveys to collect facts on vehicular and pedestrian traffic movements, parking facilities and operation of traffic control devices; make recommendations concerning problems of city planning in its broader aspects; place and maintain all traffic control devices; establish passenger and freight loading zones by permit, collect the fees for such service, and designate bus and cab stands; control parking; establish "quiet zones" and "play streets"; and cooperate with the police department in making regulations to make effective the city's traffic ordinances, and enforce temporary regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions.

Placing the bureau in the department of streets and highways, Johnstown officials said, accomplished two noticeable results---it relieved an already overtaxed police department of the responsibility for the operation of signs, signals and markings, and it placed the traffic engineer in an environment where he is associated with the design and planning of new street improvements which contribute to the ultimate solution of the traffic problem.

The bureau was operated on a provisional basis between June and November, 1941, and one of its first projects was to make a complete study of curb and off-street parking facilities in the downtown business district, which resulted in installation of parking meters on a planned basis. As a result of this study also, the erection of municipal garages was recommended to help solve the business district parking problem.

The program for 1942 provides for complete revamping of the traffic sign and street marking system as well as new installations on approximately half the existing traffic signal system. The street improvement program for this year will give Johnstown its first series of modern traffic channel islands, and the first link in a proposed arterial highway and by-pass route. Four street car and bus loading islands also are included in the spring construction program.

Cities Advised To Use "Allotment" System As Budget Control Device

Cities planning financial reorganizations during the spring "budget season" will be able to exercise better budget control if they adopt an allotment system, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today in a new guide to municipal budget procedure.

The system affords a continuous check on budgets by limiting expenditures to months or quarters, where they can be geared more easily with revenue estimates and forecasts made on the same basis, to prevent exhausting an appropriation before the end of the year. In times of rising administrative costs and changing financial conditions, the system allows opportunity for periodic adjustments of revenues and expenditures.

The allotment system operates on the assumption that appropriations are "not usually unqualified authorizations to spend a given amount, but . . . to spend up to a given amount based upon financial conditions of the municipality."

Allotment schedules may be prepared when budget estimates are made or after the appropriation has been passed, the guidebook said. In preparing schedules the following should be considered: the budget work program, which tells how much work will be done and when; expenditures made for each purpose during each of the 12 months for the last three to five years; and availability of revenues to finance appropriations.

At the end of each allotment period the records are checked to determine the relationship between actual expenditures and amounts allotted for the period. If expenditures are above or revenues below anticipated figures, the budget can be revised for the remainder of the year---spreading the rest of the appropriation or making an additional appropriation. More favorable conditions in one department may allow the shifting of funds to departments in need of them.

The guidebook discusses the entire procedure of setting up a current budget, from deciding on the work program of various activities---usually the duty of department officials---to preparation of the budget document by the chief executive after revenue and expenditure estimates have been checked.

There should be continuous research on administrative procedures, organization and management in large cities if improvements are to be made in the budgetary process, according to the guidebook.

Interstate Cooperation Solving Century-Old Kentucky-Indiana Boundary Dispute

Interstate cooperation has brought this year the first definite action for settlement of one of the few remaining state boundary disputes---between Kentucky and Indiana, the Council of State Governments said today.

The dispute involves a five-mile strip of Kentucky land left on the Indiana side of the Ohio river near Evansville nearly a century ago by a shift in the river channel which separates the two states.

Gov. Keen Johnson on March 9 signed a bill passed by the Kentucky legislature agreeing to establish the boundary line in such a way as to leave the Evansville waterworks in Indiana but retain the remainder of the disputed territory for Kentucky. Indiana's legislature is expected to take similar action next year. Congress must give final approval of the interstate pact.

The dispute was brought to a head in recent years by the location of numerous roadhouses on the mile-wide strip of bottom land. Despite protests by Evansville of insufficient policing, Kentucky peace officers were reluctant to patrol the tract of land separated from their mainland by the river. Indiana authorities were powerless to do this, and consequently the area became a haven for lawless elements.

The disagreement finally brought members of the interstate cooperation commissions of Kentucky and Indiana together in Louisville in 1939, and a study was launched to find a way to settle the boundary issue and to obtain sufficient law enforcement in the border area.

The study resulted in a conference in December, 1940, between Gov. M. Clifford Townsend and Gov.-Elect Henry F. Schricker of Indiana and Gov. Keen Johnson of Kentucky. Following this conference enabling legislation was drafted which Kentucky's legislature approved this year.

One of the few other state boundary disputes---involving Kansas and Missouri---was caused years ago when a shift in the Missouri river channel left about 2,000 acres of Doniphan county, Kan., farm land on the Missouri side of the river. Efforts now are being made to settle this dispute.

Cooperative efforts by two or more states have settled more than a score of boundary disputes, the Council said. One of the first was between Virginia and Kentucky, settled in 1789. More recent settlements through interstate cooperation were between Minnesota and Wisconsin, in 1917, and Pennsylvania and Delaware, in 1921.

Proposition for a Boundary Commission Between Kentucky and Tennessee

Interstate cooperation has brought this year the first boundary commission of one of the two remaining state boundary disputes -- between Kentucky and Tennessee, the Council of State Governments said today.

The dispute involves a five-mile strip of Kentucky land left on the Ohio river near Evansville nearly a century ago by a treaty which separates the two states.

Gov. Nease Johnson on March 2 signed a bill which would ask the Tennessee legislature to agree to establish the boundary line in such a way as to leave the Louisville waterworks in Indiana but retain the remainder of the disputed territory. Indiana's legislature is expected to pass such a bill in the near future. Kentucky must give final approval of the interstate pact.

The dispute was brought to a head in recent years by the discovery of coal seams on the five-mile strip of border land. The discovery of iron-ore and bituminous coal in the strip, Kentucky claims, was a violation of the terms of land separated from them by the river. Indiana maintains that the land was this, and consequently the area became a part of Indiana.

The agreement finally brought about the interstate cooperation of Kentucky and Indiana together in Louisville in 1917, and a treaty was signed to find a way to settle the boundary issue and to obtain satisfaction in the border area.

The study resulted in a conference in December, 1921, between Gov. James Thompson and Gov. Robert Henry F. Bennett of Indiana and Gov. Nease Johnson of Kentucky. This conference was the first step in the settlement of the dispute.

One of the few other state boundary disputes -- involving Tennessee -- was caused years ago when a shift in the Mississippi river channel left about 1,000 acres of DeKalb county, Kan., land on the Missouri side of the river. The state is being made to settle this dispute.

Cooperative efforts by two or more states have settled more than a score of boundary disputes, the Council said. One of the first was between Virginia and North Carolina in 1789. More recent settlements through interstate cooperation were in Minnesota and Wisconsin in 1911, and Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1921.

Toronto Constructs Ash Screening Plant To Reclaim Steel From Tin Cans

Toronto, Ont., expects to salvage scrap steel from 5,000 tons of burned tin cans a year by a new ash screening plant built recently, according to the American Public Works Association.

The city will sell the cans---they are burned to remove labels and food particles, and lose their tin coating in the process---to a metal salvage company, which disposes of them to steel mills.

Residue of the city's four incinerators is trucked to the screening plant and dumped upon sloping grate bars set at a 40-degree angle. The fine ash falls through to the ash bin, while the tin cans and large clinkers accumulate on the storage floor. The burned cans then are forked or raked into chutes for loading into trucks below. The burned cans are delivered by the city to the salvage company, where they are baled with other scrap metal before being sent to the mills.

* * *

Pedestrian Walk Helps Texas City Solve Defense Traffic Problem

Building of a pedestrian walk between Mineral Wells, Tex., and a new army cantonment under construction nearby helped reduce traffic fatalities in the busy area from six deaths to none in two comparable six-week periods, a report to the American Public Works Association said today.

The pedestrian walk was built after inadequate highway facilities were blamed for a rapid accident rise accompanying the increased traffic volume. Other remedial measures put into effect were prohibition of parking along the travel way, manual operation of traffic signals at peak periods, revision of shift schedules of camp construction forces and revision of patrol schedules to fit traffic peaks.

The road for which the new safety precautions were applied carries 13,000 vehicles bearing camp construction workers twice a day in addition to normal traffic.

* * *

Parole - LegislationPrisoner Release Plan For Army, Farm Duty Features Kentucky War Legislation

Legislation permitting parole of convicts for military service or farm labor during the war featured emergency measures enacted by the Kentucky legislature recently adjourned, the Council of State Governments reported today.

While nearly 30 other war measures were adopted, including an anti-sabotage law carrying a death penalty and a statute to help in meeting the demand for trained nurses, the prisoner release plan was the most unusual, the Council said.

First, the act suspends for duration of the war the statutory requirement that convicts under sentence of 10 years or less must serve at least half their terms before they become eligible for parole.

Second, it gives the state commissioner of welfare authority to parole qualified prisoners at his own discretion, provided they are "first offenders."

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

Otherwise, according to W. A. Frost, Kentucky welfare commissioner, the release of prisoners will follow normal procedure---careful investigation of the crime and the prisoner's background and assurance that he has steady employment after parole.

Parolees accepted for induction into the armed forces will be released from parole supervision, according to Mr. Frost, who believes that strict military discipline will serve the same purpose. Release from supervision will allow transfer of parolees for duty outside the state.

After his discharge from the army the ex-parolee must return to Kentucky and his parolee status unless he is pardoned by the governor.

"Then he will be thought of as an ex-soldier and not an ex-convict," Mr. Frost said, "and will have a greater opportunity to rehabilitate himself when he returns to civilian life."

If parolees are not acceptable for military duty because of certain army regulations, they still can be of valuable service by working on farms and other essential jobs, the welfare commissioner said. In this case, however, they must remain in the state and under parole supervision.

(MORE)

Legislation

Legislation permitting parole of convicts for military service or farm labor; the war featured emergency measures enacted by the Kentucky Legislature.

While nearly 30 other war measures were adopted, including an anti-sabotage

law, a death penalty and a statute to help in meeting the demand for uniforms.

The prisoner release plan was the most unusual, the Council said.

First, the act suspended for duration of the war the automatic restrictions

on release of convicts of 10 years or less term served at least half their term.

They became eligible for parole.

Second, it gives the state commissioner of welfare a authority to parole

Otherwise, according to W. A. Egan, Kentucky welfare commissioner, the

release of prisoners will follow normal procedure--careful investigation of the crime

and the prisoner's background and assurance that he has steady employment after parole.

Parolees accepted for induction into the armed forces will be released from

discipline will serve the same purpose. Release from supervision will allow transfer

to duty outside the state.

After his discharge from the army the ex-convict must return to Kentucky

parole status unless he is pardoned by the governor.

Then he will be thought of as an ex-convict and not an ex-convict," Mr.

said, "and will have a greater opportunity to rehabilitate himself when he

returns to civilian life."

If parolees are not acceptable for military duty because of certain army

Mr. Frost said there were between 800 and 900 men in Kentucky prisons serving first sentences---many convicted of such minor crimes as stealing chickens and forging small checks---who are patriotic and anxious to serve. He estimated that more than 250 Kentuckians paroled under normal regulations have been accepted for military service.

One of the first tasks after enactment of the law was to correct a misunderstanding that prisoners confined for any length of time, regardless of crime or number of convictions, would be eligible for parole.

The anti-sabotage law carries a death penalty for conviction of damaging industrial plants and war projects in such a way as to endanger human life, while the measure permitting former nurses to regain their licenses requires them to take four-week "refresher" courses if they have not practiced nursing for two years.

Two laws were enacted to increase working hours---one permitting laborers on highways and other public works jobs to work more than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week; the other abolishing all state legal holidays except Independence Day, Labor Day and Christmas.

A new state civilian defense council was created by statute replacing the council set up by executive order last year. The new council will be composed of five state officials appointed by the governor.

The state's truck load-limit was increased from 18,000 to 28,000 pounds for the duration of the war to help solve emergency transportation problems.

Alcohol and distilled spirits for national defense and industrial purposes were exempted from state import and production taxes until the end of the war.

Counties, municipalities and other taxing districts were authorized to invest sinking funds and other investment funds in U.S. defense bonds.

Prostitution and aiding and abetting prostitution were made unlawful, with conviction bringing a maximum fine of \$200 and a year in jail.

A state guard measure adopted in 1934 was repealed and reenacted with provisions allowing the state to equip and uniform its militia, prohibited under the old act.

The state board of education was authorized to accept federal funds for use in connection with its emergency education program.

Counties were authorized to maintain fire departments for protection of property outside city limits.

Other war legislation was enacted to permit cities of the 2nd to 6th class to take joint action with their counties in acquiring and operating airports; to permit Kentuckians called into service to postpone paying their taxes until 12 months after their discharge, and then without interest or penalties; to authorize the state board of education to employ special guards for private police duty during the emergency, with compensation to be paid by private individuals or corporations.

Sixty Per Cent Increase In Cities Using Parking Meters, Survey Shows

One hundred and twenty-five cities installed parking meters in their "heavy parking" districts during 1941 and the first month of 1942, increasing the total number of municipalities using meters approximately 60 per cent over 1940, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The number of municipalities now using parking meters to relieve traffic congestion was 347 as of February 1, 1942, according to the Association's survey for its 1942 Municipal Year Book. Twelve cities, including Lorain, O., Rutland, Vt. and Winston-Salem, N.C., are scheduled to install meters soon.

The 1941 increase in the use of metered parking continues an uptrend from the first installations of the device in three cities in 1935. By 1939 a total of 141 cities had meters. Eighty-one cities added them in 1940, 110 in 1941, and 15 in the first month of 1942. Two-thirds of all cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population have made installations.

Typical average monthly revenue of one meter for the sample month of October, 1941, was \$6.15, according to the survey. Meter revenue in cities of various sizes ranged from an average of \$3.02 in cities under 5,000 population to \$8.29 in cities over 500,000.

The majority of meters require a nickel coin, but an increasing number of cities---especially small ones---are installing penny meters. In this year's survey, 88 cities reported using some penny meters.

The largest cities with meters are Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C. Their average total monthly revenues in 1941 ranged from \$2,633 from 280 meters in the nation's capital to \$25,939 from 3,150 meters in Cleveland. Typical total monthly revenues in the small cities were \$534 from 126 meters in Weston, W.Va., pop. 8,000; \$359 from 155 meters in Scottsdale, Pa., pop. 6,000; and \$333 from 210 meters in Brookville, Pa., pop. 4,000.

Automatic meters, activated by a falling coin, are in use in 174 of the cities, while manual meters, requiring the motorist to turn a handle or lever after depositing the nickel or penny, are in use in 151 cities. Eighteen cities use both.

THE NATIONAL WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

One hundred and twenty-five cities installed parking meters in 1940.

of municipalities using meters approximately 60 per cent over 1940, the

The number of municipalities now using parking meters to relieve traffic
congestion was 347 as of February 1, 1945, according to the Association's survey for

the 1945 Municipal Year Book. Twelve cities, including Toronto, O., Baltimore, Md.,

and others, are scheduled to install meters soon.

The 1945 increase in the use of meters and parking continued in 1946 from

the first installation of the device in these cities in 1935. By 1945 a total of

111 cities had meters. Eighty-one cities added them in 1940, 110 in 1941, and 11 in

the first month of 1942. Two-thirds of all cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population

made installations.

Typical average monthly revenue of one meter for the sample month of

January, 1941, was \$6.15, according to the survey. Meter revenue in cities of various

ranges ranged from an average of \$3.02 in cities under 5,000 population to \$28.75 in

cities over 200,000.

The majority of meters require a nickel coin, but an increasing number of

cities--especially small ones--are installing penny meters. In this year's survey,

it was reported using some penny meters.

The largest cities with meters are Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and

D.C. Their average total monthly revenues in 1941 ranged from \$4,500

in the nation's capital to \$22,500 from 2,150 meters in Cleveland.

Monthly revenues in the small cities were \$234 from 120 meters in

210 meters in Brookville, Pa., pop. 4,000.

Automatic meters, activated by a falling coin, are in use in 174 of the

Priorities, Industrial

Cities Advised To Suspend Building Codes For Duration Of War

Building codes

Cities in defense areas, where most of the building construction permitted during the war will take place, were advised today in a report by the American Municipal Association to adopt an emergency ordinance waiving existing building code provisions that conflict with requirements of the defense housing critical list issued by the War Production Board.

The WPB list of critical materials, which became effective recently and will be subject to change from time to time, limits use of electrical, plumbing and other building materials to such an extent that it is almost impossible to build a house in conformity with provisions of the more stringent municipal building codes, the Association said.

To conserve copper, for example, the number of electric outlets is limited to approximately 50 per house. If a house is piped for gas, no wiring for an electric range is permitted. Incinerator equipment is not permitted for single-family dwellings.

Adoption of an emergency ordinance will provide a means by which priority assistance for essential defense housing can be made available immediately without forcing local officials or builders to ignore or violate local building codes, the Association said. It also will permit the automatic revival of all former building code standards immediately upon repeal of the ordinance or upon expiration of the present emergency.

Such an ordinance is under consideration in Milwaukee, where a proposal has gone before the city council to create a committee to rule on the acceptability of various substitutes for prohibited materials. The committee would consist of the building inspector, a representative of the commissioner of public works, a representative of the Federal Housing Authority, and two members of the building industry.

The Association report contains a sample emergency ordinance prescribing requirements for the construction of defense housing which in the main gives the local building official the discretion of passing on substitutes for the critical material as well as the task of making regulations to meet any future changes in federal priorities. The building official must see to it, however, that construction either with critical materials or substitutes does not create a health nuisance or fire hazard.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Given in defense areas, where most of the building construction is being carried on, it is suggested that the Federal Housing Administration should consider the possibility of adopting an emergency ordinance which would permit the construction of buildings that conflict with requirements of the defense housing program. This is suggested by the War Production Board.

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Adoption of an emergency ordinance will provide a means by which buildings for essential defense housing can be made available immediately without having local officials or builders to ignore or violate local building codes. It also will permit the immediate removal of all houses that are not essential to the defense program upon repeal of the ordinance or upon expiration of the ordinance.

It is suggested that the Federal Housing Administration should consider the possibility of adopting an emergency ordinance which would permit the construction of buildings that conflict with requirements of the defense housing program. This is suggested by the War Production Board. A representative of the War Production Board, a representative of the Federal Housing Administration, and two members of the building industry are to be invited to a meeting to discuss this matter.

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Cleveland Public Housing Projects Operate Preschools For Tenant Children

By enlisting the cooperation of parents and interested community organizations, Cleveland's public housing projects are able to offer preschool training for all three-to-five year old children of their tenants.

Since September, 1938, preschools have been established in four housing projects---Lakeview Terrace, Cedar-Central, Woodhill and Valley View. A fifth project---Outhwaite Homes---will open one in the near future, according to information from the National Association of Housing Officials.

The Cleveland Child Health Association was directly responsible for organizing the schools, though several other organizations were prominent in their development. A grant of money by the Cleveland Foundation made available the services of a part-time supervisor. The Visiting Nurse Association supplied part-time services of a nurse to initiate the demonstration school at Lakeview Terrace.

The schools are staffed primarily by teachers from the recreation division of the Work Projects Administration, Volunteers from local colleges, the Junior League and other organizations supplement teaching staffs along with mothers of the preschool children.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, besides providing space for the schools on the housing projects, gave furnishings, permanent equipment and custodial care. Each school occupies a wing of the project's community building, and has a main playroom and small auxiliary rooms.

The schools hold morning and afternoon sessions and can accommodate approximately 60 children a day at each housing project. Parents pay \$1 a month for each child to help defray expenses.

Parent education is an important part of the program, mothers spending if possible two mornings or afternoons a month in the schools as volunteer assistants. Fathers make the boxes, barrels and blocks which are part of the toy supply. Semi-monthly meetings bring parents together for lectures on child care and training and discussions of policies and business.

...all three-to-five year old children of their parents.

Since September, 1983, preschools have been established in New Mexico. ... Lakeview Terrace, Cedar-Garden, Woodhill and Valley View. A fifth ...

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...two mornings or afternoons a month in the schools as volunteer assistants. ... make the boxes, barrels and blocks which are part of the toy supply. ... bring parents together for lectures on child care and training and ... of policies and practices.

Seventy Per Cent Of Large Cities Help Support Art Museums

Although more municipalities have assumed financial support of public art museums during recent years, approximately 30 per cent of the largest cities of the country with these institutions still do not extend them financial aid of any kind, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

The information, from a survey of 35 cities by the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library, showed only four of the largest communities with art museums contributing 100 per cent of the budget in 1940 or 1941. They were San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles county, Calif., and Detroit, Mich. Funds in Detroit covered only the operating budget. In a fifth city--St. Louis---the art museum was supported from a special tax authorized more than 30 years ago.

The Baltimore Museum of Art received 83 per cent of its support from the city treasury, and the Milwaukee Art Institute 75 per cent. Building maintenance evaluated at 6 per cent of the total budget was given the Chicago Art Institute by the city of Chicago, while New York and Philadelphia contributed less than 20 per cent of their art institutions' budgets for this purpose.

Of the other cities included in the survey, at least 12 got no city support for 1940 or 1941, and only nine received more than 13 per cent of their support from municipal sources. In the latter group were Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, Dallas, Memphis, San Antonio, Sacramento, Oakland and Davenport, Ia.

Private sources provided the entire support for art institutions in Cincinnati, Kansas City, Rochester, N.Y., Louisville, Columbus, Portland, Ore., Toledo, Omaha, Worcester, Richmond, Youngstown and Hartford. These institutions are among the wealthiest museums, according to the survey. Kansas City has endowment and acquisition funds amounting to \$15,000,000; Toledo, \$13,000,000; Worcester, \$3,500,000; and Omaha, \$1,500,000.

In most cities the art museum, unless it has been established by a private collection or endowment, goes through certain developmental stages, the survey said. These include existence as a "free" society with a private collection but no quarters; then an established society exhibiting in a private mansion; an intermediate development with increased income from public services and professional management; then a building provided and maintained by the city with limited subsidy; and finally, principal or complete municipal control and financial support.

The art museum is governed usually by a commission appointed by the mayor on a non-salaried basis if the city is a large contributor; or by bodies made up of a majority of private citizens and several city officials ex-officio if it is supported mainly from private sources.

Report of the Committee on the Art Museum of the City of New York

During the recent years, approximately 50 per cent of the income of the

has been contributed to the American Museum of Natural History.

Since 1917, however, only four of the largest contributors with art museum
contributing 100 per cent of the budget in 1940 or 1941. They were San Francisco,
New York and Los Angeles (Calif.), and Detroit, Mich. (in Detroit's case)

reported from a special tax authorized more than 50 years ago.

The Baltimore Museum of Art received 50 per cent of its support from the

at 6 per cent of the total budget was given for the University and the

their art institutions' budgets for this purpose.

40 or 1041, and only nine received more than 15 per cent of their art and
museums. In the latter group were Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, Dallas,

San Antonio, Sacramento, Oakland and San Diego, Cal.

Private sources provided the entire support for art institutions in

at least museums, according to the survey. Kansas City has endowment and

In most cities the art museum, unless it has been established by a private

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or a similar body if the city is a large contributor; or by bodies made up of

Fee System For Sheriff Pay Abolished In Virginia

RE Sheriffs in Virginia will go on a salary basis next January as a result of a 1942 law abolishing the ancient fee system for these officers and city sergeants, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The measure abolishing the fee system, which always injected a profit consideration in the handling of prisoners, was one of several bills sponsored by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to modernize the state's penal system. The other bills, also enacted, established a state department of corrections and a system of probation and parole, and abolished the office of constable.

Maximum compensation of sheriffs and city sergeants was set by the new law at \$6,000 a year, with salaries graded according to size of jurisdiction. The Commonwealth will pay two-thirds and localities one-third of the salaries, and will divide fee collections similarly.

The fee system of paying county officers still is found in about half a dozen states despite its elimination in many places during the last several years, the Council said. The system is a relic of early days of the country, when many public officers received fees or commissions and were allowed to retain them as compensation without reporting the amount.

* * *

Two-Thirds Of Nation's Cities Raised Employee Pay In 1941

*1 Personnel File - Pay Plans
RE*

Municipal employees in two-thirds of the nation's cities received salary or wage increases during 1941, a survey covering all but 115 of the cities over 10,000 population showed today.

The survey, made by the International City Managers' Association for its 1942 Municipal Year Book, revealed the greatest number of cities raising salaries and wages---71.4 per cent---was in the 250 - 500,000 population group, and the smallest---53.2 per cent---in the 100 - 250,000 population group.

Of the 629 cities reporting increases, 36.1 per cent gave raises to all groups of employees. The most frequent beneficiaries in cities giving increases to selected groups only were laborers, policemen and firemen, in that order.

Ten cities---half of them in the 10 - 25,000 population group---applied a cost-of-living index or other formula in calculating increases, while 11 cities based the increases upon either an existing compensation schedule or a special salary survey.

* * *

LIBRARY

Tax-Exempt Gasoline Dyed In Four States, Canada

Canada's decision to color gasoline allotted for non-highway use as a gasoline rationing control is based on 10 years' experience with this device as a tax evasion curb in several of the provinces and in the United States, a report by the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The method is used to check wide-scale tax evasion by the consumer who uses tax-free motor fuel for purposes that make it taxable; for example, gasoline bought for tractor use but actually put in the tank of a passenger automobile.

New Mexico has made the longest use of dyed gasoline---coloring purple all gasoline used for non-highway purposes since 1931. In Canada, Saskatchewan has dyed tax-exempt motor fuel since 1939. Other states and provinces with dyed gasoline statutes are Mississippi, which enacted its law in 1936; and Alberta, Arizona, Nebraska and New Brunswick, in 1941. The Canadian laws have been supplemented by the recent Dominion ruling requiring the coloring in all provinces.

The following two methods of marking tax-exempt and refundable gasoline are in use, according to the Federation.

New Mexico pioneered in the use of a dye which actually colors the motor fuel, making it identifiable immediately upon sight. This method has been followed by all of the other states and provinces except New Brunswick and Nebraska.

New Brunswick uses an "adulterant marker" which does not color the gasoline but leaves a distinctive residue when subjected to a chemical test. Under this system, the inspector must carry a testing kit. Nebraska, which has not yet put its 1941 law into effect, contemplates using this system.

Use of the invisible marker rather than a dye was adopted because dealers had to provide extra storage facilities for colored fuel, according to the report.

All the jurisdictions, the Federation said, provide for regular checking on the highways of automobile fuel tanks or carburetors. In addition, dealers are licensed and are required to keep exact records of the amount of tax-free gasoline sold.

Colored or marked fuel found in a vehicle on the highway is prima facie evidence of violation of the law. Most states employ gasoline tax field agents for enforcement, while the provinces use provincial motor traffic officers and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Fines in New Mexico, which are more or less typical, range from \$500 to \$1,000 and one to two years' imprisonment. Revocation of licenses serves as an effective enforcement device in many jurisdictions, the report said. One violation of the law in 50 is the average.

* * *

Defense News

Mississippi, S. Carolina War Laws Govern Labor, Tire Theft, Prostitution Control

War laws on tire theft, venereal disease control, absentee voting and labor were included in the product of Mississippi and South Carolina legislatures adjourned recently, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Both states strengthened laws to check tire stealing, making the crime grand larceny.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

A detention farm for women infected with venereal disease featured vice control legislation adopted by Mississippi, which also increased penalties for conviction of prostitution. South Carolina imposed more severe penalties for conviction of prostitution, ranging from a \$100 fine and, or 30 days in jail for the first offense to a \$1,000 fine and from six months to three years in prison for the third offense.

For the benefit of residents in the armed forces, South Carolina adopted two absentee voting laws and a measure exempting those in service from paying poll and road taxes during and until 12 months after the emergency. Mississippi approved a bill permitting continuance of homestead tax exemptions while residents serve in the armed forces.

Under two laws enacted by South Carolina, defense industries may operate on Sunday, and women may work in such industries on Sunday, if permits are obtained from the state commissioner of labor.

Mississippi adopted a labor relations law providing penalties up to two years in prison for use of violence to prevent persons from engaging in legitimate occupations, or for assembly in furtherance of the use of violence.

Legislation authorizing housing authorities to develop or administer projects assuring availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for defense workers was adopted by Mississippi, while South Carolina provided for the establishment of special emergency

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add Mississippi, S. Carolina war legislation roundup x x x special emergency health and sanitation areas, and for making and enforcing health and sanitation rules and regulations concerning the areas.

Other war legislation adopted by the two states:

SOUTH CAROLINA: Extended the duration of a 1941 act setting up the state and local defense councils; authorized the use by state and municipalities of federal equipment for civilian defense; authorized county and school district finance officials to invest sinking funds in defense bonds; authorized state colleges to provide free tuition for veterans of the present war.

Another measure was adopted authorizing motorists to operate with one license plate, the rear one, and directing return of this year's extra plate to the state for war industry purposes.

A concurrent resolution requested Clemson college to investigate the possibility of growing rubber in South Carolina.

Other war measures related to fire control, blackouts, land and airport acquisition for lease to the federal government.

MISSISSIPPI: Enacted legislation placing on a statutory basis the state's defense council, set up previously by executive order; established the Mississippi state guard; strengthened laws against sabotage and illegal possession or use of explosives; provided for registration of firearms; and empowered municipal authorities to enforce blackouts.

The legislature also authorized city officials to make and enforce regulations for the control of airports and to provide safe approaches to them.

City officials under one measure were authorized to extend fire protection to neighboring areas.

Under another statute, budgets of municipal school districts located in defense areas may be revised to provide for increases in salaries of teachers.

Other legislation covered investment in defense bonds, and acquisition of land and lease of airports to the federal government.

* * *

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...areas may be revised to provide for increase in salaries of teachers.

Other legislation covered investment in defense bonds, and acquisition of land...

Cities and towns - Department of Public Administration

Planning Agencies Found In 75 Per Cent Of Cities Over 25,000 As War Effort Aids

Planning agencies exist in nearly three-fourths of the cities over 25,000 population to help solve war-connected problems as well as to guide regular physical growth of the community, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

The planning agencies, in some cities established for many years, are of special use in working out solutions for housing, sanitation and transportation difficulties which arise in cities undergoing sudden expansion because of war industries or army camps in the vicinity, the Association said.

The Atlanta and Fulton County planning commissions, for example, were called in for advice on selection of a site for a new airplane plant. Recently the Detroit City Plan Commission, with other municipal planning agencies in the area were consulted on problems in connection with the new "war made" community of Willow Run.

The percentage of cities with planning agencies varies directly with the size of the city, according to the survey, which was made for The 1942 Municipal Year Book. Each of the 14 cities of over 500,000 population has a planning agency, while only 64 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 have established such agencies.

Local planning agencies have from three to 55 members, but about 88 per cent have 10 members or fewer. Many cities have one or more ex-officio members, usually the city engineer or the mayor. In about two-thirds of the cities appointments to the planning board are made by the mayor, and in about 20 per cent by the council.

One of the commonest functions of planning agencies is the review of proposals for new plats or subdivisions, the survey showed. In a number of cities planning agencies are required to pass upon capital improvements before the council takes final action, and upon proposals to dispose of city-owned land.

More than half the cities said they had master plans in some stage of development, though in 43 per cent of them the plans are still in a preliminary stage, and in only one-third of the cities have the plans been approved by the council. More than half the cities also reported long-range public works programs under way, most of them with aid of the federal Public Work Reserve program.

Though the urban part of the nation is well supplied with planning agencies, a large share of the agencies have little or no funds and lack adequate technical staffs, according to the survey. Less than one-fourth of all cities reporting said they had full-time planning staff members. In most cases, especially in the 25,000-50,000 population cities, full-time city employees such as engineers, draftsmen and clerks devote part of their time to the work of the planning agency.

Microphotog

Microfilm Used By Government Departments To Reduce Storage Space For Records

Use of microfilm to reduce the amount of space required for storage of government records has been adopted by several departments of the federal government, half a dozen states, and by several local governments, information to the Council of State Governments showed today.

Microfilm is a photographic process for reducing the size of records. A sheet of newspaper, for example, can be recorded on a 3/4 x 1 inch film.

Interest in microfilm has increased because of war demands for paper salvageable from old state and municipal records, and for plans to preserve documents in small space in preparation for their possible evacuation, according to information contained in a report by the Kansas Legislative Council.

San Diego county (Cal.) recently microphotographed its property assessment records to a size small enough for storage in a bank vault as protection against enemy action, the report said.

Other local governments using microfilm include New York City, in the police department; Cook county (Ill.), in the auditor's office and hospital; Highland-Alameda county (Cal.), in its hospital; and Boston, Mass.

State governments adopting this method of record include: Connecticut, for its department of labor and factory inspection; Georgia, Idaho and Maine, in their unemployment compensation divisions; Michigan, in the motor vehicle division; and Nevada, in the department of highways. The Kansas State Board of Health and the Unemployment Compensation Division are considering its use.

State laws necessary to authorize the destruction of original records after they have been photographed have been enacted by at least seven states---Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Other states, including Kansas, have laws relating to the photographic reproduction of official records only, making the photographs admissible evidence.

In the federal government more than 52,000,000 forms in the Old Age Insurance Division have been microfilmed, enabling their filing in 35 standard-size cabinets which occupy less than 1/100th of the space required for the originals. At the U.S. census bureau data formerly requiring 7,000 square feet of storage space now are contained on film requiring only 50 square feet.

Other federal agencies making extensive use of microfilm include the Veterans' Administration, the National Park Service, the Railroad Retirement Board and Treasury Department.

The Kansas Legislative Council report, made for the state legislature in connection with proposals for a new state office building, showed that more than a fourth of the 39,000 square feet of additional office space sought by state departments is required for records storage. At least one-fifth of the 261,000 square feet occupied at present is used for storage, the report said.

Beverly Hills Plans Rear Lot Parking In Business Area

"Rear lot" parking in its 30-block business district is Beverly Hills' plan for keeping streets open for automobile traffic.

Under a state law passed last year, the Los Angeles suburb now is going ahead with a plan for providing free municipal parking under which business property owners will be asked to give up their "backyards" for this purpose, according to information to the American Society of Planning Officials.

The state law, first of its kind, enables 25 per cent of the property owners of any city or community to set up a parking district to construct parking areas, financing them through a bond issue. The bonds are limited to 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of each parcel of real estate, and cost of maintenance of the free areas is held to five cents annually for each \$100 assessed valuation.

First step in the program is the passage of an "ordinance of intention," which has just been accomplished in Beverly Hills. If there is no objection within 30 days---protest by 50 per cent of the property owners would shelve the project for a year---a bond-sale ordinance will be proposed, with another 30 days allowed for protest. A single property owner with a convincing case of "inequitable hardship" can halt the program at this point.

Under the Beverly Hills plan parking areas will be laid out in the center of a business district alley, which will be widened by use of back-lot space between the alley-way and the rear of each business house. This extra space, with location of the parking stalls in the center of the alley, will leave room on each side of the stalls for operation of store supply and delivery trucks. Each parking area will accommodate approximately 60 cars.

Two considerations are temporarily holding up application of the plan. The first is the question of financing appraisal costs of \$5,000 for the property to be used for parking purposes, a cost the council believes should be carried by the benefited business property owners; second, preliminary estimates indicate the bond limit of 20 per cent of the assessed valuation for constructing the parking areas may not be adequate.

"New law" parking in the 30-day business district in Beverly Hills plan

keeping streets open for automobile traffic.

Under a state law passed last year, the Los Angeles suburb now is being asked

with a plan for providing free municipal parking under which business property owners
will be asked to give up their "backyards" for this purpose, according to information

the Beverly Hills City Council received.

The state law, first of its kind, provides 50 per cent of the property owners

of any city or community to set up a parking district to encourage parking areas.

Under the law, the bonds are limited to \$100,000 and must be repaid

from the valuation of each parcel of real estate, and cost of maintenance of the area

is held to five cents annually for each \$100 assessed valuation.

First step in the program is the passage of an "ordinance of intention."

This was just then accomplished in Beverly Hills. If there is no objection within 30

days 50 per cent of the property owners would have to approve the plan.

---a bond-able ordinance will be proposed, with another 30 days allowed for protest.

The property owner with a convincing case of "inadequate parking" can halt the

this point.

Under the Beverly Hills plan parking areas will be laid out in the center of

as district alley, which will be widened by use of backlot space between the

alley and the rear of each business house. This space space, with a portion of the

in the center of the alley, will leave room on each side of the street

of store supply and delivery trucks. Each parking area will accommodate

approximately 60 cars.

Two considerations are temporarily holding up application of the plan. The

is the question of financing appraisal costs of \$1,000 for the property to be

and the second is the question of the amount of the bonds to be issued.

Another question is the question of the amount of the bonds to be issued.

The question of the amount of the bonds to be issued is still under consideration.

the above

State Tax Agencies Organize Field Services To Meet Tire Shortage

State tax administrators, ineligible with many other public officials to receive rationed tires, are considering various methods of maintaining their field services, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. These methods include:

Pooling state-owned motor vehicles and rearranging itineraries to minimize car use; establishing permanent field stations from which revenue agents can cover limited territories; and setting up temporary district centers to which taxpayers will be called for interviews.

Some of these methods were in partial use before the tire shortage, but now are being adopted more generally, the Federation said.

New York, for example, plans to establish temporary offices in principal towns where claimants of gasoline tax refunds may bring their books for checking.

Connecticut will ask taxpayers to meet with tax department representatives in the town hall of their community.

Indiana may reach rural taxpayers by stationing field agents in such accessible points as county seats.

Michigan already operates through district centers in tax auditing work.

Alabama has curtailed the use of automobiles in field inspections, ordering employes to utilize bus and train transportation as much as possible to reserve cars for reaching inaccessible points and for emergency use.

* * *

Four States Use Substitutes For Metal Sales Tax Tokens

Oklahoma is the fourth state to adopt a substitute for metal sales tax tokens, releasing the metal for war purposes, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Fibre tokens now are used by the Oklahoma Tax Commission---in two denominations. A red five-mill piece has a hole in its center so blind persons can distinguish it from the gray one-mill piece. The tokens are made for the commission at the state penitentiary.

Utah, using plastics, and Colorado and Mississippi, employing fibre, are the other three states replacing metal tokens with substitutes as they disappear from circulation.

* * *

Lynchburg Prepares In Advance For Movement Of Military Convoys Through City

By adopting a practical routing system long before it was needed, Lynchburg, Va., has been successful in facilitating orderly and swift movement of military convoys through the city with a minimum of traffic difficulties, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

The problem confronts local authorities frequently today, especially in and near areas with large army training centers, the Association said in describing the Lynchburg plan to accommodate troop movements through the city of 45,000.

In developing its routing program Lynchburg officials kept in mind both the movement of military convoys and the possibility they might want to stop for rest periods or bivouac for the night.

First step was to make a preliminary survey of all main traffic arteries and secondary streets through the city. This survey, made by the city's traffic bureau with assistance of an army transportation officer, included analysis of congested areas, corner conditions and underpass and bridge capacities, and selection of vacant lots for rest or bivouac purposes.

The initial study, made long before there were troop movements through Lynchburg, provided information for further study by the traffic bureau on the best ways to handle military convoys under various conditions.

Maps of the city then were prepared by the engineering department showing routes and alternate routes for convoys, and rest and overnight areas. The routes were plotted to enable convoys to avoid bridges and underpasses, and areas and routes of civilian traffic and population congestion.

Copies of the maps are distributed to advance officers in charge of troop movements as their convoys approach the city, and to officers in charge of convoy section pilot cars. The maps have proved effective in preventing sections or parts of sections from losing the main convoy while passing through the city, and in guiding troops separated from the main body for other reasons, the traffic bureau said.

As the routing plan now operates, convoys approaching Lynchburg are met by traffic officers detailed to escort the various sections over the selected route. Upon completion of one assignment an officer returns to the point of entry to escort other sections, with this routine carried on until the last section clears the city.

In addition to traffic officers, whose number depends entirely upon the number of convoy sections, police radio cars are detailed to ride the convoy route to facilitate further the convoy's movement through the city.

No publicity is given to passage of military convoys, according to the traffic bureau, because it would attract large groups of civilian watchers and extra heavy civilian vehicular traffic along the route---conditions creating traffic hazards to be avoided.

Civilian Defense Councils Act as Advisers In Most Cities

Civilian defense councils, organized in approximately one-half the nation's cities, are serving mainly to advise regular city government agencies, leaving execution of the local defense program to the mayor or city manager, an International City Managers' Association survey showed today.

In this way, city department technicians are drawn upon to help train volunteer defense workers, and the city assumes wartime functions some of which are carried on with civilian aid.

Ninety per cent of the city defense councils have staffs of one or more persons serving on a full or part-time basis, and in slightly more than half the cities the whole staff consists of an executive director or secretary who frequently is a regular city employe serving the defense agency part-time. About 20 per cent of the councils have full-time executive directors, according to the survey, made for the Association's 1942 Municipal Year Book.

Smaller cities rely mainly on volunteers to staff their councils, though some, like Maywood, Calif., and Harvey, Ill., use paid employes. Fifty-one of the 60 cities over 100,000 population with defense councils reported special staffs, 27 had full-time salaried directors and 42 had some paid employes.

Among the large cities, Los Angeles has a director, six full-time employes and eight full-time volunteers on its central staff. Detroit reports a director and 14 full-time employes. Birmingham, Buffalo, Camden, Spokane and Utica use WPA or NYA help in part, Wichita got its council staff from the Chamber of Commerce, and the entire staff in Baltimore is loaned by private companies.

Defense councils in nearly half of the reporting cities were set up by municipal ordinance or resolution, 16 per cent were formed by order of the mayor, and 11 per cent were established by the city council, the city manager or a meeting of citizens. Ten per cent of the city defense agencies were set up by state action, with the rest resulting from action by the governor or the state defense council.

Members of the local defense councils were chosen almost exclusively through municipal officials and agencies, the mayor making the selection in more than half the cities. Other methods of appointment ranged from selection by a newspaper, in Kenosha, Wis., to selection by the adjutant-general upon the mayor's recommendation, in Sioux Falls, S.D.

Ninety-four types of committees appear on the local defense councils, analysis showed. They are concerned with every aspect of civilian defense, but primary emphasis is on the protective services such as civil protection, auxiliary fire and police, medical service and public works and utilities.

Rent Control, Tire Theft, Salary "Bonuses" Covered In Virginia War Legislation

State rent control boards for industrial areas are authorized by a statute featuring war legislation enacted by the 1942 Virginia legislature, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Other war statutes adopted by Virginia before adjournment cover tire stealing and conservation, salary "bonuses" for state employes, hours of labor for women, speed limits, defense housing and defense council organization.

In signing the rent control bill the governor, who was given authority to set up the control boards, said he would give prompt attention the the Hampton Roads area, where landlords have been charged with raising rents apparently in hope that later-enforced cuts would leave their incomes at or slightly above pre-increase levels.

The area has been designated as a "critical" war housing area.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

To curb tire stealing, two measures were adopted. One imposes sentences of one to 12 months in jail and a maximum fine of \$500 for a misdemeanor conviction and one to 10 years in prison for a felony conviction; the other requires persons not buying tires through rationing boards to report such purchases to the police within 10 days, with violation a misdemeanor.

Women were authorized to work 56 hours a week in war industries---the former maximum was 48 hours---under another statute. The longer hours schedule, however, can be applied by industry and labor only with authority of the state commissioner of labor.

Passenger car and bus speed limits were set at 45 miles an hour and the truck limit at 40 miles by another 1942 law, which also gives the governor power to lower all vehicle speeds to 40 miles an hour if considered necessary for conservation of rubber. Former limits were 55 miles an hour for passenger cars, 50 for buses and 45 for trucks.

(MORE)

The first of these is the "Control of Stealing" Act, which was passed in 1947.

stealing and conservation, salary "bonuses" for state employees, hours of labor for

In signing the rent control bill the governor, who was given under the

of the control boards, said he would give priority attention to the housing law

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NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" in which a critical

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to 12 months in jail and a maximum fine of \$500 for a subsequent conviction

and one to 10 years in prison for a felony conviction; the other provided punishment for

These three measures provide for the payment of each purchase to the police within

30 days, with violation a misdemeanor.

There was also a 48-hour limit on the number of hours a person could work in a week.

It was also applied by industry and labor only with authority of the state

of labor.

Passenger car and bus speed limits were set at 45 miles an hour and the

limit at 40 miles by another 1946 law, which also gives the governor power to

to 40 miles an hour if considered necessary for conservation

PAGE 2: Add Virginia war legislation roundup x x x for trucks.

Under the new salary "bonus" law state employes earning less than \$2,400 a year will receive temporary war bonuses every six months, from Jan. 1, 1942, through Dec. 31, 1943. Payment for the first six months will be made in July. Employes will receive 10 per cent on the first \$500 or fraction thereof and 5 per cent on the second \$500. Maximum additional compensation for each six months is set at \$75, provided this does not carry annual compensation beyond \$2,400.

Other war measures enacted by the Virginia legislature:

A new state defense council was established designating the governor as director and giving him authority to take whatever steps necessary for civilian protection. The governor was authorized to set up the defense council with membership consisting of state department and agency heads. The law provided further for regional councils composed of local directors of civilian defense, and specified that local directors in towns and cities shall be mayors or other executive officers. County boards of supervisors were directed to appoint county directors.

Another statute provided for establishment of special emergency health and sanitary districts, for making and enforcing rules and regulations in such districts, and for construction and operation of essential health and sanitation facilities.

A measure to relieve tire and automobile dealers caught by shortage and tire rationing was adopted; it amends the tax code to provide that automobile and tire dealers will pay a fee based on estimated business for the present year, with adjustments to be made at the end of the year. Before, dealers paid license fees based on the previous year's business.

Police were authorized to make arrests without warrants and hold prisoners in custody temporarily for investigation under another new statute.

As a war conservation measure the legislature prohibited the sale or purchase of fireworks, with certain exceptions.

Other new Virginia measures adopted permit banks and trust companies to suspend operations temporarily during period of threatened or actual enemy attack; permit appointment of peace officers or stationing of policemen in certain essential areas; and authorize state boards of medical examiners to admit for examination applicants otherwise qualified who have completed prescribed courses in not less than 32 months.

* * *

CORRECTION: 8th pgh above, describing Virginia's war "bonus" salary increase legislation, may be substituted for 4th pgh, release No. 1, for Monday, March 23.

1, 1945. Payment for the first six months will be made in 1945. The balance will be paid in 1946. Payment for the first six months will be made in 1945. The balance will be paid in 1946. Payment for the first six months will be made in 1945. The balance will be paid in 1946.

Maximum additional compensation for each six months is set at \$100, provided it does not carry annual compensation beyond \$1,000. Other war measures enacted by the Virginia Legislature: A new state defense council was created and organized for the purpose of coordinating and giving the authority to take whatever steps necessary for civilian protection. The governor was authorized to act in the defense of the state in the event of a state department and agency heads. The law provided further for the creation of local districts of civilian defense, and specified that they be composed of towns and cities and be made of other executive officers. County boards of supervisors were directed to appoint county directors.

Another statute provided for establishment of a state defense council for each district, for training and employment of civilians in war industries, and for construction and operation of war-related health and sanitation facilities.

A measure to relieve fire and automobile license taxes was passed by the legislature. The measure was adopted; it amends the tax code to provide that automobile license taxes will pay a fee based on estimated value for the present year, with payments to be made at the end of the year. Before, license fees were paid in the previous year's budget.

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* * *

release No. 1, for Monday, March 25. The measure was adopted; it amends the law to provide that police may hold violators in custody temporarily for investigation when another law states.

Kentucky Gives All Local Governments Right To Own Electric Systems, Contract With TVA

Under a state law enacted this year, all Kentucky cities and other local governments will be able to establish municipal electric systems and contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority for current, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The new law, considered one of the most comprehensive enabling acts in the country, provides that local governments may acquire existing electric properties owned by private utility companies by negotiation, agreeing to purchase at the price set by a valuation board of company and municipal representatives, or by condemnation proceedings.

The localities also can construct, lease and otherwise acquire properties needed to establish the municipal electric systems.

Revenue bonds are specified as the source of financing the municipal electric system, and both interest and payments of principal must come out of utility earnings. The electorate votes on the bonds, which are not classed as a debt of the municipality.

Managing each electric system will be a board of four citizens and one representative of the local government, all appointed by the mayor or chief executive. The boards will be set up so that one member is replaced every year.

Consumer rates will be fixed by the boards, which also will appoint a superintendent and fix his salary. The rates must be high enough to cover operating expenses, including maintenance, depreciation, tax payment and amortization of the bonds. The tax payments, made to the state and other tax collecting units occupied by the plant, are to equal what would be paid if the property were private.

The municipality may receive a 6 per cent return on its net investment in the plant, and all surplus earnings must be applied to rate reductions.

The Kentucky cities will be able to take advantage of TVA power in 1944, according to present expectations.

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Civil Defense - 8.00

Wartime Puts New Laws On Local Statute Books

Wartime is adding many special laws to municipal statute books in addition to general blackout and air-raid protection ordinances giving broad powers to local chief executives, reports to the American Municipal Association showed today. The new ordinances range from laws increasing tire-theft penalties to control of rents.

Many cities levied more stringent penalties for tire stealing--Birmingham, Ala., enacting an ordinance providing for both fine and imprisonment or hard labor; Columbus, O., extending punishment for tire theft to include removal of any parts of motor vehicles or starting or changing any device on them; Lakewood, O., including penalties for buying, receiving or possessing stolen auto parts.

Lansing, Mich., attempts to guard against tire theft by requiring second-hand dealers to thumbprint persons from whom they buy bicycles, micrometer tools, tires and accessories, while Little Rock, Ark., requires second-hand tire dealers to file monthly reports with the police departments showing serial number and manufacturer of tires they buy for resale.

Among cities establishing leave-of-absence benefits for employees in the armed forces are Evanston, Ill., Akron and Columbus, O.; Detroit and Flint, Mich.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; and Seattle, Olympia and Bellingham, Wash. Evanston is one of the few cities providing supplemental pay---up to three months after induction---for employees in service. Various benefit rights such as promotion, retirement, vacation and sick leave are protected in rulings of the other cities.

Another new type of ordinance relating to employees is the identification provision found in Houston, Tex., and in Chicago for Park District employees. The identification, to protect municipal properties from sabotage, consists of photograph, thumbprint and signature.

To facilitate blackout control, several cities, including Atlanta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss., enacted ordinances requiring owners of business establishments to place electric switches outside doors, so air raid wardens can extinguish lights. In the same direction, San Francisco modified requirements for the amount of illumination used as warning signals at street repair jobs. Protection from sabotage in blackouts is the objective of a new Seattle ordinance requiring registration with the chief of police of persons having authority to enter business establishments.

A few cities enacted rent control ordinances to curb profiteering as a result of local housing shortages. These cities include Baltimore and Washington, D. C., and Neosho, Mo. In general, the ordinances set rent ceilings as of specified dates, allowing landlords some leeway to charge for improvements.

Waiting is adding many special laws to maintain a code from in addition to general blanket and state-protection ordinances giving broad powers to local police departments, giving to the police the right to search for and seize any person or property which is found to be in violation of the law.

Penalties range from fines to imprisonment for persons who violate the law. Penalties for paying, receiving or passing stolen goods vary. Penalties for buying, receiving or passing stolen goods vary. Penalties for buying, receiving or passing stolen goods vary.

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Housing. Wartime

Oregon Communities, Citizens Cooperate To Build Trailer-House Camp

Citizen and government in Jackson county, Ore., are joining efforts in building a camp for trailers and demountable houses which will help relieve the local housing shortage now, and after the war be used for seasonal workers.

The trailer-house camp, under construction near Medford, Ore., is being financed in part by a \$15,000 contribution from Medford businessmen, according to the American Municipal Association. Part of this sum was used to purchase the 70-acre camp site, which was given to Jackson county. The WPA is providing common labor to build the camp, with the county supplying construction equipment.

One section of the camp will be reserved for trailers, the other for demountable houses, for which application has been made to the federal government. The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to supply tents if they become necessary.

A bath house, laundry house, and recreation building are being erected, and electric lighting will be available. WPA sanitary toilets are being supplied, and garbage collection service will be available from Medford.

Camp administration costs will be paid out of gross income from rents, with the net income to be distributed to businessmen and laborers in proportion to their contributions toward building the camp. After this debt is paid, Jackson county will receive all income.

* * *

Jobless In Michigan To Retain Unemployment Compensation Benefits As Farm Hands

As an incentive for unemployed industrial workers to accept work on farms during the war, the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission will permit these workers to labor part-time on farms without losing their accumulated unemployment benefits.

Under the commission's regulation, a farm work-week of 48 to 60 hours was established, according to report to the American Public Welfare Association. The 60-hour week---10 hours a day for six days---is for summer. In the fall the week shortens to 54 hours; in winter, to 48 hours.

The jobless industrial worker who accepts anything less than full-time farm work will continue to receive unemployment benefits, which may be somewhat reduced. His total income, with farm earnings, however, will be allowed to exceed the total unemployment benefits from his industrial job, which may go as high as \$20 a week under the 1942 revision of the Michigan unemployment compensation act.

* * *

The following, District One, will be held in the fall.

Citizen and government in Jackson County, Ore., are joining efforts in building a camp for trailers and demountable houses which will help relieve the housing shortage now, and after the war be used for seasonal workers.

The trailer-house camp, under construction near Medford, Ore., is being financed in part by a \$15,000 contribution from the federal government, according to the Jackson Municipal Association. Part of this sum was used to purchase the 70-acre site.

Along the camp, with the county supplying construction equipment. One section of the camp will be reserved for war workers, the other for trailer houses, for which application has been made to the federal government. U.S. Forest Service has agreed to supply timber if they become necessary.

A bath house, laundry house, and recreation building are being erected. To lighting will be available. A sanitary toilet and bath building, and collection service will be available from Medford.

Camp administration costs will be paid out of gross income from rents, with income to be distributed to business men and laborers in proportion to their contributions toward building the camp. After this debt is paid, Jackson county will receive all income.

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As an incentive for unemployed industrial workers to accept work on the

labor parties on terms without losing their accustomed wages.

Under the construction's regulation, a four work-week of 48 to 60 hours was required to receive the federal industrial workers' bonus. In the fall the week was 48 hours; in winter, to 60 hours.

The federal industrial worker who accepts anything less than full-time bonus will continue to receive unemployment benefits, which may be extended to total income, with farm earnings, however, will be allowed to exceed the total benefit from the industrial job, which may be as high as \$40 a week. 1945 revision of the Michigan unemployment compensation act.

Michigan Pools Use Of State-Owned Cars For War Conservation

A central garage and dispatching agency has been set up in Michigan to pool use of more than 200 state-owned automobiles as a war conservation measure.

The pooling plan is the first of its type to be adopted by a state though Indiana, New Hampshire and several others have committees studying possibilities of rationing use of state motor equipment during the war.

Under the Michigan system, directed by the state auditor-general and the budget director, all passenger cars purchased out of the state general fund go into the pool, according to the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Not included are cars belonging to the state police, highway and conservation departments and state-supported colleges and universities---which bought them out of individual agency funds. Elective officials may retain one automobile each.

The central dispatching agency has been set up within two blocks of the state capitol in Lansing for storage of all cars turned in. A total of 111 cars went into the pool the first week, 50 of them forming the nucleus of cars for use, the remainder to be stored until present operating units wear out.

Each agency turning in cars is credited with the appraised value of the vehicles. This credit will be used to offset charges to the agency for use of cars in the pool. When the credit is exhausted, further charges must be paid by the agencies from their appropriations. An accounting procedure has been set up to record operating costs of all cars.

Requests for transportation go into the central office, which combines those showing common destinations and dates so that as many passengers as possible may use a single car. Drivers are provided for cars when requested, to be paid for by the department asking this service.

Careful record will be kept of mileage on the various pooled cars. Rules for maximum speed, use of other transportation when available, and other safeguards also will be made for further means of conservation.

The state has set up a \$10,000 cash account to provide for initial expenses of pooling the cars. An experienced automotive transportation man has been appointed chief of the pool.

Absentee Voting By Service Men Now Permitted In 45 States

With adoption of absentee voting laws by Mississippi and South Carolina this year, all but three states now permit voters in military service to cast ballots by mail, the Council of State Governments said today.

The three states without absentee voting laws are Louisiana, New Mexico and Kentucky. Louisiana may take action when its legislature meets next month. New Mexico, which has definite constitutional authority to pass an absentee voters' law for those in military service, cannot take legislative action until 1943 unless a special session is called.

Mississippi's new absentee voting law provides also that service men may vote without payment of the poll tax, and the new South Carolina provisions extend to those employed in war production agencies operated by the government.

Many of the states which had some kind of provision for "soldier voting" in their election statutes before made their laws more specific in 1941, according to the Council. Five states---Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina and Ohio---authorized commissioned officers to attest to affidavits of service men applying for absentee ballots. Amendments in New York, Ohio and several other states made special provisions for the registration of men in camp, and in Maryland ordered election officials to supply men in the service with absentee ballots, without their application.

Texas voters in military service were given the absent voting privilege recently by court action, which held that the general absentee voting law was applicable to those in the armed forces.

Service men are allowed to vote under ordinary absentee voting privileges in the following states, according to the Council: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. New Hampshire permits absentee voting for presidential electors only. Oklahoma's absent military voters must cast their ballots by proxy.

States with specific provisions for those in military service to vote by mail are Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Nevada and South Dakota collect ballots at points where those in service are stationed. Massachusetts and North Dakota order ballots to be mailed those outside the state on military duty.

The Committee on Election Procedure of the National Association of Secretaries of States is working out recommendations in collaboration with the United States war and justice departments to facilitate absentee voting by those in military service, the Council said. Secretaries of state in most states are the chief election officers.

Police Costs, Coverage Show Slight Increase For Cities

City dwellers of the nation paid seven cents more per person for police protection in 1941 than in 1940, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

Several conditions contributed to the rise in cost, according to the Association. The number of police employes per 1,000 population increased from 1.68 to 1.72, while motor equipment exclusive of motorcycles increased from 16.7 pieces per ^{100,000} ~~1,000~~ population to 17.3.

Police budgets of several cities, also, were larger because of salary raises, according to the survey, made for the Association's 1942 Municipal Year Book.

Police department expenditures in 1,008 cities over 10,000 population reporting in the survey totaled \$272,536,000 in 1941, 85.6 per cent of the amount going for salaries and wages. Highest entrance salaries of patrolmen ranged from \$2,155 for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, to \$2,400 for cities over 500,000. Highest maximum salaries for policemen ranged from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Differences between cities of various population groups were smallest in the entrance salaries, according to the survey, and greatest in chiefs' salaries. The typical entrance salary in the biggest cities is only \$300 larger than in the smallest, but the typical top salary is \$650 larger, and the typical salary of police chiefs is \$4,895 larger.

Two-thirds of all cities over 10,000 population have some kind of retirement plan for police employes, while 76.8 per cent of the 715 cities with such a plan make some payment to the retirement fund.

Rapid development of two-way radio in municipal police departments was indicated in the survey, which showed that more than 45 per cent of the cities now have this facility. In 1941 the figure was 35.5 per cent, and in 1940 only 26 per cent. Eighty-one per cent of all police cars have some radio equipment, as compared to approximately 75 per cent in 1941. The number of cities with radio equipment for motorcycles also increased---from 27.9 per cent to 31.1 per cent of the cities reporting.

Pennsylvania Special Session Adopts Score Of War Measures

Major war legislation adopted by the Pennsylvania special session just adjourned included measures increasing unemployment benefits, empowering the state to deal with sabotage and authorizing the state defense council to enforce its blackout and air raid regulations, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The measure increasing unemployment benefits raises the minimum from \$7.50 to \$8 a week and the maximum from \$15 to \$18, cuts the waiting time from three to two weeks, and extends the number of weeks of payment from 13 to 16.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special session.

The anti-sabotage bill enacted by the legislature provides stiff penalties, including a \$10,000 fine and up to 10 years' imprisonment for intentionally defective workmanship on defense orders and a maximum \$50 fine and 10 days in jail for unlawful entry on posted plant property. The measure carries also a provision permitting the roping off of highways around defense plants to prevent sabotage.

Other war measures were enacted by the special session to allow relief clients to earn up to \$150 yearly without forfeiting rights to assistance, allow use of one license plate on automobiles, permit plates to be made of material other than metal, provide birth certificates free to dependents of soldiers, sailors, marines or war nurses who lose their lives while serving in wartime, validate expenditures by local governments for defense purposes, and allow the highway department to construct or repair, in third class cities, bridges deemed vital to the war program.

Enacted also were measures to limit payments to dependents of state employees in the armed services, protect retirement rights of school and state employees who have dependents while the employees serve in the armed forces, permit leasing of state land to the federal government for use as aviation fields, create a joint legislative committee to study the problem of unemployment compensation for those employed part time, permit the state labor relations board to appeal adverse decisions to the supreme court, suspend during the war regulations requiring licensing of farm wagons when farmers are hauling their own produce to market, and suspend during the war structural safety regulations governing school buses because of priorities on metals.

Another major accomplishment of the eight weeks' special session was the reapportionment of the state's congressional districts from 34 to 33 districts.

Sewer Rental Charges Levied By 185 Cities

Sewer

Special charges for the use of sewerage systems, under consideration in some war-production communities as a source of revenue to meet demands for increased municipal services, already are made in 185 cities, the International City Managers' Association reported today in The 1942 Municipal Year Book.

The high percentage of cities charging sewer rentals lies in the cities above 100,000 population and in those between 10,000 and 25,000.

Among the large cities making the charges are Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Dallas, Fort Worth, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle and Portland, Ore.

Basis for the charge in the larger cities usually is the metered water consumption or a percentage of the water bill. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population use a wide variety of bases for the charge and frequently employ several bases in combination. These may, as in Mattoon, Ill., include metered water consumption, number of plumbing fixtures and type of property.

Revenue received from sewer rentals by the reporting cities in 1941 varied widely according to the survey. Buffalo collected \$1,728,600; Detroit, \$1,376,800; Minneapolis, \$505,000. Among the cities under 25,000, Bowling Green, Ky., received \$48,200; Bloomington, Ind., \$26,800; Grand Forks, N.D., \$40,000.

More than three-fourths of the 185 cities---77.3 per cent---have their own sewage treatment plants. Twenty-four of the cities without municipal plants are served by privately operated facilities, while 18 others are served by facilities of neighboring governmental units.

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Detroit Finds Self-Insurance Saves City \$70,000 In 18 Months

Self-insurance on its municipal properties, adopted by Detroit in May, 1940, saved the city \$70,000 the first 18 months of operation, a report to the American Municipal Association showed today.

Under the self-insurance plan, the city set up an initial fund totaling slightly more than \$100,000. During the 18-month period, \$4,504.08 was paid out of the fund for fire losses suffered by the city street railway and the election commission, and damages to an electric motor owned by the lighting commission. The balance in the fund, following payment of a public lighting inspector's salary, was set aside as reserve for future losses.

Had coverage been obtained through private insurance for the period the city would have paid out approximately \$75,000 in premiums to cover the \$4,500 losses.

One advantage of self-insurance is the saving of 30 to 50 per cent which insurance companies add to premiums to defray business expense, the Association said. Additional savings can be realized when a city is self-insured through the low loss ratio common on municipal property, and through interest earnings on premiums paid into the fund.

An insurance fund for municipal self-insurance usually is established by the city council through payment of the regular premium charge into the fund or by appropriating a certain amount each year. To avoid financial disaster in case of large losses, the Association said, the fund should be at least as large as the insurable value of the most expensive municipal building in the city. For this reason, self-insurance is better suited to large cities than to small ones.

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Oakland Sets Up Board To Pass On War Relief Appeals

Oakland, Calif., has established for the East Bay area a general appeals board to pass on the merits of all nationwide or local appeals for war relief funds, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The board will attempt also to establish a degree of control over local quotas of nationwide appeals, in an effort to distribute funds more equitably.

The city manager of Oakland represents the city on the board, which otherwise is composed of representatives of private industry, labor and charitable organizations.

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Defense, National

Tire Theft Laws Adopted By Seven States This Year; Sabotage Laws By Five

Laws to curb tire stealing have been enacted by seven state legislatures thus far this year, the Council of State Governments reported today. Five states have adopted sabotage statutes.

The states enacting tire theft laws include Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia, according to the Council's report, based on a preliminary survey of war legislation adopted by the 14 state legislatures meeting in 1942 in regular or special session.

The new statutes impose stringent penalties for tire stealing; Virginia's, for example, imposes sentence of one to 12 months in jail and maximum fine of \$50 for a misdemeanor conviction, and one to 10 years in prison for a felony conviction.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

Rhode Island's new law provides a minimum penalty of \$50 fine or three months in jail, or both, for tire thievery and a maximum penalty of \$1,000 fine and, or three years in prison.

Tire theft was made a felony punishable by sentence up to 10 years in prison by the new Illinois act, the law replacing one under which theft of a tire under \$15 in value was a misdemeanor punishable by fine up to \$100 and a year in jail.

Under Michigan's law any person stealing goods rationed by the federal government may be punished by double fine and imprisonment. Tire stealing was made grand larceny by Mississippi, high misdemeanor by New Jersey.

In addition to its tire theft statute, Virginia enacted a law requiring persons not buying tires through rationing boards to report such purchases to the police within 10 days, with violation a misdemeanor.

Adoption of sabotage laws by Kentucky, Mississippi and Pennsylvania this year brings to 19 the number of states with laws of this kind, the 16 other states

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add tire theft, sabotage law roundup x x x 16 other states

enacting their statutes during 1941. Michigan and New York also adopted sabotage laws this year to supplement statutes enacted last year.

Kentucky's new law carried a death penalty for conviction of damaging industrial plants and war projects in such a way as to endanger human life; authorizes the closing of streets, bridges and highways; and makes criminal certain entries on, injuries to or interference with war industry and other property.

Pennsylvania's sabotage statute provides stiff penalties for violation, including \$10,000 fine and up to 10 years' imprisonment for intentionally defective workmanship on defense orders and a maximum \$50 fine and 10 days in jail for unlawful entry on posted property. The measure permits also the roping off of highways around defense plants.

Mississippi, in addition to sabotage legislation, enacted a measure providing the death penalty for a person convicted of planting a bomb or other explosive in or near a war industry plant or public building.

Besides tire theft and sabotage statutes, various legislatures enacted other law enforcement statutes in connection with the war effort. Kentucky adopted several, one providing for confiscation of weapons used in commission of crimes, including those now in possession of the court, and another authorizing the governor to employ special guards for private police duty, with compensation to be paid by private individuals or corporations.

Michigan made theft of an airplane a felony subject to imprisonment up to 15 years, and authorized the governor to appoint conservation officers as special state police officers; Mississippi adopted a law providing for registration of all guns, rifles, pistols and other weapons or arms capable of being used in defense; Virginia enacted a statute relating to the appointment of peace officers and policemen to aid in areas essential to national and state defense.

The tire theft and sabotage statutes were enacted by seven state legislatures meeting thus far this year in regular session and eight meeting in special session. Regular sessions were held by Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island still are in session, with New York scheduled to adjourn soon.

Special sessions were held by Arizona (still in session), California (2), Illinois, Kentucky (which met also in regular session), Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (2) and Pennsylvania.

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Assessors Face Need Of Substitutes For Automobiles In Field Work

Urban and rural taxpayers soon may expect calls from assessors riding bicycles or horses, or on foot, if a sample survey of 30 cities by the National Association of Assessing Officers is an indication. Tire rationing boards have not been allotting tires to city and county real estate and personal property assessors, who must find other means of transportation when tires on their automobiles wear out.

While most of the assessing officials reported their automobiles for field operations would hold out a year or two, many are making definite plans for carrying on field work without automotive facilities.

Assessment jurisdictions of small area, like the six square mile city of Ithaca, N.Y., are best able to cope with the lack of automobiles, and plan to have their assessors walk or ride city buses on inspection trips, the survey showed.

In Milwaukee, whose 42 square mile area is divided into 26 assessment districts, assessors are required by law to live within their districts or next to them. Here the distance from an assessor's residence to any point within his district is five miles at the most; public transportation can be used when the assessor cannot walk.

Other cities in which assessors are contemplating walking or use of street cars are Kalamazoo, Mich.; Green Bay, Wis.; Des Moines, Ia.; Bridgeport, Conn.; and Joliet, Ill.

St. Petersburg, Fla., already has one assessing employe riding a bicycle on field work and Denver is considering this solution for the future. The assessor of Boise, Idaho, "presumes saddlehorse and bicycle will be the answer" when the tire shortage ends trips by car.

On the other hand, transportation by horse is not feasible in San Diego county, Calif., according to the assessor, because most roads are hard-paved and horses must be held to a walk to avoid injury to their hoofs. In this county 300,000 parcels of real estate must be inspected.

The Santa Clara county, Calif., assessor reports his office will handle routine accounts by telephone, and will send out double-face postcards to taxpayers, asking them to fill in assessing information and sign an affidavit. Office check will be made on building permits, sale contracts and revenue stamps to keep track of valuation changes on properties. It is believed taxpayers will give correct information because there are strict penalties for fraudulent statement.

Personal property, the assessors said, can be checked with reasonable effectiveness by telephone, mail and public records, but real estate assessment requires actual inspection to insure equalized assessment rolls.

20 States Now Have State Civil Service Laws

When Virginia's new state civil service act becomes effective July 1, 20 states will be operating under merit system laws, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today. Half of these laws have been adopted since 1937.

The Virginia act, adopted by the 1942 legislature, differs in many ways from other civil service laws, according to the Assembly. Responsibility for administration is placed with the governor rather than a citizen commission or board. The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Farm Credit Administration have merit system plans similar in this respect.

Chief provisions of the Virginia act are these:

1. Appointments, promotions and tenure, based upon merit and fitness, will be made on a competitive basis.
2. The governor, as chief personnel officer, is responsible for execution of the act, but he may appoint a deputy personnel officer who will be known as the "director of personnel," and other personnel assistants.
3. The governor if he wishes may appoint an advisory committee on personnel administration composed of members of the Virginia General Assembly and other persons. This committee will receive no pay except travel expenses.
4. The governor is to establish and maintain central personnel records, classification, pay and service report plans, and a register of persons seeking employment with the state.
5. Department heads are to be "agency personnel officers," but they may delegate personnel duties to certain employees. The governor has authority to appoint only a few specified employees.
6. In addition to the central personnel records, departmental personnel records will be kept by agency personnel officers.

Virginia is the only state to enact a state civil service law this year. In 1941 Indiana and Kansas enacted such laws. Other states with merit system provisions are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Wisconsin. The first state civil service law was adopted in New York in 1883.

Oregon 1945

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Salaries - Firemen
RC

Training - Firemen

Training Programs For Firemen Reached New High In 1941; Salaries Increased

Training programs for municipal firemen reached a new high in 1941 as cities faced preparations for war emergencies, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

During the year more than 65,000 firemen in 4,000 fire departments received instructions under statewide programs. Only four states remain without some form of firemen's in-service training.

An increase in firemen's salaries and a slight increase in personnel and equipment also characterized the year, according to the survey, which said that addition of manpower and equipment probably will continue in 1942 to meet wartime needs.

Counting full-time firemen and civilian and fire prevention employes, the average number of paid fire department workers now totals 1.06 per 1,000 population for cities of 10,000 to 25,000---same as in 1941---and 1.35 for cities over 25,000---.01 per cent higher than in 1941.

With but two exceptions, typical salaries for firemen in cities of the various population groups were higher at the beginning of 1942 than in 1941. The range of typical entrance salaries now is from \$1,500 to \$1,843, while typical maximum salaries range from \$1,680 to \$2,355.

Fire protection cost taxpayers of the cities over 10,000 population \$3.55 per capita in 1941---the same as in 1940. Per capita expenditure for salaries and wages, however, was \$2.92 as compared with \$2.87 in 1940.

More than 700 of the cities---68.4 per cent---reported some kind of retirement plan for fire employes. A majority of the cities with retirement systems contributed to the retirement fund.

Half the small cities reported more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. The cities pay volunteer firemen by monthly or annual salaries, by hours worked or the number of fires. In some cases a lump sum is paid the fire company. About one-fourth of the cities do not pay their volunteer firefighters.

The survey of municipal fire protection appears in the Association's 1942 Municipal Year Book.

1 Mun. govt - 1/4

521 Cities In U. S. Operate Under City Manager Form Of Government

With adoption of the city manager plan by 19 cities in 1941 and eight this year, 521 cities and towns and six counties in the United States now operate under this form of government, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The 521 total includes one out of every five cities of more than 10,000 population, the Association said. While 20 of the 92 cities over 100,000 population are city manager cities, the highest ratio is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 population---29 cities or 27.4 per cent.

On an international basis, the total of city manager cities is raised to 544 by addition of 17 Canadian, five Irish and one Puerto Rican cities. In the United States the largest council manager city is Cincinnati, population 455,000; the smallest, Bendix, N.J., 40. Under the city manager plan, known more formally as the council manager plan, the manager is appointed and his tenure of office controlled by the city council.

Eighteen of the 19 cities adopting the plan last year did so by charter or state legislative enactment. They were: Castle Hill, Corina, Danforth, Island Falls, Mars Hill, Mercer, Merrill, Patten and Sherman---all in Maine; Manchester, Northfield town, Northfield village and Windsor village, Vt.; Douglas, Ga.; Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Port Huron, Mich.; Wilmington, N.C.; and Clifton Forge, Va. One city---Palm Springs, Calif.---established the city manager plan by ordinance.

Voters rejected adoption of the plan last year in Bar Harbor, Me.; Canton, Mass.; Cheboygan, Mich.; Enfield, Conn.; Ennis, Tex.; Mankato, Minn.; Margate City, N.J.; Opelousas, La.; Ottumwa, Ia.; and Smyrna, Del. Referendums to abandon the plan were held in Burbank, Calif.; Middlebury, Vt.; Rapid City, S.D.; Vinton, Va.; and Washington Court House, O.---and the plan was retained by all five cities. However, since the first city manager was appointed in 1908, 27 municipalities have abandoned the plan.

Michigan has more manager cities than any other state, with 49; Virginia has 45, Florida 40, Maine 39, Texas 37, California 36, Oklahoma 29 and Pennsylvania 27. Eight states have no council manager cities.

Seven states do not have laws permitting adoption of the council manager form of government, according to the Association. Cities in the other states may adopt the plan under constitutional home rule provisions, by provisions of an optional charter law, or by ordinance under permissive legislation. Adoption of the plan in a number of these states, however, is restricted to cities within certain population limits. Cities of the seven states with neither statutory nor constitutional provisions for adoption of the plan may adopt it only with specific legislative consent, or make the plan effective by ordinance pending passage of enabling or home rule legislation.

New Jersey State Water Authority Will Aid Cities In Emergency

A state water authority set up for New Jersey by its 1942 legislature will help meet the increased demand for water supply to cities and towns in war-industry areas, the American Public Works Association said today.

The state water agency will study possibilities of existing water supplies and bring about their interconnection where practicable. It is estimated that the combined capacity of the interconnected systems would be sufficient to meet all demands without construction of new facilities.

A \$300,000 revolving fund has been set up to establish the authority, which is the first of its kind, according to the Association.

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Cities Elect Treasurers, Clerks; Appoint Most Other Administrative Officers

Treasurers and city clerks are the two municipal officers most commonly elected to their posts, aside from mayors and councilmen, a survey by the International City Managers' Association in The 1942 Municipal Year Book showed today.

Treasurers are elected in 42.7 per cent of all cities over 5,000 population and clerks in 28.4 per cent. Tradition is in large part responsible, the Association said, since these offices are among the earliest established in municipal corporations. Election of administrative officers in general is more common in the small cities.

Of the other administrative officers, assessors are appointed rather than elected in approximately 82 per cent of the cities; auditors are appointed in 85 per cent, attorneys in 88 per cent, police chiefs in 94 per cent, and controllers in 95 per cent of the cities. More than 95 per cent of the cities appoint their public works directors, welfare directors and engineers.

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1. Property - has sound value JOINT REFERENCE

Property Tax Assessments May Decline, Tax Rates Rise By 1943

MAY 1 1942

Real and personal property assessments probably will decline and tax rates rise within the next two years as a result of changes brought on by the war, a report by the National Association of Assessing Officers showed today.

Full impact of war changes on property assessments will not appear until 1943 or 1944 for two reasons, according to the report, which was based on information from assessors throughout the country. The reasons:

Most of the large amount of building construction completed in 1941--of which \$5,200,000,000 in private construction is nearly all taxable---will be assessed for the first time this year. And the high values of merchandise inventories, built up by buying at the end of 1941 in anticipation of shortage, should result in increased property assessments in 1942 at least.

In two years or so, however, local tax rates in many localities may be increased sharply if the property tax is to continue supplying 80 per cent of total revenue, as it has in recent years. Almost all ordinary expenses of government are increasing because of salary raises and increased costs of materials and supplies, it was pointed out. In addition, new and expensive defense activities are being added.

Factors contributing to the reduction of revenue from the property tax, according to the report, which appears in the current issue of "Municipal Finance," are as follows:

1. Land taken over by the federal government for military and naval establishments and other tax exempt uses is increasing in amount.
2. Curtailment of automobile use will destroy or greatly reduce utility of the large number of real estate parcels used for dealers' salesrooms, service stations, public garages, parking lots, tire stores, gasoline stations, etc.; consequently rents, then market values and finally assessments, will decline.
3. Curtailment of automobile usage will reduce the value of properties dependent on this form of transportation---urban properties removed from car and bus lines, suburban home sites, golf clubs and resort properties.
4. Stoppage of production of various kinds of goods will result in wiping from the assessment rolls manufacturers' inventories of machinery, raw materials, goods in process, and finished products. This applies especially to "durable" commodities, such as automobiles, furniture and fixtures.
5. Occupants of properties housing other types of businesses, such as hardware and building supply stores, will suffer decreases in sales because of priorities and will seek reduced rents, which in turn will make landlords demand reductions in assessed valuations in hope of reducing their taxes.
6. Stoppage of private building construction except in areas important to the war effort will practically erase this form of annual increase in assessment rolls.

Some types of real estate, such as private residences, amusement places, warehouses and parcels near public transportation systems may possibly rise in value, according to the report.

Health, Welfare Measures Enacted By 11 State War Legislatures Meeting This Year

Emergency health and welfare legislation, including statutes on defense housing and venereal disease and prostitution control, has been enacted thus far this year by 11 of the 14 state legislatures meeting in regular or special sessions, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Four states---Illinois, New York, South Carolina and Virginia---authorized establishment of special emergency health and sanitation areas and gave the state defense council or department of health authority to make and enforce rules and regulations within the areas, according to the Council's report, based on a preliminary survey of state war legislation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

The Illinois law applies to rural areas only---municipalities can be included at their own request, however---and can be invoked by the state health department to safeguard areas bordering army camps and defense industries. Under the bill the state health department can set up boards of health in the areas and prescribe their powers and duties.

Venereal disease and prostitution control acts were adopted by Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi and South Carolina. Under Arizona's new law, enacted to further joint action by civil and military authorities in carrying out health and morals campaigns, failure to abate health and morals menaces constitutes a misdemeanor.

Penalties for conviction of prostitution were increased by the South Carolina, Kentucky and Mississippi legislatures. South Carolina's new penalties range from fine of \$100 and, or 30 days in jail for the first offense to fine of \$1,000 and from six months to three years in prison for the third offense. Conviction of prostitution in Kentucky now can bring a maximum fine of \$200 and a year in jail.

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add state health and welfare legislation roundup x x x in jail.

Mississippi's prostitution control program also calls for a detention farm for women infected with venereal disease. Michigan enacted a law allowing hospitalization at public expense for syphilis treatment.

Six states enacted laws governing defense housing, zoning or rent control; the states are Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Rhode Island and Virginia. Mississippi, Rhode Island and Virginia authorized housing authorities to develop or administer projects to assure sanitary dwellings for defense workers. Virginia in addition authorized establishment of state rent control boards, giving the governor authority to set up the boards.

Maine's new law permits savings banks to assist in home building during the war by allowing them to invest up to 75 per cent of deposits in first real estate mortgages, provided at least 25 per cent are in mortgages insured by the FHA. Michigan broadened its county zoning laws to permit counties to regulate building construction.

Among other health measures adopted were those of Arizona, appropriating \$15,000 for a survey to determine prevalence of occupational diseases among Arizona workers; Illinois, providing that any person using bacteria cultures to poison persons or animals shall be liable to one to 10 years in prison; Michigan, allowing the state health department to distribute drugs free to combat communicable diseases, including sulphanilimide for pneumonia treatment.

Because of a possible shortage of hospital facilities in emergencies, Maine adopted a measure permitting the forming of corporations for establishment of hospitals.

Massachusetts' legislature authorized the state department of public health to order installation of new treatment works for local water supply systems or make necessary additions if the department considers this action necessary.

* * *

"Park-School" Plan Helps Reduce Glencoe's Annual Bill For Vandalism

Glencoe, Ill., which formerly paid out \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year for park vandalism committed mainly by school children, has reduced this loss to less than \$500 through a "park-school" plan under which children serve as helpers in park work.

The plan was formulated about 10 years ago when the Chicago suburb became owner of a 7-acre tract of land next to one of its elementary schools, according to the International City Managers' Association. It was decided to use the land for a park, and as an experiment children from the neighboring school were invited to work in the park greenhouse to learn how to make cuttings and to set out and care for plants.

The Glencoe park district was placed in charge of the experiment with the school district cooperating.

So successful was the experiment---and so noticeable the reduction in property destruction---that within a few years the park-school plan included the other two elementary schools in the village, each supplied with park land.

One of these two school parks has become a wildflower sanctuary which now contains 30,000 wildflowers, 200 trees and 3,000 shrubs, all planted and tended by Glencoe school children. Last summer as a playground project an old log cabin was moved into the wildflower park to house a nature museum. Display cases for the museum were built in the arts and crafts department of the schools.

The other school park is a bird sanctuary.

Farm land has been added to the park-school system, and children of the community help raise chickens there. This year tomato and cabbage plants for the community's Victory Gardens are being planted and tended by the boys and girls.

Children from kindergarten through high school now are included in the park-school plan, and the park superintendent acts as assistant school superintendent to further the cooperative effort.

Government Relies On Income, Excess Profits Taxes To Finance War

Income and excess profits taxes contributed a large percentage of the financial support of the first World War as they are coming to do in the current war, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

The two levies, enacted not long before the United States entered World War I, multiplied in yield from \$125,000,000 in 1916 to \$2,601,000,000 in 1919, supplying 17 per cent of all tax collections in the year before the United States entered the war and 73 per cent in 1918.

Even if the Treasury's proposals for broadening tax bases and increasing rates are adopted, the proportion of federal tax receipts from income and excess profits will not soon approach the 73 per cent level, the Federation said. A climb to 64 per cent, approximating the 1919 level, is anticipated if the Treasury recommendations are enacted into law.

Both periods of war financing have seen a decreasing dependence upon custom and excise taxes, the latter chiefly gasoline, tobacco and liquor levies. Unless a general sales tax is voted by Congress, only 15 per cent of all taxes will come from commodity taxes during the next fiscal year, the Federation said. This would be about half the 1940 percentage. In World War I, excise tax yields shrank from 47 to 19 per cent.

Payroll taxes, unknown in the last war, will bring in more than \$3,700,000,000 during the next fiscal year---14 per cent of total tax receipts---if the \$2,000,000,000 increase asked by President Roosevelt is approved by Congress.

Estate and gift taxes, and "other" taxes---consisting chiefly of levies on capital stock, communications and transportation, and admissions---provide relatively minor revenue sources for the war effort. Including proposed increases, only three per cent of collections would come from estate and gift taxes.

Although the proportions of tax support contributed by the various taxes compare closely for the two wars, tax receipts during the current war have increased enormously, according to the analysis. In 1917, the federal government collected \$1,035,000,000; in 1918, \$3,900,000,000; and in 1919, \$4,000,000,000. The last is nearly doubled in the \$7,800,000,000 received in 1941, tripled by the \$13,000,000,000 expected this year; and dwarfed by the \$27,000,000,000 yield estimated for 1943.

Less than one-third of the total costs of World War I was financed by taxes, borrowed funds bearing the larger share of the financing.

Cities Follow Various Methods To "Realize" On Tax-Foreclosed Land

By acting as their own real estate salesmen or listing properties with the local real estate board, many cities are disposing of land which has become a tax liability through tax delinquency, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

Dunkirk, N.Y., which started successful foreclosure proceedings about a year ago on more than 1,000 parcels of property delinquent for four years or longer restored to the tax rolls land assessed at more than \$250,000. The property was sold either to the former owner for full amount of taxes and penalties or to some other buyer at whatever price it would bring. More than \$75,000 in back taxes was paid up in the process.

Bellingham, Wash., set up a \$5,000 revolving fund to buy properties foreclosed by the county for taxes and against which delinquent local improvement taxes are owed the city. The city sells the property on a deferred payment basis, with a 6 per cent interest charge on the unpaid balance. The plan has been in effect for approximately five years.

Tucson, Ariz., clears the title on properties it acquires for non-payment of special assessments, then lists the land for sale at a price set by a council committee on the basis of value of surrounding properties. When sales are slow, lots are listed with the local real estate board at prices permitting sales commissions. The city's present holdings of 688 parcels is looked upon as a kind of investment "against the time when a need for money may arise," according to the city auditor.

Newspaper articles and radio announcements are used in Denver, Colo., to inform the public that the city owns and controls many pieces of tax-reverted property available for private purchase. In the last four years, 11,621 lots have been sold for \$627,321.

Montclair Polls Taxpayers To Decide About Municipal Services

Taxpayers of Montclair, N.J., wealthy residential suburb of New York City, again this year helped their city council make up the annual budget. As in 1939, when the experiment first was tried, a postcard ballot of public opinion was made to determine whether certain municipal services should be dropped or taxes raised to pay for them.

Results of the poll showed residents of Montclair wished to retain their community services despite the fact the community, with a declining population and tax base, is faced with an increase in taxes, according to information to the International City Managers' Association.

In conducting this year's survey a four-page statement of the budget problem was mailed with the postcard ballot to the 8,775 people on the municipal water bill list. Answers on the ballots showed the taxpayers wanted special police protection continued at school crossings and library services kept up to present standards.

They did not want street lighting cut in half on residential streets, or to be required to place garbage, ashes and trash at their curbs.

The town commission complied with these wishes.

Approximately one-third of the poll cards were returned, as compared with a 25 per cent return in 1939.

* * *

Ohio Churches, Charities Gain \$1,200,000 In "Used" Tax Stamp Trade With State

Ohio churches and charitable organizations profited \$1,200,000 in 1941 from used sales tax stamps contributed by their members and supporters, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

The Ohio law permits resale of used tax stamps to the state by these organizations at three per cent of face value. The theory is that church and charity members, urged to ask for stamps when they make purchases, build up a public demand for enforcement of the sales tax law. Tax officials say the method is an effective aid.

Failure to issue stamps in receipt of tax payment, according to the Ohio sales tax law, subjects retailers to a penalty of 15 per cent of transactions.

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Taxation
State Income, Sales Tax Collections Rise; Gasoline Tax Revenues Falter

MAY 11 1942

State income and sales tax collections are bearing out predictions of increase made earlier this year, while state motor fuel tax receipts show symptoms of decline, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

At least six states---Wisconsin, Oklahoma, North and South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee---report substantial increases in income tax collections, and four states---Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina and Oklahoma---show mounting sales tax revenues. In addition to the 19 eastern and northwestern states where gasoline deliveries have been reduced 33 per cent, such non-rationed states as Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, Oklahoma and Kentucky report gas tax revenue decreases.

Wisconsin's increased income tax collections are due in part to an increased number of taxpayers in the state, according to the tax commissioner. In the first quarter of the 1942 calendar year, 352,000 individuals paid Wisconsin income taxes, against 271,000 last year. In the same period, individuals and corporations paid \$27,000,000 in taxes, 68 per cent above the first quarter of 1941.

Of the other four states reporting increased income tax revenues, South Carolina's collections for March, 1942, were 75 per cent higher than March, 1941; North Carolina's were 50 per cent higher; Kentucky's, about 40 per cent; Oklahoma's, 25 per cent; and Tennessee's, 5 per cent.

Philadelphia, the only city with an income tax, found collections 32 per cent higher the first quarter of 1942 than the top established in the opening quarter last year, collecting \$7,100,000 the first three months of this year.

State sales tax collections have continued to go up since the first of the year despite increased wartime curtailment of durable consumers' goods, the Federation said. Arizona reported sales tax receipts for the first three months of 1942 were 13 per cent above the preceding quarter. In Michigan, sales and use taxes brought in \$6,100,000 in February against \$5,500,000 a year ago.

First quarter sales tax collections for Missouri this year were 17 per cent over those of the first quarter of 1941. North Carolina's nine-month total since last June 1 reached \$11,700,000---25 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Oklahoma's first quarter sales and use tax collections were 21 per cent above last year's.

Of the non-rationed motor fuel states, Arizona reported March receipts 16 per cent lower than March, 1941; Illinois, 9 per cent lower. February collections in Michigan were 3 per cent below February, 1941. Oklahoma gas tax revenues for March showed a gain over March, 1941, but a 10 per cent decline from February, 1942.

Shrinking motor fuel tax receipts lead Kentucky officials to predict that the state road fund revenue for the new fiscal year which began April 1 will decline more than 30 per cent below 1941-42 income, according to the Federation.

Arizona Special Session Enacts Laws On Tire Theft, Speed Limits, Health Control

Laws covering automobile and tire theft, speed limits, liquor, health and prostitution control, and organization for civilian defense stand out among war statutes enacted by the recent special session of the Arizona legislature, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Increased penalties were provided for theft of automobile fuel and mutilation of tires and other accessories, the crime becoming a high misdemeanor. The speed law authorizes the state highway patrol to place a speed limit on state highway travel during the war when requested by the war department.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

The state's new liquor control legislation appropriated \$25,900 to the state department of liquor licenses and control to employ additional agents to enforce liquor regulations during the war.

To further joint action by civil and military authorities against prostitution and other health and morals menaces, a new statute makes failure to abate such menaces upon request a misdemeanor.

Legislation permitting the state board of education to accept federal grants for education needs arising out of the war emergency was enacted, as was a law permitting the state land department to accept and transfer land for airports and proving and testing grounds for war industries.

Legislation establishing the state's new civilian defense council set up a defense board of five members, including the coordinator and three regional or district vice-chairmen appointed by the governor, and the governor himself. The board has power to make rules and regulations to carry out organization of the state's defense program. According to the new statute each incorporated city and town is to be a separate defense area with whatever adjacent territory it can administer conveniently. The area defense councils are to cooperate with the state board, which has supervisory power over their activities.

Other new Arizona war legislation waives non-resident license laws for soldiers wishing to hunt and fish in the state; asks officials of Mexico and the United States to take necessary action to insure construction of a military highway from Arizona to the Gulf of California; appropriates \$50,000 to the state department of mineral resources for promotion and utilization of state metals essential to the war effort; and permits placing of passenger cars for military purposes in Arizona ahead of freight cars in making up railroad trains.

Wisconsin Municipalities Act To Remove Indebtedness

By following a strict pay-as-you-go plan in which "nest eggs" for public improvements play an important part, Wisconsin cities and towns are freeing themselves of debt at a rapid rate, the American Municipal Association said today.

Instead of financing such construction as bridges and sewage disposal plants by bonds, the municipalities accumulate improvement funds, figuring that while present interest rates on municipal bonds are low, bonds issued now may fall due in years when the taxpaying ability of citizens has lessened.

The total outstanding debt of municipalities in the state has dropped from the high point of \$92,820,717 at the end of 1931 to \$56,205,111 at the end of 1940, last date for which figures are available, according to a report to the Association from the League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Included in the total are figures for Milwaukee, which has been successful in reducing a \$50,000,000 debt to \$13,000,000 through an amortization plan set up in 1923.

At least 18 cities in the state are totally debt-free. They include Alma, Arcadia, Black River Falls, Brodhead, Delavan, Dodgeville, Fountain City, Hartford, Hudson, Ladysmith, Mauston, Mosinee, Montello, Montreal, New Lisbon, Prescott, Richland Center and Wisconsin Dells. In many other cities the outstanding debt is small and will be retired within a few years, according to the report.

Milwaukee's indebtedness will not be wiped out entirely for approximately another 10 years, but citizens will find reduced debt-service charges in their tax bills in another year, when the amortization fund is expected to be large enough to carry debt, yearly principal and interest charges. Milwaukee's amortization fund was built up out of "spare cash" at the rate of \$200,000 to \$550,000 a year, and as the savings program progressed, a permanent improvement fund was established to finance future projects on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The "nest eggs" set aside by the cities as a precaution against future indebtedness for capital improvements are established by ordinance adopted by the voters. In West Bend the fund is called an "unallocated new construction fund"; in Chippewa Falls, a building fund; and in Menasha, a reserve fund.

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Injury-Pay For Civilian Defense Workers Under Debate As State Responsibility

Opinions vary on whether states and localities are liable for injuries to civilian defense workers in line of duty, a study by the American Municipal Association showed today.

In issuing the study, the Association pointed out that a Congressional bill now under consideration would make the federal government responsible for payment of such benefits.

The Association's conclusion, on review of state workmen's compensation laws and court decisions, is that under certain conditions cities and states are responsible for compensating injured civilian defense workers.

The conditions hinge upon: whether the civilian defense worker is considered an employe of the government under the local defense council ordinance; and whether the state workmen's compensation law covers public employes.

Decision on liability would have to be determined for each individual case, the Association said. While liability may be assumed to exist for auxiliary members of regular departments such as fire and police, it is not likely that civilian defense workers suffering injury in attending block meetings or first-aid courses would be considered public employes at the time; therefore their injuries would not be compensable.

Attorneys-general of Nebraska and Minnesota have offered opinions in line with the Association's conclusions, according to the study, but attorneys-general of at least three other states---Washington, Florida and New Mexico---have given opinions that under their state laws no liability exists for injuries to civilian defense workers.

The Illinois attorney-general points out in an opinion that wherever the local defense councils in Illinois have been established by state statute, they do not become a part of the governmental unit and civilian defense workers therefore cannot be considered municipal employes, compensable for injury.

The first actual injury-compensation of a civilian defense worker has been paid in Burbank, Calif., where a musician working as a volunteer air raid warden broke both arms while on blackout duty. He was given compensation out of the temporary Federal Security fund set up for civilian injuries caused by the war.

No state action specifically to compensate injuries to civilian defense workers has been taken, according to the study. Three bills in the New York legislature failed to pass, but a proposal still is under consideration in the New Jersey legislature which would create a separate state fund for indemnifying volunteer workers or their families.

Two States Aid Car Dealers

Tax relief for automotive dealers in the face of auto and tire rationing has been provided by 1942 legislative action in Michigan and Virginia, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

The Michigan act lifts property taxes on automobile stocks until rationing restrictions are removed. The Virginia statute amends the state tax code to provide that dealers will pay a fee based on estimated business for 1942, with adjustments to be made at the end of the year in light of actual sales. Before, Virginia car dealers paid license fees based on the previous year's volume of business.

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Santa Monica Police Department Gets Mobile Police Radio Transmitter

Amateur radio operators who are members of the Santa Monica Radio Reserve are building the California city's police department a mobile trailer radio unit to replace the central police radio station if necessary during an emergency, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Each radio operator is a qualified communications engineer and the owner of a small portable two-way station.

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EDITORS' NOTE: In PACH News Bulletin for April 27, pls make 1st pgh read x x x enacted by nine state legislatures, etc. In 2nd pgh add Arizona and Massachusetts to the states with new tire theft laws.

Insert following 6th pgh x x x by New Jersey.

Tire theft is covered in a new Massachusetts act, adopted during the state's recent special session, which imposes severe penalties for theft of "certain rationed property at any time, or any property during certain emergencies," with conviction bringing sentence up to five years in prison.

* * *

Chicago Municipal Law Department Shows Advantages Of Modernization

The Chicago department of municipal law---reorganized six years ago along lines of what was called a "new fangled" program---has proved the advantages of applying new methods in turning out the large burden of legal work which falls on the modern city government, a Public Administration Service report said today.

Centralization was the keynote of the reorganizing, undertaken in 1935 after passage of an ordinance abolishing six "municipal law offices" and establishing a Department of Law headed by a Corporation Counsel. The six separate municipal law agencies had grown up without plan or program, with resultant duplication and overlapping of service.

Under the new setup the chief innovation was a research division---a pioneering idea in municipal legal departments---designed to supplement the work of the legal staff with social and economic research and general governmental fact finding; to study problems arising in administering work of the department; and to prepare legal opinions for publication and help compile annual reports. One of its chief purposes is to anticipate municipal problems and to study their solution before they become serious.

Other new developments included an administrative division, an appeals and review division and a settlement committee. An administrative assistant was appointed to aid in coordinating activities of the various line divisions, centralizing control of reporting and supervising work results. He also aids in planning, budgeting, purchasing and public relations for the department.

Accomplishments of the reorganized municipal service, which did not get into full operation until about 1936, include issuance of a loose-leaf code of the city's laws, first of its kind; and publication of all the corporation counsels' opinions, by subject matter, so as to give an integrated picture of the law in the making. These two were efforts of the research division.

(MORE)

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part of law headed by a Corporation Counsel. The new corporate law work has been taken up without delay for the year, with constant supervision and

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PAGE 2: Add Chicago municipal law department x x x research division.

The general counsel division, besides carrying a greatly increased litigation load, has given special attention to securing payment of various kinds of fees owed the city, and of damages to city property. This resulted in an increase of \$85,000 in collections from 1933 through 1940, according to the report.

Work of the new appeals and review division has resulted "not only in enabling the city to defeat substantial claims arising from condemnation interest and local improvement damage cases, and large personal injury claims, but also to secure favorable legal rulings from the higher courts."

On the "cost" side of the ledger, operating expenditures increased since 1935, in 1940 running to \$734,831, though they now are well below figures for 1928 to 1931. Costs rose in part because of salary restorations and resumption of certain services that had been discarded.

Among improvements still to be made, according to present plans, is installation of a comprehensive program of personnel administration that will give opportunity for a career service in the law department.

Since the Chicago Law department was reorganized, the report said, law departments of several other cities have adopted some of the Chicago features. Philadelphia has established a research division, and Milwaukee has taken over the litigation progress report and system of assigning cases to department attorneys best qualified to handle them.

* * *

PERIODICAL

Declining Revenues, Rising Costs Present Financial Problems To Nation's Cities

Declining revenues and rising costs are presenting serious financial problems to the nation's municipalities, a poll of local fiscal officers by the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today. The problems are accentuated by difficulties in raising additional revenue from present taxes or adding new sources of revenue, and in curtailing expenses without sacrificing essential city services.

The financial predicament of local governments results in part from the necessity of establishing budgets weeks or months in advance of actual expenditure, according to replies from local fiscal officials reporting in the survey. Budgets for 1942 were set up in some cases as long ago as last summer, many of them on a "business-as-usual" basis which did not allow for emergency expenditures and higher costs resulting from the war effort.

More fundamental in considering the problem, however, in the opinion of many local finance officers queried by the Association, is the general outlook for lower revenues from local taxes and concern over ability of taxpayers to pay local taxes in the face of heavy contributions which necessarily must be made to the federal government for war purposes.

Appearance of an entirely new type of municipal expense---created by civilian defense needs and added demands on municipal services resulting from construction of war plants and war housing---has created a particular problem, according to local finance officers. In some localities taxes from property acquired for new war plants are offset by expanded service costs, made necessary by the plants and their workers, of transportation, policing, traffic control, sanitation and health.

The survey showed many local officials expect a decline within the next two years in the property tax, substantial producer of local governmental revenues. Factors seen as contributing to this decline include the taking over of land for military purposes by the federal government, lower assessments on inventories of small businesses unable to replenish their stocks, and a declining value leading ultimately to lower assessments of properties related to automobile usage.

While lower yields from gasoline taxes appear principally as a concern of state governments, some cities tax gasoline directly or receive a portion of the state tax. This revenue source already is showing a decline, as replies from several fiscal officers show. Seattle's comptroller, for example, reports that rubber and gas shortages threaten to cut the city's receipts from the state gas tax by at least 20 per cent, or about \$175,000, while Oklahoma City, which has realized \$200,000 a year from state-collected gas and motor vehicle taxes, expects a 20 per cent drop this year.

(MORE)

Related closely as income sources are local motor vehicle taxes and occupational licenses on auto dealers and other businesses connected with the use of cars. Birmingham, Ala., has obtained about \$1,000,000 a year from gas and automobile taxes, including \$400,000 from a 1-cent gas tax, \$400,000 from sharing auto tag licenses and the balance from occupational licenses---and anticipates a reduction, along with other cities, of from one-third to one-half in income from gas and motor vehicle taxes. Baltimore last year collected \$5,000,000 from motor vehicle licenses, fines and the gas tax, and an expected curtailment of cars and gasoline will upset the city's budget.

While cities in several states, including Massachusetts and Wisconsin, participate in state income tax revenues, most municipalities have few important tax sources that can be expanded during the war period, according to the Association. Despite this, reports from the finance officials indicate they are loath to impose new forms of taxes in view of needs of the federal government for war revenues. A Miami, Fla., official reported his city had considered levying a utility tax to replace in part an anticipated loss of \$500,000 income from sources other than ad valorem income, but was "extremely reluctant" to increase the local tax burden, believing the reduction should be absorbed by other operating departments not abnormally affected by emergency demands.

On the expense side of local budgets and in addition to new costs for civilian defense and increased services in defense areas, operating costs have risen---a development not anticipated in many budgets now in effect. Like other buyers, cities have had to pay higher prices. Louisville, for example, reported estimates of amounts necessary for operating supplies did not anticipate sufficiently increased costs since last August, as shown in comparing the estimated 5 per cent increase in food costs for various city institutions with the actual increase of about 22 per cent.

Municipal payrolls have been increased by many cities to help meet higher living costs.

Cities engaged actively in war production, like Detroit, have considered it essential to maintain all recreation facilities, and school facilities have been expanded in many areas because of population shifts incident to large armament plants. Civilian defense organization has required expenditures, though in at least one state---Ohio---the state has distributed some funds to local governments for this purpose.

City officials agree, according to their reports, that capital expenditures should be curtailed as a matter of general policy and because of inability to obtain materials and the desire to have projects available for the post-war period. Inability to obtain materials ordered has created surplus appropriations in some communities.

Likewise, decisions to abandon all public improvements not essential to the war effort will ease municipal budget strains. According to some fiscal officers these situations appear to be a temporary offset to other increased expenses and do not improve the picture fundamentally.

The situation offers opportunities as well as difficulties, many officials said, because it gives city officials and taxpayers both a chance to examine services they have been performing and determine just what services and expenses are essential. It may be possible, also, for state governments abandoning costly capital improvements to share some of their unexpended revenues with localities.

Way Cleared For Operation Of Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact

Signing by President Roosevelt early this month of Congressional consent legislation approving the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact clears the way today for development of a 14-state cooperative program for conservation of fish and preservation of fishing industries along the eastern seaboard.

The Congressional consent climaxes seven years of effort toward preserving their fish and fishing industries by Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of the nine states which thus far have agreed to participate in the compact, and of the five other Atlantic states expected to take action when their legislatures meet in 1943.

Under the compact a commission representing participating states will be appointed to promote better utilization of Atlantic fisheries through development of a joint program for conservation, promotion and protection. Emphasis during the war will be placed, also, on prevention of any kind of waste.

Lack of uniform state conservation laws is one of the first problems the commission must solve, according to the Council of State Governments. The commission probably will work for adoption of such laws.

Of the nine states, Maine and Virginia legislatures took action this year to approve participation of their states in the compact. Approval was granted last year by the seven other states---Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York and Rhode Island.

Next step in placing the compact in operation will be taken in New York City during the first week in June, when the commission representing the states meets to work out the program and procedures to be followed, according to the Council.

Making up the commission will be three representatives of each participating state. One representative is to be a conservation officer of the state, another a member of the legislature named by the state Commission on Interstate Cooperation or the governor, the third a private citizen interested in and familiar with marine fisheries problems.

In addition, representatives of commercial and salt water anglers as well as conservation interests will serve in an advisory capacity. The U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service, which aided in fostering the compact, has been designated as the commission's official research agency.

The commission will have no executive powers, but will confine itself to recommending action to the states, whose legislatures must act. The commission will be financed by annual appropriations by compact states in proportion to the primary market value of products of their fisheries.

New York Provides For State Post-War Planning Program

New York's new State Commission for Post-War Public Works Planning, created by a law signed by Governor Lehman earlier this month, provides the first machinery for state post-war planning to be established by statute, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

Feature of the planning program under the commission is the coordination of funds and authority for keeping records and specifications on all state planning projects hitherto handled separately by various state departments. Object of this coordination is to make easily available at all times an over-all picture of employment and cost estimates, and materials and equipment needed for execution of the projects.

The commission also is to prepare and maintain progress reports on post-war plans of municipalities in the state, and to maintain connections with federal officials and agencies concerned with post-war planning.

In setting up the commission, the legislature also appropriated \$450,000 to be spent in preparing plans for post-war constructions, and authorized creation of a building reserve fund of about \$320,000,000 through sale of state highway, grade crossing and housing bonds.

The commission will consist of the director of the state bureau of planning, representatives of other state departments, and chairmen of several legislative committees.

In a post-war works program proposed separately by the New York City planning commission, new construction for which funds are recommended totals \$628,000,000, with \$21,600,000 set aside for planning for the improvements. The list of projects is proposed not for budget purposes but as a planning program to be advanced as rapidly as possible in terms of financing and paper-work, though actual building may be postponed for a long time. Except for essential projects related to the war or not requiring critical materials, nearly all new municipal construction in New York City has been stopped.

Massachusetts and Minnesota are two other states which have made provision for post-war planning since the war started. Minnesota's program, under an executive order of the governor, includes a \$10,000,000 fund---to be built up during the war period---for constructing highways, schools and small-unit housing.

Massachusetts' Post-Defense Readjustment Committee, composed of economists, manufacturers, workers and planning authorities, is concerned mainly with planning for post-war employment of war industry workers.

Several States Report Experience With Students As "Summer Farmers"

The nationwide program announced by the Federal Security Agency to recruit volunteers for vacation farm work from high school and college students had a preview in several states last summer, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

In addition, according to a National Child Labor Committee survey, about 30 states reported early this year that some of their communities altered school programs in 1941 to permit children to assist in agricultural work.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island organized student-work programs last summer. A total of 5,500 students was registered in Massachusetts through cooperation of superintendents of schools with the state employment office. By July, 351 of the enrollees had been placed in farm jobs, and 1,034 in industrial employment or as trainees. In the fall, schools cooperated with Massachusetts fruit growers to supply young harvest workers.

In Rhode Island registration of students for vacation work was cleared through the state director of agricultural extension and the county agricultural agent, who found out farmers' needs directly.

Before the national plan for this summer was announced, Maine had planned to recruit school youth for assignment to farmers through the state employment service in cooperation with agricultural instructors, and to recruit city youth for a mobile labor pool.

Methods followed by communities in the states where school terms were altered to make the farm-work program possible included opening school terms later than usual or closing terms earlier than usual, curtailing or omitting Christmas or spring vacations, holding Saturday classes, and running longer daily schedules. A few cities shortened the school day during part of the year, holding sessions from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Several cities, New York City and Milwaukee included, already have established short-term "ground work" schools for young city-bred farmers-to-be, the Council said. Working conditions in crop emergency jobs this summer will be carefully checked through the United States Employment Service, which is registering enrollees.

Small Claims Against Lynchburg Settled Instead Of Brought To Suit

Lynchburg, Va., has all but eliminated tort suits against the municipality through a method of administrative settlement which has more than paid for itself by the savings in court costs alone, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The plan was adopted about 15 years ago when the city council authorized settlement of tort claims if the amount of the settlement did not exceed \$100 and if, on investigation, the city was believed liable. Its purpose was to provide a prompt and inexpensive remedy for persons damaged by municipal acts. Claims are paid out of unappropriated city funds on request of the city attorney.

During a recent 12-month period, 13 claims settled by the city attorney's office averaged \$44.38, settlements ranging from \$5 to \$100. Ten of the claims were for personal injuries and three for property damage.

First step in the procedure of administrative settlement is the filing of the claim. The claimant or his lawyer gives a statement of the facts relating to the claim to the city attorney within 60 days after the injury occurs. The claim then is investigated. Pictures of the scene of the damage are taken, doctors and others are interviewed, and in a few days the claimant receives the decision of the city attorney.

The policy of the Lynchburg law department is to reject all claims for which the city attorney believes the city is not liable. Since the system was inaugurated, rejected claimants never have gained judgment in a suit against the city. As a rule, the settlement is for out-of-pocket expenses only, such as doctor bills and hospital charges.

Roadside Reflector Buttons Cut Highway Toll 20-25 Per Cent

Roadside reflector buttons placed every 100 feet along the highway have helped reduce night accidents from 20 to 25 per cent on two heavy-traffic roads in Michigan, while the accident rate on comparable unprotected highways in the state mounted 5 to 16 per cent, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The reflectors, which give road visibility as far as a mile ahead, are in use along highways between Detroit and Lansing, and between Pontiac and Toledo. On the former highway the traffic accident reduction was 25 per cent; on the latter, 20 per cent.

Michigan pioneered with the roadside reflectors, according to the state highway commissioner, and plans to install more of them when the war is over.

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Illinois Cities To Form Statewide Water Emergency Corps

City waterworks superintendents in Illinois will head up a statewide emergency water corps of city employes which will perform inspection and other duties as a wartime measure and be trained to act in a disaster, the American Public Works Association reported today.

In the large cities several districts may be created, with a key man and assistants assigned by the chief of the local program. Tools and emergency supplies will be stored conveniently within each district. In smaller cities carefully selected volunteers will be enrolled to supplement emergency crews.

The state has appointed a zone coordinator to supervise organization of the corps.

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PERIODICAL

Arkansas, Virginia Move For Purchasing Control To Meet Wartime Fiscal Problems

Arkansas and Virginia have acted to aid in meeting wartime fiscal uncertainties by establishing closer control over state purchasing, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Arkansas state departments and agencies must, until the end of the fiscal year June 30, obtain authority from a three-man committee before spending money; Virginia reestablished an Advisory Standardization Board to standardize and simplify the state's purchasing procedure.

In setting up the three-man committee, the governor of Arkansas appointed the state revenue commissioner, comptroller and purchasing agent as a "committee for pre-authorization of purchases and pre-audit to determine the need for expenditures for the remainder of the fiscal year." The plan was put in operation early in April.

By making all proposed expenditures subject to scrutiny and approval of the committee, the governor hopes to conserve appropriation balances as much as possible during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Virginia's governor said the war made it necessary to reestablish the standardization board, set up originally after the state government reorganization of 1927-28, to standardize as much as possible and reduce to a minimum the number of different types of materials used by all state agencies and departments. This action will make for greater volume buying of essential supplies at lower cost.

In reporting on the Arkansas and Virginia actions, the Association pointed out that Georgia's state auditor has proposed a "cash operating basis" plan for adoption by the state legislature next year.

The plan would prohibit any department from making a commitment for spending state funds without setting up a cash reserve. For the first time in history, according to the state auditor, Georgia now is operating on a cash basis.

The auditor said the state could absorb a drop in tax receipts without an increase in taxes "if an iron hand is held on finances to keep expenditures to essentials as provided in current budgets."

Ten Cities In Detroit Defense Area Join In Regional Planning

Ten cities are represented on the regional planning committee set up to assist the Detroit defense area in meeting the impact of overnight expansion of wartime industry which may bring a migration of workers comparable to that of the 1920's.

The committee was appointed by the mayor of Detroit as a fact-finding, advisory and coordinating agency, according to the American Society of Planning Officials. The state planning commission and the city planning commissions of Detroit and Dearborn are represented on the committee, along with the Engineering Society of Detroit, Citizens Housing and Planning Council, Huron-Clinton Parkway Authority, Federal Housing Authority, Wayne County Bureau of Taxation, and the cities of Pleasant Ridge, Ferndale, Highland Park, Grosse Pointe, Dearborn, Trenton, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Romulus.

A technical staff was formed of personnel loaned from the various agencies holding membership on the committee, and studies of housing, transportation and utility needs in the area now are under way with first report on immediate needs completed. Basic data are secured from the agencies directly concerned, and the information is clarified and coordinated for presentation to public officials of the cities and of the state and the federal government.

Among other war-induced problems which will be studied are legal controls for rural and urban developments, recreation, educational and cultural facilities and evacuation problems for the metropolitan area.

Formation of the Detroit regional planning unit, it was pointed out, is an example of precautions which would benefit neighbor towns and cities in other war industry areas, since the problems of housing, sewerage, transportation, etc., raised by war conditions cannot be solved by the separate action of any one governmental unit, even with unlimited federal financial aid.

56 Phoenix Business, Professional Men Chosen By Police Department As "Special" Corps

Putting in a minimum of six hours a week during their spare time, 56 young Phoenix, Ariz., business and professional men are preparing themselves for service as special police for the duration of the war.

Currently receiving a thorough training program directed by the police department, the "specials" are learning all phases of regular police work; in addition, they engage in military drill once a week and receive instruction in legal procedure and "extra-curricular" duties that fall to the police department.

The police sergeant directing the training of the special policemen, an ex-Marine with 12 years' experience as a peace officer, reports they are progressing rapidly and now are taking up pistol practice and ju-jitsu.

In describing the Phoenix training program, the American Municipal Association said it is an example of the type of emergency training programs for police reserves under way at present in many cities.

Perhaps the most important phase of the training---certainly the most interesting to most of the trainees---is the field work. Every night except Wednesday the men accompany regular police officers on their beats to learn first hand the problems of police work.

In working out the training program the "specials" are divided into groups of 10 for duty on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, the remaining six receiving their field training Sunday nights. This arrangement gives each reserve corps member one night of field work each week.

Shift changes are so arranged that one week a "special" will accompany a radiocar patrolman, the next week walk a downtown beat with an officer and the third week sit in the radio control room with an operator and observe his duties.

The program was started April 20 to give the police department, which has 103 regular employes, an auxiliary pool of capable men who can take up police duties effectively if and when needed.

After their training two "specials" will be assigned to each of the city's civilian defense districts to learn as much as possible about the area---its emergency equipment, danger zones and main and secondary traffic routes---and to cooperate with auxiliary fire and casualty stations set up throughout the city.

The police department is selecting a second group of special officers for training when the first group is assigned to field posts for service in emergencies caused by the war or otherwise.

Portland Sets Up "War Code" Of Emergency Ordinances

All ordinances passed to facilitate administration of the city government in time of war have been placed in a "war code" by Portland, Ore., the American Municipal Association said today.

Any further ordinances of a war emergency nature will be placed in this code, most of which it is anticipated will be repealed after the war is over.

Articles in the code so far pertain to emergency police regulations like blackouts, adoption of "war time," rights and duties of city employes with reference to military service, emergency construction and plumbing standards, city purchasing of materials and supplies, housing and other provisions for civilian maintenance and explosives.

Except where penalties are specifically indicated, the fine for violating any portion of the "war code" is \$500, or six months' imprisonment or both.

In the blackout regulation, the city disclaims responsibility for damage or loss to person or property suffered as a result of any blackout authorized by city, state or U.S. authorities.

The law on city employes absent on military duty assures them of their jobs on return to the city, and the difference between their military pay and their former monthly salary for three months after induction.

The emergency construction and plumbing provisions permit substitution for building materials essential to the war.

Under the purchasing article of the code, the city purchasing agent is authorized to buy articles and materials up to \$250 in value without advertising for bids. Another section puts the inventory supervisor of the city in charge of civilian defense supplies and equipment.

The housing article in the war code established the Portland Defense Housing committee to determine rent structure, list housing accommodations, and cooperate with federal, state and civilian groups. Another section under this article permits use of park property for victory gardening.

Compilation of the "war code" was a project of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and the League of Oregon Cities, with assistance of the Work Projects Administration.

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Chicago Park District Hires Women "Service Guards" For Police Force

Women "service guards" to supplement its police force are being recruited by the Chicago Park District, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The service guards, hired because of the shortage of available male applicants for police work, will be assigned to duty at school and church crossings and to guard cars and direct traffic in municipal parking lots. They will not carry firearms and will not be sworn in as special police.

Fifty women will be selected by examination for the initial group, which will be given a two-week training course before going on duty. Height between five feet two inches and six feet and good mental and physical health are requirements for candidates.

Uniforms of the women police will consist of a navy blue gabardine skirt and jacket with a red insignia on the left shoulder and a white Sam Browne belt.

* * *

Seattle To Ballot On Property Tax For Civilian Defense

Seattle voters will ballot this fall on authorization of a special tax levy against all property to finance expenditures for civilian defense purposes, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Most cities to date have been taking money for this purpose out of the general fund, the Association said.

Since February Seattle has spent more than \$50,000 of a \$500,000 appropriation for civilian protection purposes and has earmarked an additional \$125,000 for ordered supplies. Eleven per cent of the \$50,000 went for salaries, 54 per cent for supplies, and 35 per cent for equipment.

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Cleveland Assumes Ownership, Operation Of \$40,000,000 Street Railway System

Cleveland settled down today to run one of the largest street railway systems in the country, a job assumed recently with purchase of the city's municipal transportation system for slightly more than \$14,125,000.

In buying the utility, which serves the city and 20 suburbs, Cleveland:

Found herself owner and operator of an enterprise with assets of \$40,825,000 doing an annual business of \$15,000,000;

Increased her number of municipal employees from 8,200 to 12,600;

Took on a utility which serves not only 878,000 persons within the city but an additional 625,000 in the metropolitan area outside the city limits;

Became the fourth of the 14 cities with more than 500,000 population to own and operate a municipal railway system. A fifth city, Philadelphia, owns but does not operate its municipal railway system.

Municipal problems resulting from the purchase began with the taking over of the property, and include operating problems of any large utility, according to the International City Managers' Association.

In addition to winding up the financial affairs of the railway system under former ownership, the city must transfer 4,400 new employees to the city's civil service system, adopt salary and wage schedules, and enact a charter amendment and ordinances which will allow an effective administrative reorganization for operation.

For the present the street railway system will be administered by the director of public utilities. The city has agreed, however, to submit to the voters within one year after purchase a charter amendment providing for supervision and administration of the system by a transit commission of not more than five members.

The system serves Cleveland and suburbs through operation of 355 miles of rail and bus routes and one short trackless trolley route. Equipment includes 976 rail cars, 425 motor buses and 28 trackless trolley buses. Other properties included in the sale were car houses, garages and shops and 16 power substations, and approximately 40 parcels of property with an assessed value of about \$1,000,000.

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add Cleveland buys street railway system x x x about \$1,000,000.

Under city operation---the city took ownership and began operation April 28---the system will be exempt from payment of local taxes, except small amounts on non-operating properties, and from federal and state taxes which amounted to more than \$1,000,000 annually. This saving will all but meet the annual payment of principal and interest charges of \$1,256,000 on \$17,500,000 in mortgage bonds issued to purchase the utility.

Financial and other details of the local ordinance enacted to allow purchase of the system follow:

The city bought or will buy 313,944 shares of stock at \$45 a share for \$14,127,480, the purchase price to come from proceeds of an issue of mortgage bonds of \$17,500,000. The rest of the money raised from the bond issue will be used for payment of obligations and liabilities of the company and for capital improvements.

Under the purchase ordinance the mortgage bonds and all operating expenses are payable solely from revenues and properties of the street railway system. The credit of the city is in no way obligated to meet payments on the bonds, and no part of the cost of operation can be paid out of the city's general fund revenues. The system is required by ordinance to be self-sustaining.

The city obligates itself to charge such rates of fare, so restrict its expenditures and operate the system in such a manner as to insure sufficient revenues to meet the payments of the principal and interest on the bonds when due. To insure the city's meeting its obligations in this respect, the city agrees to employ competent advisory engineers to inspect, recommend and advise with the street railway administration. The engineers will have no administrative authority.

If at any time the revenues from fares are insufficient to pay operating costs and debt charges, bondholders can go into court to compel an increase in the rate of fare; or they may, upon default of payment foreclose on the property, take over the system and operate it for 20 years under provisions of a security grant franchise which is made a part of the purchase ordinance.

If the system should be surrendered to the bondholders under default, the city reserves the right to buy the utility back at any time at an agreed price fixed by arbitration.

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PERIODICAL

JOINT REFERENCE

State Revenues From Tobacco Taxes Show Rise

State tobacco tax collections are reflecting the 17 per cent climb in the national consumption of cigarettes during the first nine months of the 1942 fiscal year, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Reports from eight of the 26 states which tax cigarettes and other forms of tobacco show increases in revenues ranging from nine per cent in New York to 133 per cent in Oklahoma. Oklahoma's rise was brought about partly by new taxes and higher rates.

Tobacco tax yields for the eight states and their percentage of increase over 1941 were as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Per Cent Increase Over 1941</u>
Connecticut	\$ 3,085,000*	18
Louisiana	4,300,000**	19
Maine	1,084,000	Effective April, 1941
Massachusetts	5,543,000**	12
New York	18,932,000	9
Oklahoma	3,464,000	133
Rhode Island	1,082,000	13
Tennessee	3,106,000*	18

*To May 1, 1942

**To March 1, 1942

Among the tobacco tax states not included in the table, Kentucky, Mississippi and Wisconsin reported gains for March, 1942, against March, 1941. The percentage increases were 16, 9 and 8 respectively.

State tobacco tax collections in 1940 passed the \$100,000,000 mark and in 1941 were 10 per cent above that, the Federation said.

Several states, including Iowa, South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin, have agreed to relinquish their tobacco taxes on cigarettes shipped to members of the armed forces stationed outside the United States.

Under the sales plan as developed by one manufacturer, retailers will accept orders for shipment abroad at the rate of 85 cents for each carton of 200 cigarettes, free of federal and state taxes. Obtaining the names and addresses of both sender and recipient, the retailer after deducting his profit will turn the order over to the wholesale distributor, and the shipment will then be acknowledged directly to the dealer's customer by the manufacturer.

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Alabama Adopts "War Chest" Plan For Fund Raising

Alabama residents solicited for contributions to various war relief causes soon will have the satisfaction of knowing the money will be cleared by a "war chest" committee, which will assure more equal distribution of funds and keep a check-rein on the quotas sought.

The war chest committee was set up by the Alabama State Defense Council, at the urging of local and state officials, to supervise and possibly unify all state-wide fund raising campaigns for war causes, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

The move came about when the officials, called upon to endorse countless benefit drives during the past months, became aware that some drives were over-subscribed in their localities, and that state and local agencies in many cases already were doing work related to that for which support was sought. They therefore questioned whether the state and localities should not have a part in determining---with regard to their own communities---the budget and program of the various national agencies soliciting funds.

Under the Alabama plan, the state defense council war chest committee will either supervise all state-wide drives for funds or conduct the campaign itself, splitting the proceeds among the various organizations---Red Cross, Army and Navy committees, Greek Relief Society and other agencies---according to proved needs and available cash.

Representative citizens from every county in the state are being recruited through county defense councils for membership on the war chest committee.

In World War I, the war chest plan for soliciting war relief funds led to establishing of permanent community chests in many localities, the Association pointed out.

A similar plan for clearing drives for war relief funds---but on a smaller scale---is being tried in the East Bay area around Oakland, Calif., where a general appeals board has been set up to establish control over local quotas.

\$2,500,000,000 In Tax Revenues Transferred Between Government Levels In 1941

Approximately one out of every six dollars of the \$17,300,000,000 tax bill collected during 1941 by federal, state and local governments was transferred by the agency collecting to another level of government, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

The exchange of funds---amounting to \$2,500,000,000---was mainly through grants-in-aid and shared taxes, the Federation said. The former are appropriations made usually to aid specific functions and are given either by the federal government to the states or localities, or by the states to local governments. The latter are specified portions of state-collected revenues assigned to local governments, but not necessarily earmarked for certain functions.

Last year state governments played the most prominent role in the inter-governmental transfers, supplying funds to localities totalling \$1,700,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 were shared taxes. Federal grants-in-aid to the states totalled \$744,000,000, while federal grants to local governments amounted to \$96,000,000.

Thus, while the federal government collected 45 per cent of the nation's taxes, the states 26 per cent, and the local governments 29 per cent, the final tally of revenue allocation showed division of the tax dollar to be approximately 40 per cent federal, 21 per cent state and 39 per cent local.

Comparison of the federal and state aid distributed in 1941 with the grants and shares exchanged in 1938 shows a larger proportion was transferred last year for welfare purposes, while allocations for education remained almost constant, and highway aid diminished.

Federal aid to other levels of government, it was pointed out, has been constantly increasing since 1925 and will probably rise more rapidly this year with respect to local governments as a result of the war.

The analysis is based on figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Baltimore Welfare Department Takes On War Duties

If war or other disaster comes to Baltimore, the necessary social services will be supplied under direction of the department of public welfare, according to a plan worked out by the department, the Red Cross and private social agencies, the American Public Welfare Association reported today.

The Baltimore plan for emergency feeding and housing was stimulated through action of the state public welfare department, which by agreement with the state civilian defense council has assumed responsibility for providing various welfare services as part of the war effort.

Primary feature of the Baltimore plan is the cataloging of the city's 250,000 dwelling units for the main purpose of arranging to house individuals and families who may be dispossessed of their living quarters by enemy action or other disaster.

The information will show how many and which private dwellings would be available for temporary or semi-permanent shelter of persons made homeless. It will be used also by the state welfare department in planning for shelter aids outside the city in the event of evacuation. The Red Cross, meantime, is surveying churches, large public buildings and hotels for possibilities for mass feeding and housing, though the plan relies little upon congregate shelter and mass feeding.

The housing information will be made very complete, including data on all occupants and pets, whether the household owns an automobile, what language the family speaks, etc. This is to avoid disruption of normal family life as much as possible if it becomes necessary to billet bombed-out people.

Each of the 10 civilian defense districts in Baltimore has been provided with an emergency food and shelter center which will be staffed by seven social workers, a clerical person and a lawyer. The centers will have "citizens' advice departments," facilities for making cash grants up to \$50 to take care of immediate needs, fuel and furniture supplies, legal aid services, foster care for stranded children, and other facilities.

The state public welfare department also is assuming responsibility, through local welfare agencies, for provision of such non-disaster services as day care for children whose mothers are working in war plants; basic maintenance for families in need due to absence of their wage earner in military service; and a continuous information service on new war-welfare legislation.

Fire Insurance Rates Reduced in 13 Cities By 1941 Re-Classing

Lower fire insurance premiums will be paid by property owners in 13 cities this year as a result of higher ratings granted their fire "defenses" in 1941, information from the International City Managers' Association showed today.

Ratings are determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because fire defenses---water supply, fire department, building laws, structural conditions, etc.---are below standards prescribed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters or state rating organizations.

Total possible number of deficiency points is 5,000, distributed among the various "defenses." A reduction of about 5 per cent in premium rates results from a move to a better class; a drop in rating increases insurance premiums correspondingly. For example, when Sacramento, Calif., was moved from Class 4 to Class 3 a few years ago, premium payers saved an estimated \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year.

Cities improving their classification last year were Bloomfield, N.J.; St. Paul, Minn.; East Cleveland, O.; and Little Rock, Ark.---all over 25,000 population; and Logan, Utah; San Mateo, Compton and Lynwood, Calif.; Chillicothe, O.; Kingsport, Tenn.; Ada, Okla.; Collingswood and Gloucester City, N.J.---all between 10,000 and 25,000.

Twenty-six other cities reduced their deficiency ratings but not enough to move them into a better class, while 27 cities were given more deficiency points, nine of them enough to put them into the next poorer class.

Only seven per cent of the cities over 25,000 population now are in Class 2, which means they have between 501 and 1,000 deficiency points. There are no Class 1 cities, chiefly because in general cities fail to provide specified restrictions on building construction, the Association said.

Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 population are in Classes 3 and 4, 22 per cent are in Class 5 and 11 per cent in Classes 6 and 7. Of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 13 per cent are in Classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in Classes 6 and 7.

Cities are re-rated for fire insurance classification on an average of once in seven years. In 1941 a total of 70 cities over 10,000 was re-rated.

Owners Of Buildings Used For Air Raid Shelters Not Liable For Injuries

Property owners in California whose buildings are used as public air raid shelters are not responsible for injuries to the public, nor is the city or the local defense council responsible, according to an opinion of the state attorney-general.

The question arose, reports the American Municipal Association, when the owners of buildings designated as air raid shelters sought immunity from suit in the event personal injury is suffered by members of the public when entering, using or leaving the shelter.

The attorney-general's opinion said that the property owner furthers no interest of his own in allowing his property to be designated as a shelter, but merely agrees to the use on request of public authorities, and that the public uses the shelters as "gratuitous licensees," therefore cannot hold the owner liable for injury caused by a defect of the premises. On the other hand, the owner or occupant must give proper warning of any known dangers on the property.

Though the cities and defense councils are responsible for the proper selection of shelter sites, according to the opinion, they would not be liable for injuries suffered in the shelters because they have no control over the designated property.

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Indiana Plans Evening Civil Service Examinations

Civil service examinations will be scheduled in the evening by the Indiana State Personnel Division to accommodate the increasing number of people on a six-day working week, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The evening examinations were decided upon following a survey of 155 applicants who failed to turn up for recent examinations after applying to take them.

One of the most frequent reasons given for failure to appear was "working and unable to get leave to take examination." Others were "illness," "received examination notice too late," and "examination date conflicted with prearranged plans."

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News Bulletin of

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

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LIBRARY

New Hampshire, State Employees, Cooperate In Setting Up Automotive Pool

New Hampshire and its employees have pooled their automobiles to insure continuation of essential state activities dependent upon the use of cars, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

Under the arrangement, to be continued on an experimental basis for at least 30 days, a central travel bureau was established in the comptrollers office under supervision of the state public service commission.

One of the first examples of this type of cooperation between a state and its employees, the plan operation went into effect June 1 and, if successful will be continued indefinitely.

In setting up the system after a survey of state automotive equipment, two pools were established. For the primary pool to be used by state officials and employees entitled to gasoline rationing certificates, the governor and his defense council authorized the purchase of eight cars.

The second pool contains 202 automobiles owned by state employees and placed at the disposal of the state for as long as the tires will last. Eighty-five state employees in Concord contributed their cars to this pool and 117 cars were made available by state employees located outside the capital.

Duties of the central travel bureau are to: 1) approve all mileage payments for state and privately-owned motor equipment; 2) assign state-owned vehicles to the various departments; 3) keep records of use made of state and privately-owned cars; 4) assign passengers to privately-owned cars; 5) study and recommend methods by which services of certain employees of one department can be utilized by other departments at various locations; 6) apportion mileage allowances among departments; and (7) furnish common carrier schedules.

Rates charged for state-owned cars and for mileage reimbursement to privately-owned cars follow:

<u>Mileage Rates and Allowances</u>	<u>State-owned Cars</u>	<u>Privately-owned Cars</u>
5¢ per mile	Used by one department	Owner driving alone
7¢ per mile	Used by two departments	Owner driving, 1 passenger
9¢ per mile	Used by three departments	Owner driving, 2 passengers
10¢ per mile	Used by more than three departments	Owner driving, 3 or more passengers
10¢ per mile	- - -	Other than owner driven

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Washington State Marshals High School Students To Work In Harvest Fields

Farmers of central grain belt states, faced with a shortage of labor for July and August harvests, are watching with interest an experiment in Washington state involving use of junior and senior high school students in tending and harvesting truck garden, berry and other crops which contribute heavily to the food reservoir of this important defense industry area.

The vanguard of thousands of workers needed at the peak of the harvest already are in the fields---recruits from schools throughout the state under a state-wide "Food for Victory" program. In the Seattle and Tacoma areas, representatives of schools, the Parent-Teacher Association and the U.S. employment service have been marshaling for some time the potential farm labor capacity of high schools.

The program is necessary, according to the American Municipal Association, because migrant laborers no longer are available, military service and war industries have taken many farm workers and the Japanese evacuation has taken many others.

Seattle's first city-wide enlistment was on May 27, when students intrested in agricultural work and who would be 14 or more by June 1 were registered as "Food for Victory Volunteers." Tacoma students were registered some weeks ago, and students of both cities now are working in the fields. They are paid up to 50 cents an hour for their labor---a sum equal to harvest wages of adults.

Registration cards will be used as an index to the potential farm labor supply, but not for direct referrals. Boys and girls who register are expected to report to U.S. employment service headquarters as labor needs are announced.

The young agricultural workers are transported to and from truck gardens and berry fields in buses operated from central depots. Under consideration are plans for housing many of the student workers at farms during the peak of the harvest season. During the summer it is hoped that supervised girls' groups and family units will take part in the harvesting program.

Holiday Observance Put Aside In Some States For Duration Of The War

The war has cancelled, in effect, all but a few of the nations's holidays--- at least as far as industrial production is concerned; for many of these dates find workers on the job turning out guns, tanks and airplanes for use against the axis powers.

More than 60 days of the year have been designated as legal holidays by the various states, though many are observed only in a single state or in a few states in certain areas, according to a survey by the Council of State Governments.

Because emphasis since Pearl Harbor has been placed on "around-the-clock" and Sunday production regardless of holidays, several states have taken action to insure continuation of this practice by cancelling their own particular holidays as well as some of those of national character.

Traditional days of festivity like the Mardi Gras were eliminated for the duration of the war by Alabama and Louisiana this year, while Good Friday went unobserved as far as war production was concerned in several of the states which had made it a legal holiday.

Most drastic legal action with regard to holidays was taken by the Kentucky legislature this year in abolishing all statutory holidays except Fourth of July, Labor Day and Christmas. Kentucky now has the fewest legal holidays of any state, though the governor is empowered to proclaim any additional days of observance.

In Alabama, also, the state personnel board has issued orders for state employes to observe only Washington's Birthday, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas until the war ends. Alabama normally observes nine other state holidays, including Lee's, Davis' and Jefferson's birthdays and the Mardi Gras.

More than half the states observe 10 or more legal holidays during the year in addition to Sundays and primary and general election days, according to the Council's survey. The following states have between 12 and 15: Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, Arizona, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Common holidays are New Year's Day, Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Good Friday and election days. Southern states observe Confederate Memorial Day, also, although the date varies. A number of states, including Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada and Texas celebrate as holidays the anniversary of their entry into the union.

The extent to which the holidays are observed varies. Certain holidays in some states are, in effect, "bank holidays" only; in other states, certain holidays call for closing of schools. Most of the national holidays normally are holidays in the strict sense of the word---with schools, businesses and industries shutting down for the day.

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Kentucky Summer School On State Fiscal Administration Grows From Informal Seminars

Cooperation between the University of Kentucky and the state department of revenue will result next week in opening of the first of four summer courses in state finance administration for Kentucky fiscal administration personnel, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Although the courses were designed especially for state fiscal officers, they will be open to finance officials of the federal government as well as those of other state and local governments. Those who want to take the courses but lack college experience will be admitted as special students.

Each of the four courses---"Public Administration Principles," "Tax Auditing," "Property Assessments" and "State and Local Taxation"---will run two and a half weeks, the first starting June 15.

The program started with an informal in-service training program at the university during 1936-37, and was developed to its present stage by integrating the skills and experiences of university and state revenue department fiscal experts.

Underlying thought in the series of weekly meetings attended by 25 or 30 public employes during the 1936-37 university year was that each worker should know more than his own particular part of the fiscal job and, as far as possible, should have an acquaintance with comparable experience in other states.

Involved also was the problem of paving the way for personnel participation in a far-reaching administrative reorganization in progress in the state.

National defense demands on the staff instructing the informal gatherings led to abandonment during the 1941-42 academic year of the "seminars" on public finance. While a graduate course in financial administration replaced to a degree the informal instruction, it was agreed that the work would be continued by means of other organized courses to be offered for the first time this summer.

This summer's finance courses will be presented by university staff members who have had tax experience or relevant public administration work in collaboration with an executive of a state department. The department of revenue, for example, will provide the collaborating staff man or men for each of three courses this summer.

Eight States Require Publication Of Administrative Codes

Rapid growth in number and kind of state administrative agencies during recent years has caused eight states since 1939 to require publication of state administrative codes and registers putting in order all rules and regulations adopted for administering their state governments.

The states, the Council of State Governments said today, are Oregon, Kansas, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, which provided for their codes by legislative action in 1939; California, Ohio and Tennessee, in 1941; and Kentucky, taking action this year.

Despite the publishing of statutes in this country for 300 years to inform people of their rights and duties, the publishing of administrative rules, which have the force of law, was not systematized in any state until Oregon took the step three years ago, the Council said.

In the federal government, chaotic condition of administrative rules and regulations was remedied during 1935-38, when Congress established the Federal Register and Code of Regulations.

Of the eight state acts for keeping administrative rules up to date, California's has been called the most adequate, the Council said. Within six months of the effective date of the act all departments, agencies and boards in the state deposited with the secretary of state all rules and regulations on which they intended to rely.

The rules were printed in the "California Administrative Code" under supervision of codification board composed of the secretary of state, director of finance and legislative counsel. Subsequent rules were deposited with the secretary of state and published in a periodical known as the California Administrative Register.

Kentucky's law is modeled after the California act, but includes a provision levying a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 upon the secretary of state if he fails to perform his code-compiling duties. Cost of printing is pro-rated among various departments.

300 Indianapolis High School Youths Train At Summer Camp For Safety Patrol Duties

Indianapolis school boys selected to serve as safety patrol officers at the city's various public schools next fall will receive their training in September at a patrol officers training camp.

Approximately 300 boys are expected to attend the camp for the five-day training course Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. About 250 boys already have registered, according to information to the International City Managers' Association.

First of its kind in the nation, the camp has been held annually for six years under joint sponsorship of the Indianapolis Safety Education Council and the Indianapolis Parent-Teacher Association.

Nine major courses of instruction are included in the five-day training curriculum. The courses are history and organization of patrols, patrol work, problems of leadership, school district duty, safety at school, safety on the street, fire prevention, first aid and water safety.

The safety director of the Indianapolis public schools will serve as commandant at the camp, which will be located at the Boy Scout preserve near the city. The camp instructional staff will be made up of 20 or more school teachers and principals.

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Check Of Property Tax Rolls With Sales Tax Returns Adds Revenue In Ohio

Use of state sales tax returns in checking county personal property rolls is adding to assessed valuation of cities and counties in Ohio, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Examination of sales tax returns to the state from one Ohio county added 300 taxpayers to the personal tax rolls and \$30,000 in revenue.

Sales tax returns include monthly inventories of goods held by retail merchants, providing evidence of their taxable personal property.

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PERIODICAL

Municipalities Expand Park, Recreational Programs To Meet Wartime Demands

Municipal park and recreation programs of many cities are undergoing expansion this summer to meet recreational demands of war workers and others whose normal evening and weekend motoring habits have been upset by priorities and rationing, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Not only are city parks and playgrounds utilized to advantage, especially during the longer hours of daylight in the evenings, but many cities have found their public schools and auditoriums offer ideal centers for many types of recreational activities, particularly those of a purely social nature.

Recreation programs of Dallas, Louisville and Harrisburg, Pa., are typical of expanded municipal programs, the Association said. Dallas' program covers athletics, dramatics, hobby clubs, handicraft classes and community forums, and civilian defense authorities have been asked for 300 volunteers to assist the park department.

Park board activities are divided into two periods, mornings from 9 to 12 and evenings from 4 until 9. Twenty-nine public school teachers supervise community center activities and 12 others are on duty at senior swimming pools. Of the 40 locations in which the park board sponsors community center activities, 13 are schools.

The Dallas athletic program includes tennis, softball, horseshoe pitching and swimming. Handicraft classes cover instruction in woodworking, clay modeling, leather and bead work. Dramatics classes are held with emphasis on production of one-act plays. For the children there are story telling and nature study hours. On the serious side there are home economics clubs, sewing clubs, shopwork, air raid warden instruction, first aid classes and defense school work.

Operation of a municipal bicycle renting establishment is a feature of the summer program of Louisville's new department of parks and recreation, and bicycle trails have been designed to eliminate traffic hazards. Also, picnic facilities have been expanded with addition of more tables, seats and picnic fire sites.

Harrisburg has expanded considerably the summer program for its 32 city parks, with civic clubs cooperating in arranging story telling hours for children, and knitting and handicraft classes in addition to usual playground activities. Emphasis will be placed this summer on the development of Victory gardens as a part of the city recreation program.

Among other cities where summer recreational programs have been expanded greatly are Hartford, Conn.; Wichita, Kan.; Richmond, Calif.; Ogden, Utah; Schenectady, N.Y.; and Fairfield, O. In Wichita, eight school buildings are used four nights a week for various activities; in Hartford, the park department is conducting community center and high school gymnasium programs spread over four nights a week.

Detroit School Offers Day-Care Program For Children Of War Workers

A day-care program for children of war workers got underway on an experimental basis in Detroit this week, the result of cooperation between civilian defense and school authorities, according to the American Municipal Association.

The program, offering both pre-school and school-age facilities for care of children, was designed especially for families having both mother and father working in war industries and for families where the father works nights and sleeps days.

Similar programs are in various states of adoption or under consideration in other industrial cities, including New York, where a master plan for a city-wide system of wartime nursery schools has been mapped at meetings of federal and city agencies and citizen groups.

In Detroit, children of both age groups---3 to 6 years and over 6 years---registered last week in the school, located near the Plymouth plant of the Kelsey-Hayes wheel company and the Detroit Diesel engine division of the General Motors corporation. Children within and without the school district are accepted for care.

Tentative program for the pre-school nursery group calls for sessions from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., daily except Sunday. Unless there are more than 20 children enrolled in this program the fee will be \$4 a week per child.

Children of the older age group will participate in junior Red Cross activities---nutrition courses, knitting, home nursing and first aid classes---in addition to the normal recreation program. Some of the courses will be open to adults. The mobile unit of the Wayne county public library will make regular visits to the school and hobby clubs will be encouraged for older students.

Lunches costing from 8 to 10 cents are available to both groups, and regular health inspections will be given the pre-school groups.

Success of the program will depend to a great extent upon cooperation of parents as well as children, according to school officials, who said volunteers will be needed to assist in conducting classes.

The day-care school is sponsored jointly by the Wayne county defense council's committee on the day-care of children, the Wayne county board of education and the school board of Stark school, where the classes are held.

Ideas For Post-War Rebuilding Of Cities Presented

Planning conceptions which must underlie any effort to remake our cities after the war are outlined in a new report of the National Resources Planning Board, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

Stressing that almost half the people of the nation are concentrated, many under adverse living conditions, in 140 metropolitan districts, the report, entitled Better Cities, said:

"Many of the sub-standard houses can be repaired but, if we are truly to rebuild our cities, we must be prepared to tear down still other dwellings that stand in the way, even if it is their environment and not their physical condition that makes their replacement desirable."

Guiding ideas for post-war rebuilding, as described in the report:

Plan for city rebuilding by the square mile, not by the square block.

Make resources of the city and countryside more easily available to urban and rural dwellers alike.

Urban land loaded with outworn structures and unrealizable claims must be made free again so it can be fitted into the pattern for the future.

Bring sovereign powers of government to bear to make public land acquisition more effective; use taxation as an incentive to city rebuilding; devise more creative controls of land through the police power.

Bring together at the earliest possible moment in each community the available facts and sound judgements to outline direction and form of community development.

Make the construction industry free enterprise, release it from monopolies, restrictions and disorganizations so it can undertake city rebuilding on a scale hitherto unknown at low costs and with steady employment at reasonable wages.

Study new methods of building, new community patterns; train men and women, in the government and at research and training centers, with new skills for rebuilding.

Realize limitations upon city resources to overcome errors of past generations; establish the basis of federal aids to city rebuilding.

City rebuilding calls for coordination of public and private efforts, the report said, pointing out suggestions that federal stimulation of home building, public and private, must be reshaped to provide proper homes for all income levels. To do this, the report said, income limitations governing residence in public housing projects may have to be lifted.

Building inspection

Inspection Of Homes For Fire Hazards Reveals Many Dangers

A city-wide inspection of homes, just completed by the Milwaukee fire department, has revealed many fire hazards which should be eliminated to insure safe protection of occupants, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The annual inspection, inaugurated in 1940 and held just after fire prevention week in October, was moved up to this spring this year to pave the way for participation in the program by air raid wardens assigned to eliminate fire hazards.

Since private homes under state law are exempt from fire inspection, all investigations were made only with consent of dwelling occupants. Basements only were entered and fire hazards found were reported to tenants along with information on the proper way to correct them.

While attic investigations were not made, inspectors informed tenants of hazards created by goods stored in attics and said this material was potential fuel for incendiary bombs dropped by enemy planes during an air raid. It was pointed out that such material---old furniture, bedding, newspapers and cartons---seldom if ever is used and could be disposed of easily.

All inspection was done by fire department members on their days off duty. They worked in pairs so nothing would be overlooked and to double check advice given to avoid misunderstandings.

Out of 115,691 premises inspected, investigators were refused admittance to only 1,072. In some of these cases occupants were not at home, there was no basement or there was a vacancy.

Among hazards found were: rubbish, 5,386; storage of ashes, 4,842; old newspapers, 1,555; defective smoke pipes, 1,705; defective chimney, 560; gas plates, 1,699; electric wires, 4,517; volatile liquids, 334.

Standardized Application Form Simplifies Use Of Personnel Master File

A standardized application form, to simplify the use of the master file on every federal employe, has been developed by the government, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

The standardized form consolidates and replaces numerous forms used heretofore by federal departments, and eliminates the many hours spent previously by federal employes and applicants in filling out forms, the assembly said.

In drafting the application form the civil service commission received the cooperation of the Federal Council of Personnel Administration, made up of personnel directors of the various federal agencies.

The form is printed on one side of a large sheet of paper 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 21 inches in size and folded to make four pages. The form is printed on one side of the sheet only to facilitate photostating of the entire form.

Use of the form eliminates necessity for individual transfer, promotion and reinstatement forms.

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Traffic Control Programs Reduce Accident Death Rates

Twenty-six cities whose traffic control programs were reorganized by the safety division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police prior to 1941 show a 30 per cent decrease in their traffic death rate for last year as compared with the year preceding the reorganization.

The 26 cities had an average of 17.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 1941 compared with a death rate of 24.7 per 100,000 population for the year prior to reorganization.

The national death rate for 1941 was 30 per 100,000 population.

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Unused CCC Camp Provides Haven For Homeless Men In Maine

Conversion of an unused CCC camp into a haven for homeless men has helped solve an old problem for health and welfare officials of Maine.

The problem involved "boarded out" cases---homeless men boarded for \$15 to \$20 a month in private homes throughout the state, according to information to the American Public Welfare Association.

Under this system recreation facilities for the men were limited or lacking entirely, meals were poor and skimpy, lodgings frequently firetraps and medical attention seldom sufficient---conditions which caused morale of the men to suffer.

Maine's health and welfare officials for some time had believed a central, state-operated home or camp could replace satisfactorily, and at lower cost to the state, the boarding out system. Opportunity to test the theory came in 1940 when the CCC camp at Jefferson, 21 miles from Maine's capital city of Augusta, was closed and preparations made to sell the buildings.

State officials opened negotiations with the federal government and in April, 1941, the entire set of 23 buildings was transferred to the state without cost. The buildings, all in good condition, included four barracks, a headquarters building, mess hall and kitchen, blacksmith shop and two garages. The entire property had cost the government about \$50,000, including recent repairs.

The camp was reopened last Feb. 5 after installation of about \$7,000 of equipment, including furniture, bedding and kitchen utensils. The camp is operated under supervision of the state health and welfare department by Ben F. Houser, former big league baseball player, baseball coach for 16 years at Bowdoin and former director of federal transient camps in Maine. Only other paid employees are Houser's assistant, and a cook and camp foreman.

Total capacity of the camp is 200 men, 40 to a barrack. To date about 140 men have been registered, of which 35 have been rehabilitated sufficiently to leave

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add Maine uses CCC camp to house homeless men x x x to leave

for self-supporting work. The present group of a few more than 100 men is increasing as fast as state cases can be transferred.

Before entering the camp each man is given a thorough medical examination, including X-rays, and only men physically and mentally fit are admitted. During the first week newcomers are "on their own" to get acquainted with the other men. After a few days they usually ask to assist in camp chores.

With cleanliness a fundamental rule at the camp, the men do their own housekeeping---sweeping, mopping and airing their quarters daily. Mattresses are turned and bedding aired daily also, and the men do their own laundry.

Medical attention is provided by a physician who makes regular calls at the camp three times a week. A dispensary and doctors' office is provided and men desiring medical attention are free to report to the physician. About 18 to 20 men receive medical attention at each call.

As for meals, men and paid employees eat the same fare. A typical dinner consists of fricassee of beef, boiled potatoes, buttered beets, bread, butter, coffee and rice pudding; the average daily cost per man for food since the camp opened is slightly less than 21 cents. Tables are set, meals served and dishes washed by a regular crew which requested the work.

Coming from privately owned boarding houses lacking entirely in recreation facilities, the men have little difficulty in keeping happy and occupied at the camp, according to Maine officials. The men are about the same age, there is a recreation room for cards, checkers and reading, and the men may engage in useful work or develop hobbies.

The state hopes eventually to bring all its male boarded out cases to Camp Jefferson, excluding only those physically and mentally unfit. Ten to 12 men are added each week. Only cases unemployable by industry at the time of admission are accepted.

Accommodations permitting, state officials hope in the future to work out a plan under which camp privileges are extended to municipal boarded out cases as well as those of the state.

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cannot be transferred.

One of the very best men in given a thorough medical examination, X-rays, and all, and physically and mentally fit for service. During the war, the newsmen and their own, the first examination with the other men. After they finally took to heart, in any of them.

It is a fact that in the war, the men were not only physically and mentally fit for service, but they were also very brave and courageous. They were the first to go into the front lines, and they were the last to leave. They were the men who fought the battles, and they were the men who won the war. They were the men who made the difference between life and death, and they were the men who made the world a better place.

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PERIODICAL

"Share-A-Ride" Plans Help Solve Transportation Problems, Conserve Gas, Tires

"Share-A-Ride" is becoming a nationwide slogan if adoption of group riding plans by many war industry communities is an indication, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Involving group riding on a planned basis, ride-sharing has been approved and sponsored by civilian defense, municipal, industry and union officials since its development on an experimental basis as part of the "Pontiac Plan." This plan was fore-runner of present ride-sharing and work staggering programs to ease transportation congestion and conserve gasoline and tires.

Since the Pontiac, Mich., experiment, ride-pooling plans have been placed in operation in many large cities---including Dallas, Detroit, Chicago, Houston, Seattle and Providence---and in innumerable small ones. Early in May, officials of 34 Michigan cities prepared to adopt both ride-sharing and staggered hour features of the Pontiac program.

Ride-sharing plans, the Association pointed out, usually accompanied or were inaugurated shortly after development of programs for staggering opening and closing hours of factories, stores, schools, etc. (See News Bulletin release No. 1, for Mon., Feb. 16.)

In the latest developments in auto-sharing programs, farmers in Michigan have been asked to form truck pools to conserve equipment and tires, while taxicab companies in Seattle have been requested to inaugurate "share-the-fare" service in the more heavily congested areas of the city.

In Pontiac, formation of auto clubs among workers of the same neighborhoods was encouraged by government, labor and industry, while newspapers and radio stations gave the plan wide publicity. Plant officials distributed pledge cards among workers, who listed home addresses, residence sections and other information including the number of passengers they could transport to and from work in their cars. This

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add "share-a-ride" plans developed x x x cars. This

information was made available at the various factories, and workers from the same neighborhoods and residence sections were able to organize their own clubs.

A survey made after the plan had been in operation a month showed the average number of passengers in cars driving to and from defense plants increased from 1.3 to 1.9 per car, traffic accidents dropped sharply and there was a 10 per cent decrease in traffic flow along Pontiac's main traffic arteries.

In developing a master plan for ride-sharing in Detroit, about 100 of the city's largest war production plants have been asked to supply information to the city transportation coordinator on location of workers' homes, shifts they work and type of transportation they use. After the information is analyzed by WPA workers according to shifts and home addresses, the cards are returned to the plants for use in arranging riding clubs for employees.

A Detroit newspaper, the News, is cooperating in development of group-riding clubs by carrying a column daily of information from motorists willing to participate in ride-sharing groups.

Dallas' share-a-ride program, sponsored by a citizens' traffic commission, was started after a survey of local defense plants showed 95 per cent of the employees rode to work in automobiles. Data from a questionnaire answered by defense workers is under analysis at present, and will be used as basis for the program.

In Houston, 25,000 car-owners were asked to pledge to conserve rubber by forming ride-sharing groups of five each, with each group member driving his automobile to and from work every fifth week.

The city-wide plan sponsored by the Chicago Daily News is an example of another method of organizing ride pooling. Information blanks are printed in the newspaper daily, to be filled out and returned to the "Auto Pool" editor by readers interested in participating in a ride-sharing club. The information is carried daily in a special column in the newspaper, offering opportunity for interested motorists to get in touch with each other.

Concern by many motorists over legal complications which may result from motor accidents has accompanied development of ride-sharing programs and group riding clubs, according to the Association. Protection is afforded motorists in 27 states which have "guest suit" laws under which a driver's liability for injuries to non-paying passengers is limited to certain conditions of negligence or willful carelessness. No such protection is afforded in the remaining 21 states.

The simplest method of avoiding legal complications, according to the Association, is an exchange of waivers among participants in group-riding clubs giving each driver immunity from legal action by other participants in event of an accident.

Tax Moratoriums Lose Money For Schenectady, Study Shows

Coddling delinquent taxpayers by waiving penalties in return for payment of past-due levies does not help keep property on the tax rolls and actually results in financial loss to the city, according to a study of tax moratoriums by the Schenectady Bureau of Municipal Research.

The study, based on results of two tax moratoriums granted Schenectady taxpayers in 1939 and 1940, was cited today by the Municipal Finance Officers Association in recommending that local property tax collections be more rigidly enforced.

Schenectady's city council provided the moratoriums at times when improved employment conditions led them to believe delinquent taxpayers were in a better financial position to clear their properties and had sufficient confidence of continued employment to make back tax payments.

Analysis of delinquent collections during the two moratorium periods indicated the cash position of the city benefited no more than \$50,000 in either case. To gain a temporary benefit of having taxes paid a little sooner than might otherwise have been the case, the city in 1940 alone "lost" a total of \$20,000 in penalties on taxes which were definitely collectible, the study said.

In addition, there were only a few instances in which the moratorium had the effect of causing owners to pay delinquent tax accounts on property which they had intended to abandon.

The Bureau recommended that the city council take a stand against further leniency because it "appears contrary to the public interest," and suggested that extended activity to foreclose would be better than reduction of penalties in cleaning up delinquent taxes.

Detroit, Milwaukee Attack Pedestrian Safety Problem

Pedestrians in two cities---Detroit and Milwaukee---are minding their p's and q's with adoption of measures designed to reduce traffic fatalities among foot-travellers.

Detroit's new pedestrian protection law, applying to motorists also, went into effect June 15; already under way was the Milwaukee city safety commission's five-month campaign centered on the slogan "Watch While You Walk."

Pedestrian fatalities in Detroit last year were 70 per cent of total traffic fatalities and in Milwaukee were 78 per cent of the total, the American Municipal Association said today.

Detroit's new regulation, modeled after a Cleveland ordinance, gives a pedestrian the right-of-way over vehicles when using the cross-walk at intersections without signal lights, but requires him, if there is no traffic light or policeman, to look both ways for oncoming vehicles before crossing at intersections or in mid-block. The pedestrian must yield the right-of-way to vehicles when crossing streets at any place other than a marked or unmarked cross-walk, and at cross-walks when cars are approaching so near as to make quick stopping impossible. It is a violation also for a pedestrian to step suddenly into the street at any point if it causes a motorist to swerve or jam on brakes and endanger other traffic.

Motorists are required by the amendment to yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian using a cross-walk, and are prohibited from passing other cars yielding the right-of-way. Motorists also must permit pedestrians who have gone part way across the street on a green signal to continue to a place of safety though the traffic signal has turned red.

Preceding enforcement of the new law, Detroiters were given an intensive eight-day "education" through police warning cards and pamphlets carried home by schoolchildren. Beginning July 15 pedestrian offenders must appear in court every Wednesday for safety lectures by the judge; later a schedule of fines will be set up. Motorists who fail to obey the new law will be fined \$5.

First phase of the Milwaukee pedestrian safety campaign, opened in May, was aimed at drivers. Short printed messages distributed to industrial workers urged them to drive carefully. Next, the city's three radio stations broadcast for one week the campaign slogan "Watch While You Wait!"

During June and July traffic officers will give friendly advice to pedestrians on how to cross streets safely; a public address car will be used to issue warnings in the outlying districts.

In August the campaign slogan will appear on placards on trucks and streetcars, and on arm bands worn by filling station and chain store employees. Hotel menus and local merchants' newspaper advertising also will carry the safety message. During the final month of the campaign Boy Scouts will distribute cards to jaywalkers, and clubs, churches and other organizations will concentrate on promoting pedestrian safety.

Rhode Island's 1942 War Legislation Covers Emergency Powers, Housing, Absentee Voting

War measures enacted by Rhode Island's 1942 legislature, recently adjourned, were reported today by the Council of State Governments. A major statute was the one granting emergency war powers to the governor and the state defense council, but other acts of importance cover war housing, post-war public works, absentee voting, leaves of absence for state employes and tire theft.

The war housing act empowering housing authorities to undertake war housing projects was adopted to facilitate construction of adequate housing for workers in areas of industrial concentration. An act creating a commission to study needs of state institutions gave the body power to recommend a physical expansion which may come within the scope of the post-war public works reserve program.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

Absentee voting legislation liberalizes voting laws for those in the armed forces, allows an additional week for receipt of ballots from these voters, and waives the requirement that affidavits accompany absentee voter ballots, accepting instead the names of two witnesses.

State employes who enter the armed forces or who are assigned to federal agencies are granted leaves of absence for the duration of the war under another law.

Enacted also was a measure authorizing the governor to enter into compacts with governors of other states for protection of water resources of Rhode Island originating outside the state and for protection of water resources of other states originating inside Rhode Island.

Several new laws concern motor vehicles---fixing heavy penalties for theft of automobile tires and accessories, authorizing use of one license plate, and allowing members of the armed forces to qualify automatically and without cost for continuance of driver licenses.

Other new war legislation adopted authorizes public bodies to cooperate with the federal government in respect to war-connected public works programs, extends to veterans of the present war all benefits accorded veterans of previous wars, compels towns to provide adequate school facilities during emergencies and allows the governor to cut short the school year.

Many Employees Leave City Hall For Civilian Jobs, California Survey Shows

Cities are losing more of their employees to better-paying civilian jobs than to the armed forces, if a survey of 22 California municipalities gives a true picture of the situation.

The survey, made by the League of California cities, disclosed that 169 employees in the 22 cities had left municipal service since war was declared. About 24 per cent of them took war industry jobs and 19 per cent accepted other civilian employment. Approximately 18 per cent enlisted in the armed forces, 8 per cent were drafted and 17 per cent called for active duty as reserve officers. Fifteen per cent left municipal service for other reasons.

Police departments lost the largest percentage of employees, according to the survey. In 10 of the cities, 64 or 11 per cent of the police officers gave up their jobs. Only three of the 64 were drafted; 33 accepted other employment and 22 enlisted or were called to duty with the national guard.

The survey indicated also that only a few cities have liberalized local residence requirements for civil service candidates, although employe ranks are being depleted rapidly and replacement with qualified applicants is difficult.

While there is no uniform policy, practically all California cities are granting leaves of absence only to employees who enter military service. This policy is different from that adopted recently in New York, Detroit and other cities, where leaves are granted certain employees for war-industry employment, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

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Phonograph Tests For Stenographers Gain In Use

A phonograph record carrying practice dictation at 80 to 100 words a minute is becoming familiar equipment for testing civil service candidates for stenographic and typing positions, reports to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada showed today.

Illinois and Idaho merit system councils are agencies utilizing the method most recently. The Kentucky division of personnel and the Chicago Park District are among agencies previously reporting its use. Advantages, according to the Assembly, are that conditions of dictation are equalized for all when tests are given in various localities, and the cost of supplying individual dictators for each locality is eliminated.

The typical test record contains one or two minutes of practice material, a few minutes' dictation for accuracy, and a few minutes more for both speed and accuracy.

The first time the Kentucky personnel division used the standardized test not a single complaint was received, although 11 appeals had been filed following a previous oral test of the usual type.

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Michigan Trucks To Bear Stencilled Licenses

Michigan truckers must stencil their license numbers in large size on the sides of their trucks this year as an identification aid because of the reduction in size of license plates in accordance with a War Production Board order.

Michigan plates, according to information from the Federation of Tax Administrators, have been reduced from 11 by 5 inches to 4 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Michigan Public Service Commission, issuing the order on stencilling, reports 30,000 licenses are needed to supply resident and out-state truckers each year.

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Fireworks

More States Add Fireworks Control For 1942 Fourth

Fewer firecrackers and Fourth of July burns are in store in several more states this year as new fireworks control laws go into effect along with temporary controls in the interest of conserving war material and protecting against misuse of explosives, the Council of State Governments said today.

Five states---Illinois, Florida, Minnesota, Ohio and Rhode Island---will put state fireworks control laws into operation for the first time this year, though all but Rhode Island had enacted the legislation before July 4, 1941.

A total of 16 states now prohibit sale of practically all fireworks for other than supervised display purposes, according to the Council. Most of the statutes are based on the model law proposed by the National Fire Protection Association.

Special measures will be in force in at least eight states. Virginia enacted legislation this year prohibiting sale and use of fireworks except in public display for duration of the war. On request of the area army command, governors of California, Washington and Oregon have banned fireworks by proclamation. The governor of Maine has done likewise, and the governor of New Hampshire is urging citizens of his state to forego their use.

In Vermont the state fire marshal has forbidden fireworks, though supervised public displays will still be permitted. The state fire marshal of Massachusetts has withdrawn authority from local fire departments to issue permits for handling of fireworks and will issue none himself until the war is over.

The other 11 states with stringent fireworks control laws are New York, Arizona and Maryland, whose acts went into effect in 1941; Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah and West Virginia.

The state control laws, when backed up by enforcement, have resulted in definite drops in deaths and accidents from fireworks, the Council said. New York with its first "controlled fireworks" Fourth last year saw casualties reduced from one death and 1,114 injuries in 1940 to no deaths and only 105 injuries. Indiana, which according to American Medical Association figures had one of the worst records of any state until its antifireworks law became effective in 1940, has for the last two years reported only three fireworks accidents.

State Sales Tax Collections Now Levelling Off, Study Shows

State sales taxes, which have been running at an all-time high, now are levelling off, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today in an analysis of collection figures from eight states. Except for taxes on food and services, however, declines may be anticipated in the near future though total collections are not expected to fall below those of 1941.

Price ceilings, stricter controls over installment purchasing and the cut in production of civilian commodities combine to reduce the revenues from sales levies at this point, the Federation said.

Totals covering the period from July 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942, showed taxable sales up 12 per cent in North Carolina and Colorado, 17 per cent in Michigan and Missouri, 22 per cent in Kansas and Oklahoma and 25 per cent in Arizona and Illinois.

In April, 1942, however, the rates of increase over 1941 slackened to 3 per cent in Michigan, 7 per cent in Kansas, and 16 per cent in Illinois. First reports covering May collections show the increase that month in Arizona fell to 15 per cent, in Missouri to 8 per cent, and in Colorado to 4 per cent; and that North Carolina collected 5 per cent less in sales taxes than in May, 1941. Oklahoma, among the states reporting, maintained the highest rate of increase, collecting 20 per cent more in April, 1942, than in the same month of 1941.

The study said that while retail sales will continue to level off, there should be no general slump in tax receipts for the next several months. Existence of record merchandise inventories, plus the generally heavy reliance on food sales, it was pointed out, probably will offset in part restrictions on purchasing and the imposition of price controls. States taxing services will continue to gain revenue from this source.

Colorado, for example, reported that service tax collections for April, 1942, were 15 per cent over those of April, 1941, while sales tax receipts rose only 6 per cent.

Comparison of sales tax revenues broken down by business classification for four of the states for April, 1942, with collections for 1939 indicates how the source of sales tax revenues is changing, the Federation pointed out.

Taxes on automotive sales brought Illinois 11 per cent of its revenues in April, 1942, while in the fiscal year 1939 they contributed 14 per cent. Kansas derived 10 per cent from this source in April as compared with 15 per cent in 1939; Michigan got 12, compared with 20 per cent; and Missouri 7, compared with 14 per cent.

While the relative importance of total collections attributable to general merchandise store sales rose in three of these states, sales of building materials fell in three states also. Sales taxes on apparel and household furnishings continued to supply about the same percentage of total collections, and food taxes contributed from 2 to 4 per cent more in April, 1942, than in 1939.

13
"Juniors" Conduct Bicycle Courts In Several Cities

Young offenders against bicycle ordinances in several cities no longer can complain they must face hard-boiled judges who have forgotten their own boyhood indiscretions.

Bicycle courts conducted by "judges" their own age hear charges and pass sentence on such offenses in Dallas, Tex., Rochester and Cloquet, Minn., Wilmette, Ill., Oshkosh, Wis., and other cities, according to reports to the American Municipal Association.

Typical of the junior bicycle courts is the arrangement in Rochester, where court is held each Saturday during the school year and every other Saturday during vacations. High school boys act as judges. During 11 months of 1941, 515 cases were heard, with the most frequent violations being riding at night without lights, riding more than one on a bicycle, and failing to observe "Stop" signs. Sentences included themes of 25 to 500 words on safety subjects, mandatory attendance at court sessions, memorizing sections of the bicycle ordinance, impounding of bicycles, and mapping all stop sign locations in the city.

In Dallas, where the junior bicycle court was adopted most recently, junior and senior high school students select the judges, who are sworn into office by the city judge after receiving instructions on how to hold court. Each case is heard by a presiding "judge" and three associates and is presented by a "prosecuting attorney." Defendants also are represented by "attorneys." During the summer Boy Scouts will handle the court.

In Cloquet, Minn., which has had a bicycle court since 1935, children 12 to 15 years of age are chosen to patrol the city for violations of the local bicycle ordinance. Offenders are given a bicycle traffic ticket and instructed to appear on a certain day before the bicycle court which consists of one judge and a clerk selected by the local bicycle club. Vehicles are impounded in the city hall for one week to one month if the offender is found guilty, but no police record is made.

Offending cyclists in Wilmette are brought before a safety court presided over by a member of the police department, with members of the Wilmette Junior Police Corps acting as clerks and bailiffs. The junior police officers also operate the village's bicycle inspection lane.

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Nine States Now Operate Special Tax Appeal Agencies

With addition of Michigan this year, nine states and the District of Columbia now operate independent boards of tax appeals to review tax controversies, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

States previously providing tax reviewing bodies separate from assessing agencies were Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

The number of members on the state boards of tax appeals varies. Massachusetts has a five-man board, New Jersey and South Carolina have seven-man agencies, and the District of Columbia board is a one-man tribunal. Other state boards have three members.

In all states the tax appeal board members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The district commissioners appoint the single member for the District of Columbia. Most states require some special qualification of those who hear tax appeals. In Louisiana at least one member of the board must be an attorney and another a certified public accountant. Limitations on the number of board members affiliated with the same political party are found in Michigan, New Jersey and Ohio.

Salaries of the tax appeal board members range from \$8,000 a year for the sole member of the District of Columbia board to \$200 a year, plus necessary expenses, for Delaware board members. Minnesota and South Carolina pay on a per diem basis when appeals are being heard---the former \$25 and the latter \$5.

The tax appeals boards have broad jurisdiction in most states, hearing complaints and appeals on property tax assessments, motor vehicle excises, income taxes, estate and inheritance taxes and utility levies. Louisiana's board reviews only income tax cases, however.

Specific provisions for refunds to taxpayers whose complaints are decided in their favor is made in a few of the state statutes, according to the Federation, and methods of payment vary. In Minnesota the refunds are paid out of taxes of the same kind, with 6 per cent interest. New Jersey's law provides for crediting of the overpayment against any liability of the taxpayer.

Annual appropriations for operating the tax appeal boards range from \$580 in South Carolina to \$88,500 in New Jersey, reports for recent years show. The Massachusetts board cost the state about \$13,000 in 1940, \$90,000 of its \$102,000 expense coming out of board receipts.

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Two Largest Cities Enact Weed Control Laws.

Weeds which spread hay fever and otherwise menace health are outlawed as public nuisances in New York and Chicago by two stringent ordinances passed for these cities recently, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The New York measure empowers the city board of health to name a period during which owners, lessees or occupants of property must destroy all ragweed on their premises; if they do not comply, the sanitation department is to remove the weeds and assess the property owner for the costs.

An educational campaign will accompany first enforcement of the law this summer with the objective of securing cooperation of nearby towns in an anti-ragweed program.

The Chicago ordinance is directed toward eradication of all noxious weeds and orders them to be pulled out and destroyed---not merely cut down. Owners, lessees, tenants, occupants or persons in control of the ground where the weeds grow are responsible for destroying them.

The weeds must be eradicated at least twice a year, once between July 1 and 15 and once between August 1 and 15.

Persons failing to comply with the ordinance will be fined from \$5 to \$200 for each day the weeds are allowed to stand. These fines will be put aside for a special weed eradication program.

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Seattle Selling Penny Milk In Public Playgrounds

Underprivileged children attending Seattle's public playgrounds this summer can buy half-pint bottles of milk for one cent each through action of the city park board, according to information from the American Municipal Association.

They may also get 10-cent hot lunches if plans now under consideration are adopted.

The penny milk selling is part of the program inaugurated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture several months ago for areas where milk is handled under Federal marketing orders. By arrangement with local milk producers the federal government buys the milk to give to any city, civic organization or individual who will distribute it at a cost to the child consumer of one cent or less a half-pint. The milk is purchased from farmers in the area.

About 70 schools were enrolled in the plan this spring and a number of cities are expected to continue the distribution through playgrounds during the summer.

The present penny milk plan is an outgrowth of a previous experiment undertaken in Chicago two years ago which was extended to 76 areas in the country.

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Oregon To Use Decalcomania Stickers For 1943 Auto Licenses

Windshield stickers will be used to renew Oregon's 1942 automobile license plates for 1943, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. Only purchasers of new vehicles and new state residents will receive plates which, the secretary of state estimates, will require about 10 per cent of the steel used for 1942 plates.

Nine other states---Arizona, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah and Wisconsin---are reported as also considering the use of decalcomania stickers for 1943 license renewals.

States choosing to renew plates for next year are limited to four square inches of metal for date tags only.

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PERIODICAL

State, Local Share of Relief Financing Varies From State To State

General relief financing, which has been entirely the responsibility of state and local governments for the past seven years, is still apportioned on bases varying widely from state to state, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

In total, the state and local governments spent \$337,000,000 for relief in the fiscal year 1941, more than 56 per cent coming from state funds and less than 44 per cent from local revenues, Social Security Board figures show.

In two of the states---Arizona and Pennsylvania---the state government paid the whole bill, while in 12 states---Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont---local governments took on the entire financing.

Eight states contributed from 75 to 99 per cent of relief costs, including Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Rhode Island, where the state has been paying approximately 35 per cent of the relief bill, probably will be in this group soon as a result of a bill enacted this year providing that the state will assume 70 to 75 per cent of general assistance costs.

Fifty to 75 per cent of relief costs in 1941 were contributed by the state governments of California, Delaware, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. Twenty-five to 50 per cent was state-contributed in Alabama, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma and Rhode Island. Up to 25 per cent came from the state in Massachusetts, Nevada and Wisconsin.

Current revenues of both the state and local governments provided most of the relief financing in 1941, in contrast with depression years, when almost 60 per cent of state funds and 27 per cent of local funds for this purpose were borrowed.

Most states and localities finance relief from general funds rather than from earmarked sources. Of the earmarked funds, the general sales tax is the commonest kind of revenue and liquor taxes rank next.

Cities Adopt Ordinances To Control Fund Solicitation

Fund-raising campaigns, including collections for civilian defense purposes, are coming under municipal control through new or amended ordinances in a growing number of cities, the American Municipal Association said today.

Among cities since the first of the year enacting new or strengthening former ordinances on soliciting for charitable and religious purposes are Alexandria and Newport News, Va., Austin, Tex., and Pasadena, Calif. Last year cities adopting such ordinances included Norfolk, Va., Seattle and Spokane, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., Lincoln, Neb., Macon, Ga., and Charlotte, N.C.

Representative provisions to prevent fraud and guard against duplication of effort resulting from numerous indiscriminate solicitations are found in the Austin ordinance, the Association said. This ordinance, administered by the city manager and an advisory committee, requires every person soliciting for charitable, religious, patriotic or philanthropic purposes to secure a permit, with certain exceptions. A detailed application describing the organization soliciting and its local officers if any, the financial set-up, method of solicitation and disposition of funds is required. The permit is granted or refused on investigation, and expenses of the solicitation must not exceed 25 per cent of the total amount collected.

Austin, like a number of other cities, charges no fee for the permit; penalty for misrepresentation or violation of the ordinance is from \$10 to \$200, which is less than in many cities.

Some cities have written additional precautions into their ordinances, according to a recent survey made by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the Association pointed out. Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Des Moines require the applicant for a solicitor's permit to give the names of other cities in which he or his agency has operated. Louisville, Los Angeles and San Diego demand that written receipts be given contributors of \$1 or more. Pasadena and Glendale, Calif., require the name of the bank or other depository where collected funds are deposited or invested. Seattle requires the application for permit to be published at least three times in a local newspaper.

The municipal law officers' organization, in preparing a model ordinance based largely on ordinances of cities surveyed, found that court decisions had not definitely settled all of the legal problems created by the comprehensive regulations needed. However, the decisions to date have established that cities may regulate soliciting for charitable, philanthropic and patriotic purposes under general police power, and in doing so must provide adequate standards to govern action of the official charged with issuing permits. The courts also have established that cities may register and regulate solicitors for religious purposes, though they may not restrain religious freedom by censoring solicitation through a city official's decision as to whether the particular cause is a religious one.

The "model" ordinance delegates administration to the local director of public welfare and stresses the fact that terms used in the ordinance should be well-defined, to avoid legal confusion "in view of the relatively unsettled state of the law."

Report Suggests Welfare Agencies Alter Way Of Showing Management Costs For Fair Picture

Public welfare agencies, which frequently find themselves criticized for "high administrative costs," in many cases help promote a misconception of these expenses by the way they present them in bookkeeping, a report from the American Public Welfare Association said today.

So-called administrative expenses generally are regarded by legislators and the public as the cost of getting relief to the needy. As a matter of fact, the report pointed out, administrative expenses as presented on most welfare books also go for investigating cases which never receive relief, thus reducing relief costs.

Many other types of expense which reduce costs for public assistance are concealed under the general heading of "administrative costs," the report added. Examples are the cost of distributing surplus commodities or of determining the eligibility of applicants for employment by WPA.

The report, which presents conclusions of a special committee of the American Public Welfare Association on welfare accounting, recommended there be substituted for the lump-sum figure on administration a statement of costs incurred for each major purpose served by expenditures from administrative funds, and that each group of costs be related to the responsibilities imposed on the agency by law.

Such a cost statement, the committee said, would not only clarify the purposes of expenditures, but also relate costs to accomplishment. By classifying costs on a unit basis---how much on an average the agency spends in determining which of its applicants is eligible for old age assistance, for example---comparisons among state and local agencies can be made. So long as the available information indicates only aggregate costs of administration, such comparison is impossible.

The usefulness of unit-cost accounting is now being tested in all departments of government, the report said. Agencies utilizing it find it a protection against loss and inefficiency, an aid in policy-determining and in fixing charges and budgeting, in personnel management, and in public reporting.

The standard classification of public assistance costs developed by the committee is designed for all types of welfare agencies which, however, must adapt its principles to meet their local needs.

Illinois Admits Foreign-Trained Physicians To State Medical Board Examination

By lifting the ban against foreign-trained physicians' taking the state licensing examination, Illinois last month was added to the states now opening their doors to émigrés who wish to practice medicine, the Council of State Governments said today.

The action was taken to help meet the nation-wide need for doctors both for the armed forces and civilians, the Council said, and is in contrast to the trend toward restrictive regulations of the past 10 years which became so general that by March, 1940, only a few states granted foreign-trained physicians permission to practice. Among these were New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Connecticut.

The Illinois ruling, made by the state department of registration and education, admits to the state examination graduates of certain colleges in the British Isles and Switzerland and physicians graduated from continental European medical schools before July 1, 1936.

The former Illinois restriction, under which no medical colleges outside the United States and Canada were recognized, is typical of regulations found in other states, the Council said. In general they fell into two categories---those requiring citizenship or at least first papers, and those imposing prerequisites to licensing difficult or impossible for the émigré physician to meet. Among the latter would be the requirement that the applicant be a graduate of a "Class A" medical school as rated by the American Medical Association---which does not rate foreign medical colleges.

New York, among the few states which kept a fairly open policy toward the émigré physician, requires first citizenship papers and some proficiency in the English language for admittance to the state medical examination. Among states which will admit applicants to examination after one year at an American medical school or an internship in an American hospital are Idaho, Iowa, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Kansas and Oregon.

Approximately 5,500 immigrant physicians have been admitted to the United States since 1933. Of 2,000 registered with the National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians, 46.5 per cent were interested in general practice. About one-fourth of the 2,000 physicians have been "resettled" in small towns or villages in states whose medical regulations permit them to follow their professions.

New York State Adopts Regulations For "Day Care" Schools

Children put into day nurseries by mothers working in war industry will be protected by health and welfare safeguards in New York state through state-wide regulations recently adopted, the American Public Welfare Association said today.

The regulations, made by the state board of social welfare, require that persons and agencies giving nursery care to three or more children obtain a permit from the state department of social welfare and maintain definite standards. In providing this safeguard the New York state board is acting in line with current recommendations of the United States Children's Bureau, the Association said.

Close relatives and nursery schools registered with the state department of education are excepted from the ruling. New York City day nurseries also are exempt, since they are covered under the municipal sanitary code.

* * *

"Reminder" Notices Help California City Keep Tax Delinquencies Down

The city of Whittier, Calif., finds a "gentle reminder" to taxpayers about past-due accounts useful in keeping delinquencies down, according to a report to the American Municipal Association.

In May this year property owners who had not paid their taxes in full on the April 20 due date received notice reminding them of their "oversight" and pointing out that under a local ordinance unpaid items must be published June 1 in a newspaper with names of the property owners, who then would be liable for the 50-cent advertisement charge.

Nearly half---137---of the 263 items out of approximately 6,000 parcels on the tax roll April 20 were paid before the publication date, many delinquencies turning out to be results of oversight by new property owners who had not realized the taxes were unpaid.

* * *

New York Codifies Much Of War Power Legislation In Omnibus Statute

Headed by an "omnibus" war emergency act which codifies most of the main provisions for the governmental machinery of war preparation, New York's 1942 war legislation includes nearly 100 other new laws or amendments relating to labor, members of the armed forces, public employes and post-war planning.

EDITORS' NOTE: Another of a series of stories on "war" legislation enacted by state legislatures meeting this year in regular or special sessions.

The war emergency act, which according to the Council of State Governments is unusually complete in its coverage, sets up a state war council headed by the governor and provides for local war councils directed by mayors or county supervisors. A state office of civilian protection also is set up, along with local offices which may operate on a consolidated basis. Mutual aid among counties and cities is authorized in the war emergency act for police and fire services, highway repairs and debris clearance.

Other outstanding provisions of the omnibus act relate to:

Financing---Appropriations for expenses are authorized, along with the lease and loan of municipal property to the federal government for war use; the state and municipalities are authorized to accept federal and private gifts of grants and loans for the war effort; state and localities are made immune from liability for injury, death or property damage occurring as a result of civilian protection activities.

War emergency aid---State and local public welfare departments are ordered to supply the necessities of life in time of attack or sabotage, local governments to be reimbursed by the state for outlay of funds.

Emergency health and sanitation areas---Areas whose population have increased greatly because of military and industrial activity are declared under direction of the state health department.

Labor---One article of the act lifts the limits on work hours and other laws relating to labor, to promote results in war work; another authorizes sale of prison-made articles essential for prosecution of the war.

Aside from provisions in the war emergency act, other laws pertaining to labor make labor discrimination because of race, creed or color a misdemeanor, and authorize release of school pupils for farm work. Another act indirectly related to manpower denies relief to persons refusing "without good cause" to accept employment for which they are reasonably fitted or to attend vocational school for war work training. "Good cause" for refusing a job, according to the law, would be that it involved a question as to wages, hours of labor, membership in labor organization or a strike.

(MORE)

Of the war measures pertaining to rights of men in military service, a soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act protects service men and their families against eviction from living quarters, permits concessions on instalment purchases, allows income and property tax bills to run until after the war, protects their insurance policies and protects their post-war employment in the jobs they left.

Driver licenses are extended for service men residents and motor vehicle registration fees for any part of the year not used are refundable under other measures. The 24-hour "wedding wait" law was removed for those in service, so that marriages can now be performed as soon as a license has been secured. The state ban on hitchhiking was lifted for service men and absentee voting was facilitated. New York hunting, trapping and fishing licenses were granted non-resident men in the armed forces, and they were granted half-price admission at state race tracks.

Public employes' rights were safeguarded by several statutes. All civil service rights including tenure were preserved for public employes enlisting or called for military duty. Retention of pension rights was specified for elected officers and civil service employes in service.

Other acts relating to governmental powers and agencies authorize local officials to appoint special policemen in any emergency with limited powers of arrest, permit sheriffs to "borrow" aid from neighbor sheriffs if short of deputies because of the war, and grant village police leaves of absence for work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the armed forces. Provision for temporarily filling positions of certain elected officials on leave in service was made in another law. Also enacted were measures authorizing municipalities, school and other special districts to extend municipal facilities to defense and other housing projects, and permitting local taxation of utilities for war and general fund purposes. Joint operation of airports also was authorized.

Other laws of general application included authorization of a single license plate for motor vehicles; establishing of "war time" and a 40-mile an hour speed limit; permission to practice nursing to those other than registered or practical nurses for duration of the war; prohibition of the manufacture, sale or use of any type of balloon requiring fire to inflate or propel it.

A series of bills setting up machinery for post-war public works planning and providing for its financing through a \$320,000,000 reserve fund was also an important accomplishment of the 1942 legislature, the Council said.

Among appropriations for war purposes voted by the legislature was \$15,000,000 for construction of aviation fields, highways and bridges, for which the state later expects federal grants; \$150,000 for expenses of junior aviation courses in public high schools; \$100,000 for a long-range health preparedness program for the state; \$1,475,000 for the state war council and \$3,000,000 for the state guard; and \$342,600 to pay for special guards at public buildings, bridges and other strategic points.

* * *

PERIODICAL

War Appeals Review Boards Set Up In Many Cities To Safeguard Contributors' Interests

Sharp increases in number and variety of "drives" for funds for war purposes since the start of the war, and particularly since America's entry into it, have resulted in establishment of a growing number of local "war appeals boards" to safeguard public interests in connection with money raising campaigns.

"War Chests" have been set up, also, in many cities to receive all money collected for the various purposes---local, national and foreign war relief funds, Red Cross and USO---and to pro-rate distribution of the money according to need and purpose.

The boards and war chests are operated especially, according to the American Public Welfare Association, to protect persons who give the money by seeing that it is raised for worthy causes, handled efficiently and spent for purposes for which it is collected.

Approximately 75 communities have established review boards to pass on worthiness of appeals for funds and approximately 60 are considering this step, according to information from the Office of Civilian Defense, Community Chest organizations and other sources. Most of the boards are sponsored by local governmental administrations, but many are set up by civilian defense councils.

In either case, governmental and defense officials cooperate closely to assure as much protection as possible to contributors to the various funds, according to the Association, and they pay particular attention to evaluation of appeals in terms of community resources.

Following are examples of how war appeals review boards and committees are organized and operate:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.: A war appeals board, appointed by the coordinator of community activities for civilian defense, investigates each money raising campaign proposed. Sponsors must show need for money and their integrity is determined.

(MORE)

BUFFALO, N.Y.: Under the community services division of the Buffalo war council is an appeals review committee which investigates proposed campaigns and informs the public of its findings, especially on campaigns by out-of-town organizations. Represented on the committee are the joint charity and community funds, the Council of Social Agencies, and business, political, labor and women's groups. There are sub-committees on policy, fact finding and publicity.

MINNEAPOLIS: The Minneapolis "war chest" is operated through the Council of Social Agencies by a committee of about 70 agency directors appointed by the mayor. Representing a cross-section of the community, the committee determines policy on money raising plans and functions through an executive committee of 30 members divided into subcommittees to consider appeals within various fields, and evaluate local, national and international fund raising programs in terms of community resources. The Council of Social Agencies is integrated closely with the Minneapolis defense council.

NORWALK, Conn.: A war appeal review board appointed by the mayor includes members of the city administration, Chamber of Commerce and Community Chest and representative community leaders. It examines worthiness of requests for war and relief funds and informs citizens of merits of appeals.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.: The coordinator of the local war council and members of the council's consumer committee pass on all campaigns to raise funds by solicitation or sale of tickets or merchandise. Organizations must show that proposed campaigns have a legitimate purpose.

Flint, Mich., and Sheboygan, Wis., operate "war chests" with officials collecting and distributing all contributions. Flint's war chest board conducts a general campaign in the fall on behalf of local, national and international appeals. The Sheboygan county defense council established a county war chest group to raise a single fund by one annual campaign for war and relief causes, with the chairman of the war chest committee soliciting and receiving contributions, and investigating and passing upon appeals for funds from the chest.

In describing the Flint and Sheboygan war chests the Association said there has been a strong movement during recent months for coordination or consolidation of the various war fund appeals, particularly those for foreign relief. This sentiment was expressed most recently at the annual meeting of representatives of community chests in Cincinnati last month, when "united" war appeals of several communities were described, as was the organization of United Relief, a group which aims to bring together all foreign relief appeals.

Following are some of the cities where war appeals boards are sponsored officially and directly by local defense organizations: Oakland, Calif.; Evanston, Geneseo and Springfield, Ill.; Battle Creek and Flint, Mich.; Akron, O.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Fairmount, W. Va.; and Sheboygan and Washburn, Wis.

Following are some of the cities which have established, or plan to set up, war appeals review boards: Atlanta; Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Bridgeport, Meriden and New Haven, Conn.; Cleveland, Denver; Detroit, Lansing and Saginaw, Mich.; Des Moines; Eau Claire and Green Bay, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Jersey City, Omaha, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, San Francisco, Syracuse, Utica and Washington, D.C.; Rochester-Olmsted county, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan.

Minnesota Highway Employees Put Under Income Stabilization Plan

Minnesota state highway employees who formerly worked on a part-time, seasonal basis now can count on weekly pay checks throughout the year under an annual income and employment stabilization plan set up by the Minnesota state civil service department and highway officials.

The new pay plan, covering approximately 2,300 employees, was established partly to meet the draining of manpower from highway crews to better-paying jobs in private industry. Before the pay plan became effective, highway employees' earnings fluctuated with the seasons, and as a result there were periods when employees had no income at all and some had to go on relief. It was practically impossible, also, for the highway department to maintain efficient budget control.

The stabilization plan is based on weekly payments for a 40-hour week, with "compensatory" overtime accumulating against the slack season.

Monthly salaries guaranteed workers range from \$97 for a laborer to \$150 for a heavy equipment operator. The compensatory overtime---up to four hours a day and 14 a week---is accumulated at rates ranging from 60 to 90 cents an hour and credited to the worker's compensatory overtime account. During seasons when work is insufficient to permit full-time employment, the employee continues to receive regular semi-monthly pay checks, drawing against his compensatory account until work again is available.

In addition, workers are paid for "bonus" overtime---any hours in excess of 12 a day or 43 a week, and all overtime on Sundays and holidays. This overtime is paid at the end of each quarter, with pay at hourly rates slightly higher than the normal salary rate.

For urgent projects temporary employees are added to the payroll at hourly rates with no overtime pay.

Though the annual income plan has been in effect only since April, its benefits already are apparent, according to report to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Employee morale has improved and total turnover and training costs are at a minimum. More careful operation of equipment by regular operators has resulted in a decrease in equipment breakdowns, and accident rates have dropped.

Mississippi Mobilizes Traveling Salesmen As Auxiliary Of State Highway Safety Patrol

Mississippi has mobilized 600 traveling salesmen as an auxiliary of the state highway safety patrol and, according to information to the American Municipal Association, results are such that several other southern states are considering adopting the plan.

The auxiliary patrol was formed as a civilian defense aid after it was pointed out that salesmen were traveling throughout the state daily, were familiar with main and secondary roads, and knew merchants and law enforcement officers in every city and village in their territories.

The salesmen volunteered their service for the unit, whose members were selected by examination. Those selected were required to take courses in first aid and state highway laws. Since the auxiliary unit was formed there has been a marked decline in the number of accidents caused by reckless and drunken driving and many highway accident victims have been given first aid treatment.

Organization of the auxiliary patrol, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, parallels that of the regular highway patrol. The state was divided into four districts coinciding with regular patrol districts, with a salesman captain in charge of each district, lieutenants in charge of certain territories within each district and two sergeants to assist the lieutenants. Each sergeant is in charge of eight patrolmen. A commander is in charge of the entire auxiliary unit, and meetings of members are held regularly. For identification purposes, each member of the squad is given a red, white and blue card, bearing the number of his district, to be placed in the lower right hand corner of his windshield.

While they do not have police powers members of the auxiliary unit are given cards to report traffic violations, indicating name of county, number of highway, approximate distance from nearest town, type of offending car, its license number and hour of the day the violation was observed. The card is mailed to the state department of public safety, bearing the number rather than the signature of the auxiliary, and the department sends a letter to the violator calling attention to the violation, urging him to be more careful and asking him to cooperate in the state traffic safety program.

Auxiliaries have been instructed to stop drunken drivers; if necessary they may telephone to the highway patrol headquarters in Jackson, the state capital, and have the regular patrolman in their area dispatched to the scene.

Rhode Island First State To Provide Sickness Insurance For Workers

Rhode Island, through its compulsory "cash sickness insurance" act passed by the 1942 legislature, is the first state in the nation to provide benefits for workers who cannot be on the job because of illness.

The sickness compensation law operates similarly to the unemployment compensation law of the state, and it will be administered by the unemployment compensation board, according to the American Public Welfare Association.

Employees contribute one per cent of their wages up to \$3,000 a year, beginning June 1, this year. They can draw benefits beginning April 1, 1943, if they earned at least \$100 in wages within the base period which precedes the benefit year.

The amount of the benefit depends on the total benefit credits amassed during the base period and on the highest quarterly wages of the worker. Benefit rates range from \$7.50 to \$18 a week. There is a one-week waiting period after absence from the job before benefit payments begin.

The sickness insurance law supplements the unemployment insurance act of Rhode Island under which---as in other states---only the jobless worker who is well and available for a job may draw compensation.

In enacting the statute, Rhode Island has taken the first state action toward an objective expressed in various proposals for nationwide health insurance under the federal social security act, the Association said. The Rhode Island act, however, is limited in its coverage to cash allowance and protects only those under the state unemployment compensation law, while the federal proposals would have a broader coverage in terms of workers and types of benefits.

In most countries sickness insurance preceded unemployment insurance and proved helpful in preventing undue demands upon unemployment funds. With exception of Spain, every other country in the world with a system of old-age insurance also has provided wage protection for workers during their chronic or permanent total disability.

1 Personnel, Public - 7

California Personnel Agencies Try Time-Saver In Testing Typists, Stenographers

To speed up their tests of typists, now given weekly because of wartime demands, the California state personnel board and the Sacramento city civil service board allow candidates to score their own test papers and compute typing speeds, the Civil Service Assembly reported today.

At a rate of 50 an hour every Saturday typist candidates take the tests on straight copy material. Simple directions for the scoring of papers according to International Contest Typing rules then are distributed to each competitor, who in correcting his own test learns immediately whether he has passed and what errors he has made. Papers of successful competitors are re-checked for accuracy by officials in charge, any error not detected by the competitor costing him two points.

If a candidate does not meet the required typing speed---at least 45 words a minute---he may repeat the test the following week and up to five times in a 90-day period. All candidates for stenographic tests first take the typing test and are automatically eliminated if they fail, thus saving their own and the boards' time.

To help overcome applicants' nervousness, one of the greatest difficulties encountered in giving typing tests, the Sacramento board gives two five-minute tests, allowing the candidate to select his best effort for examination rating.

The self-scored tests reduce to a minimum appeals of unfairness and complaints about faulty machines, according to California personnel agencies. Candidates disqualified in typing say they appreciate not having to spend time and energy on a long written or stenographic portion of an examination. Scoring time on the tests has been reduced by about 75 per cent under the plan.

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West Coast Cities Go Into Transportation Business

The war-brought scarcity of tires and gasoline is putting a number of western cities in the transportation business in an effort to get residents to their jobs at war production plants.

According to reports to the American Municipal Association, Whittier and Ventura, Calif., have established new bus systems, while Seattle, and San Francisco, Santa Monica, Torrance and Montebello, Calif., have expanded existing motor coach lines. In Oregon, the cities of Ashland, Salem and Lebanon have underwritten purchase of facilities that are hauling workers to cantonments under construction nearby.

Whittier is solving a problem common to a number of municipalities, the Association said. Located 13 miles east of Los Angeles, the city has no war production plants of its own, but more than 500 Whittier men work at one aircraft plant nine miles away, and at another plant 15 miles distant.

To get these men to their jobs---and also to gain inclusion in the Los Angeles defense area---the city decided to go into the business last spring after the council received only one bid for bus operation by a private contractor. Buses were difficult to get, but the city got along during the first weeks with one new bus and a second-hand school carrier, later supplemented by two new bus bodies mounted on department of sanitation trucks. A fleet of six buses will be needed eventually, and the city engineer, who administers the new transportation system, is shopping around.

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Tax Delinquent Land Sales Continue In Michigan; 12,500 Acres Returned To Tax Rolls

Approximately 12,500 acres of tax delinquent land were returned to the tax rolls in Michigan as a result of the most recent sales of this type of property, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

The state conservation department reported a total of \$58,409 was realized from sale of 260 private parcels and 12,596 acres of land in 14 northern Michigan counties. The land brought an average of \$56 a lot and \$3.48 an acre.

Sale of the land, which reverted to the state through tax delinquency, is part of a long-term land-use planning and selling program developed by the state. The program involves study of the land in relation to possible uses for public purposes, and return to private ownership of land capable of producing at a profit.

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(Following is the first of two stories based on a report by the Federation of Tax Administrators on motor fuel tax revenues and effect of the war on them.)

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The accelerated decline in state gasoline tax revenues was pictured today in a state-by-state report on motor fuel tax receipts for the first five months of 1942 as compared with the same months of 1941. The report, by the Federation of Tax Administrators, is based on a poll of motor fuel tax administrators of all but five of the 48 states and gives the following picture:

On a national basis, May motor fuel tax collections were 9 per cent under May, 1941, receipts; for the 17 eastern "rationed" states, gas tax yields fell 14 per cent under May, 1941, collections.

That the decline is accelerating, especially in rationed states, is indicated by June figures for 13 states, including four rationed states---Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia. Average drop in collections for the 13 states for June was 15 per cent; average reduction for the four rationed states---23 per cent.

Taking collection figures for the 17 rationed states alone, receipts for February, March, April and May (all collection figures for one month represent taxes on sales of the preceding month) of this year---\$106,000,000---were nearly \$6,000,000 under 1941 collections of \$112,000,000 for these months. And collections for the four states reporting for June were more than \$2,000,000 below June, 1941.

While monthly declines in revenues may appear small in comparison to the record \$965,000,000 of motor fuel taxes collected by the states in 1941, nearly \$90,000,000 would be cut from this record total if the national average decline should be 9 per cent for the year---and some of the states anticipate up to 50 per cent decrease in gas tax revenues for the present fiscal year.

The decline is more striking if the national averages for January and February, 1942, are compared with averages for the same months of 1941. January collections were up 16 per cent, and February collections up 8 per cent, from averages of January and February, 1941.

But by March, the turning point for motor fuel tax collections in most of the states, a decline of 2 per cent from the 1941 level was reported; by April the decrease amounted to 4 per cent and in May receipts were 9 per cent lower than in May, 1941.

This picture, the Federation said, may help explain why state tax officials were hesitant during the first two or three months of the year to budget anticipated motor fuel and other tax revenues which, they felt, might be affected to a great degree by wartime conditions.

As yet, according to the survey, none of the states reporting had under consideration specific legislation designed to replace declining motor fuel tax receipts with other forms of tax revenue; for up to the present, decreases in available funds were paralleled by curtailment of new construction under War Production Board orders.

The following chart is based on replies to the Federation's poll.

Motor Fuel Tax Collections; 1942 Compared With 1941

(Increases or decreases (-) from same month, 1941; in thousands of dollars

---000 omitted---and percentages.)

(Rationed States)

	January		February		March		April		May		June	
Conn.	66	8%	- 8	- 1%	-22	- 3%	-137	-14%	-307	-28%		
Del.	22	12	16	9	5	3	3	2	- 19	- 9		
Fla.	21	0.8	-411	-15	-553	-20	-561	-19	-437	-17	-586	-24%
Ga.	294	14	101	5	- 97	- 5	-173	- 8	-255	-12	-480	-21
Me.			41	-10	- 2	- 0.6	7	2	- 93	-15		
Md.	209	20	140	15	- 23	- 2	48	5	-174	-14		
Mass.	30	2	601	27	-649	-32	118	11	291	19		
N.H.			13	5	- 8	- 3	- 14	- 5	- 58	-20		
N.J.			172	9	152	8	- 62	- 3	-625	-24		
N.Y.	383	7	-76	- 2	-207	- 5	-401	- 8	-1,172	-19		
N.C.	185	7	3	0.1	-308	-14	-130	- 5	-629	-24	-602	-23
Pa.			371	8	- 64	- 2	- 54	- 1	-757	-14		
R.I.	27	8	17	5	- 6	- 2	- 21	- 6	- 59	-15		
S.C.	164	13	111	9	- 42	- 4	- 44	- 3	-194	-14		
Vt.			8	4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	- 33	-17		
Va.			160	9	- 64	- 4	20	1	-166	- 8	-477	-22
W.Va.			133	16	8	1	- 12	- 1	-212	-22		

(Non-rationed states)

Ariz.	27	5	- 1	- 0.3	5	1	- 49	- 9	- 4	- 0.9		
Ark.	282	28	45	5	68	8	- 27	- 3	31	3		
Colo.	55	8	-13	- 2	- 81	-13	- 41	- 6	- 98	-12		
Ind.	372	17	165	8	- 52	- 3	-181	- 7	-301	-11	-346	-12
Ia.	168	13	50	5	- 60	- 6	87	7	- 67	- 4		
Kan.	120	15	39	4	- 36	- 4	- 86	- 9	-131	-13	-155	-15
La.	- 6	- 0.3	195	12	311	21	-411	-24	-346	-19		
Mich.	359	14	69	3	- 68	- 3	-253	- 9	189	6	-900	-25
Minn.(1)	697	63	517	49	324	32	500	41	204	13		
Miss.	272	26	195	18	-170	-16	- 43	- 4	-265	-20		
Mo.			32	3	-146	-14	-128	-10	-144	-11		
Mont.	58	15	9	3	- 61	-17	-134	-24	- 1	- 0.2		
Neb.	68	8	-26	- 3	- 45	- 6	- 99	-10	- 46	- 4		
Nev.			10	11	16	18	20	18	10	8		
N.M.	70	17	6	1	- 59	-14	- 27	- 7	- 57	-12	- 55	-14
N.D.	47	18	50	24	22	11	- 4	- 2	- 43	-16		
O.			193	6	- 40	- 1	-117	- 4	-386	-10		
Okla.	640	50	375	31	303	27	200	15	156	12	- 45	- 3
Ore.			24	3	- 0.2	- 0.02	- 0.7	- 0.06	140	-11	-122	-10
S.D.	64	18	47	13	37	11	19	5	1	0.3		
Tenn.	691	36	179	9	136	8	-370	-18	99	5	- 10	- 1
Tex.	710	15	173	4	-212	- 5	49	1	-503	-10		
Utah	41	14	4	1	2	0.6	- 24	- 8	- 35	-10		
Wash.	252	18	81	6	18	1	14	0.8	-228	-13	-156	- 9
Wis.	285	18	112	7	- 51	- 4	28	2	-113	- 6	-400	-16
Wyo.	27	15	- 8	- 4	- 19	-11	- 6	- 3	- 13	- 6		
Average change		16%		8%		- 2%		- 4%		- 9%		-15%

(1) Tax rate increased from 3 cents to 4 cents May 1, 1941.

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(Following is the second of two stories based on a report of the Federation of Tax Administrators on effect of the war on 1942 motor fuel tax revenues.)

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State revenue officials are unanimous in predicting substantial decreases in motor fuel tax collections during the present fiscal year and until automobile restrictions have ended. Basing their estimates on assumption of limited emergency curtailment of motor vehicle usage, officials of several states, including Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia, believe gas tax revenues for the next several months will be between 25 and 35 per cent under recent levels. North Carolina is reported anticipating a decline of 50 per cent in the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Several factors influenced the estimates, the Federation of Tax Administrators said in its survey of the motor fuel tax situation. Wartime reduction of highway travel accounts for most of the drop in gas tax revenues; but most states exempt some non-highway uses of motor fuel from taxation, and it seems as if an increasing portion of fuel is going for agricultural and industrial use and other exempt purposes. In addition, sales to the federal government are non-taxable, and more and more gasoline is being used for the expanding armed forces. In Florida, for example, recent reports indicate that, because of increased federal purchases, non-taxable gasoline consumption rose from 3,400,000 gallons in May, 1941, to 9,100,000 gallons this last May. Taxable gallonage fell 24 per cent in May, however.

While loss of motor fuel tax revenues imposes a financial strain on all states, the problem is especially acute in states required to devote a portion of gas tax receipts to debt service on highway bonds. This legal obligation may in many cases prevent apportionment of declining revenues on the basis of need, and danger of default will confront any state which has total gas tax receipts of less than the amount required by debt service. According to a recent compilation, 13 states used 50 per cent or more of their share of 1940 gas tax receipts for debt service. Five of the states are in the present rationed area, where decline in receipts is greatest. The states, and percentages of gas tax revenues used for debt service, were: West Virginia, 45; Florida, 40; New York, 36; Massachusetts, 34; and Maine, 31 per cent. West Virginia, with a highway budget of about \$15,500,000 for the 1943 fiscal year (it was \$25,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year), of which \$8,500,000 is for debt service, anticipates revenues of less than \$14,000,000 from all available highway fund sources including the gasoline tax.

A paradoxical element in the current motor fuel tax situation, the Federation said, is that while the states face greatly curtailed revenues from this source, many now have amounts in road funds which they may have difficulty in spending. Collections during most of the last fiscal year were at a high level and, at the same time, war restrictions on construction made it increasingly difficult to place contracts for road building or maintenance---the purpose for which large portions of gas tax revenues in many states are dedicated by law. Thus, facing a decreased flow of tax income in future months, some of the states hold large amounts of road funds which they may not be able to spend in the usual manner. The survey showed that several of the states, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin, will hold the accumulated funds for post-war use. Outstanding road bonds will be retired by "frozen" funds of Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Tennessee and other states, according to the Federation's survey.

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Accident Costs Cut 50 Per Cent By Chicago Park District Safety Program

A 50 per cent decrease in medical and compensation costs of the Chicago Park District is the result of an employe safety program inaugurated by the district five years ago, a report to the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada shows. Cost of program was approximately one-third the amount saved.

Since safety engineers estimate that "incidental" costs---reconditioning damaged equipment, training new employes, etc.---are fourtimes compensation and medical costs, the savings represent a good dividend on the investment, according to the report, by the district's superintendent of employment.

An independent governmental organization providing and administering Chicago's parks and recreational facilities, the park district has 4,000 employes operating in an area of 200 square miles. The safety unit, part of the district's personnel and civil service department, is responsible for all fire and accident prevention work and, with the medical and claim investigation units, for post-accident control.

Both "tried and true" and new methods are utilized in promoting safety, the report said. A new idea used was a safety program featuring laboratory road tests for safe driving and accident proneness of those in charge of district vehicles. First aid instruction is offered all employes and required of police and life-guard appointees. The most common types of accidents on park district jobs are given continuous study and "antidotes" set up for them.

Employes absent from work because of injury are under observation of the medical section, which works with the safety unit to discover unanticipated accident hazards.

Employes are taught safety consciousness partly through a central safety committee whose rotating membership represents every subdivision of the district. The committee's job is to convey safety ideas from workers to safety technicians, and staff suggestions to workers. Charts showing accident experience by departments are distributed monthly to executives, and departments receive symbolic "bills" for the amount of employe time lost and equipment damage.

When the program got under way in 1937 the only record of past accident experience was the direct cost of accidents as reflected by payments---large and rising rapidly---under the workmen's compensation act. National Safety Council recording techniques were adopted to show "accident frequency"---number of lost-time accidents for each 1,000,000 man hours of exposure; and "accident severity"---number of days lost for each 1,000 hours of exposure.

Since the safety program was adopted the accident frequency rate for all employes has dropped 41 per cent and the accident severity rate 77 per cent.

Eau Clair Reports On Wisconsin's First City-County Health Department

Wisconsin's first consolidated city-county health department, set up on the theory that public health problems extend beyond city limits and affect a community as a whole, has just completed its first year of operation, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The consolidation is typical of combinations growing increasingly common throughout the country, the Association said. City-county units in Louisville and El Paso are among the large-scale consolidations.

The Eau Clair city-county health department was created in May, 1941, when the county health unit and the city board of health were abolished by joint resolution. To govern the department a non-political seven-man board was set up with members including a councilman, a physician, a clergyman and a representative of a woman's organization, all appointed by the mayor; and a county board member, a dentist and a teacher, all appointed by the county board chairman. Terms of office are staggered, and the board members act without pay.

Objectives of the consolidated health department as set forth in the original resolution are to improve the recording of vital statistics; control of communicable disease, including tuberculosis and venereal disease; public health nursing services; maternal and infant health; sanitation of the community, including water, food, milk and waste disposal; and health educational activities.

Besides the financial savings through elimination of a duplicate staff of workers, the community is finding that cooperation on urban and rural health problems, "almost automatically guaranteed" by the joint department, is bringing about results not considered possible when there were separate agencies, according to the report of the health director.

New York Centralizes War Training Under New State "Office"

New York state is centralizing all war training for civilians in an Office of War Training set up under the state war council and operated through the state education department's bureau of public service training.

The action was taken to clarify confusion resulting from administration of war training activities by many state and local agencies, according to the International City Managers' Association. Similar action has been taken by the Pennsylvania state war council.

The New York war training office will be a cooperative service agency, rendering training services to the state office of civilian protection, the state office of civilian mobilization and all other agencies, but will have no power to intervene in the administration of any state or local agency.

Its functions will be to determine priorities of need and approve various training programs; direct all civilian war training for the state and assist in training programs at the local government level; develop uniform instructional material; coordinate state, federal and local training and issue training certificates.

The war training office will act as a clearing house for utilization of all instructional resources in the state, so that existing facilities can be used wherever possible.

More than 200,000 state and local employes have been trained during past years by the Bureau of Public Service Training, which more recently has been conducting fire and gas protection training programs for the state war council.

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CORRECTION: In Release No. 4, For Thurs., July 16, pgh 4, line 3 x x x rates range from \$6.75 to \$18 a week x x x should have read x x x \$7.50 to \$18 a week.

Sacramento Warns Police Job Seekers To Think Twice Before Applying

To make sure its policemen go into their jobs with their eyes open, Sacramento, Calif., now prefaces police civil service examination announcements with the request that candidates talk over disagreeable aspects of police work with their wives before making application.

Advantages and disadvantages of Sacramento police work, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada, were listed in examination announcements of the Sacramento civil service commission as follows:

Advantages---opportunity to serve fellow men in a rapidly advancing profession; security, resting solely upon satisfactory performance and good behavior; and continuous educational advantages and in-service training.

Disadvantages---Sunday and holiday work and night hours, hazardous work, and restrictions on normal social relations because of working hours.

The announcement requested the following not to apply: "Those interested only in the salary; those indifferent to, or not interested in police work; those not willing to do hard, tedious work at odd hours; those who desire the position merely for the uniform and the authority, and those who do not like working for the public."

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Richmond Clocks Refuse Collections

Time clocks to check on refuse collection costs in terms of hours and tons have been installed at its refuse dumps by Richmond, Va., the American Public Works Association reported today.

Dates and times of arrival of loads of ashes and rubbish are recorded by the clocks on cards furnished the truck drivers. The cards serve also as a record of gas and oil consumption, miles traveled, and total number of loads delivered to the dumps by each truck.

Unit cost of refuse collection for Richmond was 38 cents per cubic yard last year, first year of the time clock installation. This cost is considerably below that of cities of comparable size, according to the Association.

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PERIODICAL

17th - 18th - 19th - 20th - 21st - 22nd - 23rd - 24th - 25th - 26th - 27th - 28th - 29th - 30th - 31st

City Budgets Rise, Revenues Decline, With Wartime Conditions

Two of every three cities in the country are spending more this year than in 1941 because of wartime budget increases for safety, health and sanitation activities, increased salaries and wages of employes, and reserve funds for emergencies, the International City Managers' Association reported in a survey today.

The survey, of 185 cities in 32 states, shows also that only a few cities have developed new sources of revenue to meet the increasing costs, though many officials feel present revenues from local property taxes, state grants and other sources will decline to the point of bringing financial hardship.

Of the 185 cities, 62 per cent will spend more this year than in 1941, 30 per cent will spend less and 8 per cent will spend about the same.

Main increases for 40 of the cities are in the fire and police departments, while 35 others say expenditures of all departments will go up. The other cities report increases for garbage collection and disposal, health service, street maintenance, civilian defense and water supply, in that order of frequency.

In more than one-third of the cities the increased expenditures are mainly for higher salaries and wages, another one-third---most of them over 25,000---have had to expand activities to meet demands of additional population, and most of the remaining cities have been forced into increased spending mainly on account of higher cost of supplies.

Fifteen of the 34 cities over 25,000 reporting in the survey increased in population from 11 to 20 per cent during the last year. Among them were Dayton, Fort Worth and Oakland, all reporting increased municipal expenditures. Among other cities whose populations and governmental costs increased are Amarillo, Tex., Columbus, Ga., Durham, N.C., Berkeley and Glendale, Calif., Schenectady, N.Y., Plymouth, Mich., Greenbelt, Md. and Presque Isle, Me.

(MORE)

While the cities are forced to increase expenditures for some purposes, some of them are cutting down on other activities. Nearly one-half the municipalities with higher costs this year report such a move. Reductions are for relief and welfare expenditures---reported by 20 cities; street maintenance---12 cities; building inspection---five cities; and parks and recreation---three cities. Capital outlays have largely been discontinued, and some cities report no new equipment is being purchased.

About two-thirds of the cities reporting increased expenditures added one or more activities or services in 1942. These include civilian defense, airport operation, off-street parking lots, bus systems and recreation programs.

Of 103 cities raising their budgets this year, 75 reported they did not anticipate a reduction in municipal revenue from taxes, but 70 of them look for reductions in nontax revenues. The latter include reductions in state gas and motor vehicle licenses taxes, parking meter revenues, building permit fees and business license revenues.

Most cities do not anticipate any new or increased sources of revenue except as the increase in population may boost the revenue from water and electric utilities.

The four cities over 100,000 spending less this year than last are Dallas, Knoxville, Miami and Yonkers. Other cities reducing costs are Bakersfield and Pasadena Calif.; Fort Collins, Colo.; Coral Gables, Fla.; Roanoke, Va.; and Kenosha, Wis.

Dallas is letting its police force dwindle by 45 men, replacing none of the officers entering the armed forces, is eliminating construction activities, and is saving \$2,000 on street lighting because of the change to war saving time. The city has set up a war reserve fund of \$130,000 in anticipation of any emergency.

Street maintenance was mentioned as a budget reduction by 27 of the 55 cities; relief and welfare allocations are being cut in seven cities; and water and utility appropriations are down in five cities because of decreased population.

Reasons given for the reduction in total expenditures in most of the 55 cities, aside from loss of population, are: "curtailment in revenue," "inability to obtain materials," "not a defense area," and "to avoid increase in tax rate."

All of the cities whose 1942 expenditures are at the 1941 level are under 25,000 population.

State Income Tax Collections Hitting Record Highs

State income taxes bid fair to become the only major source of state revenue to produce increased yields during the entire war period, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today in a report on income tax collections of 12 of the 34 states with this levy. (Note to Editors: See chart on following page.)

Rising apace with the national income, increases for 1942 fiscal year state income tax collections over 1941 ranged from 20 per cent in Colorado to 146 per cent in Arkansas; moreover, eight of the 12 states reported gains of more than 30 per cent. And 1941 collections were record highs in themselves, the Federation said.

Comparison of state income tax figures with tax revenue returns from other sources indicates the income tax will be the only major state revenue source to continue increasing its yield, the Federation said. For the income tax base has continued to grow rapidly as military needs cut the bases of the motor fuel, sales and alcoholic beverage taxes---levies accounting for almost half of state revenues for the 1941 fiscal year. Only one factor, the increased federal income taxes on corporations, appears to have possibilities of an adverse effect on income tax yields of states allowing deductions for federal taxes paid.

"Reason for the increase in the income tax base as other tax bases fall off is that the war economy is constantly paying out larger amounts to an expanded work force while curtailing taxable goods civilians may purchase," the Federation said.

The 1941 rise in national income figures---which for the calendar year reached the record level of \$94,000,000,000 (B), 22 per cent above the 1940 level and 13 per cent higher than the former peak figure for 1929---has continued at an even greater pace since entrance of the United States into the war; latest reports indicate that payments to individuals, which form the bulk of the national income, now are being made at a rate which would total \$110,000,000,000 (B) a year. For the first five months of 1942 the average increase over the preceding year was 23 per cent.

"This great rise in money payments has not only increased the average income tax liability of state taxpayers but it also has brought thousands into tax-paying brackets who previously were not liable," the Federation said. New York reported that tax returns this spring exceeded the million mark for the first time, as against 837,000 last year. Minnesota reported 39,070 more returns showing taxable liability were filed for the 1941-42 fiscal year than for 1940-41. In the first quarter of this year 352,000 persons paid an income tax in Wisconsin compared with 271,000 a year ago.

The volume of income payments in the war economy also has increased the speed with which tax liabilities are liquidated. In New York, for example, it was found that only 11 per cent of the taxpayers chose the installment method this year against 22 per cent the preceding year; and while total number of taxpayers increased greatly in Colorado, the number making single income tax payments was 8,000 larger than in 1941.

New York State To Take One-Third State-Owned Vehicles Off Roads

One of every three state-owned motor vehicles in New York will be taken off the road before the end of 1942 to save gasoline, tires and motor equipment, the Council of State Governments said today.

State cars remaining in service, by order of the state automotive rationing committee, will be pooled for common use on official business only. Daily records on every vehicle will be turned in each week to the rationing committee listing points of departure and arrival, route, mileage, number and identity of passengers and purpose of each trip.

Automotive equipment now used by the state, excluding university vehicles, totals more than 4,000 pieces and includes motorcycles, tractors, buses, fire trucks and ambulances. Nine hundred sixty-three of these will be taken out of service August 1 and 514 December 1.

The state automotive rationing committee now has jurisdiction over all automobile tires and tubes owned by the state, following a pooling order which brought in all extra tires save one spare on every car in a state department. The tires were put into storage and are issued only as needed on authority of the committee.

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Folo Release No. 2, for Tuesday, July 28

The following chart compares state income tax collections for the 1942 fiscal year with 1941 collections for 12 of the 34 states levying this tax. Figures include both personal and corporate income taxes unless otherwise specified.

State Income Tax Collections---1941 and 1942

	1941 Fiscal Year	Increase, '41 Over '40	1942 Fiscal Year	Increase, '42 Over '41
Arkansas	\$ 961,000	33%	\$ 2,566,000	146%
California	43,275,000	8	63,433,000	46
Colorado	3,842,000 a	17	4,164,000 a	20
Kentucky	5,383,000	25	7,350,000 b	35
Louisiana	5,997,000	17	7,656,000	28
Minnesota	12,758,000	15	16,885,000	32
New York	115,996,000 c	7	96,700,000 c	-17 d
N.Carolina	14,480,000	21	22,614,000	49
Oklahoma	6,262,000	-3	8,179,000	31
S.Carolina	4,440,000	30	8,521,000	90
Tennessee	3,949,000	21	4,855,000	23
Wisconsin	22,800,000	28	35,000,000 b	60

(a) first 11 months only; (b) estimated; (c) personal income only; (d) the state legislature in March reduced personal income taxes due by 25%---otherwise collections would have increased by approximately \$13,000,000, or 11%.

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Little Rock Ordinance To Control Venereal Disease Through Quarantine Upheld

Little Rock's public health program of quarantine and treatment for prostitutes infected with venereal disease has been given fresh impetus by an Arkansas supreme court decision upholding the city's unique ordinance on which the program is based, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Under the ordinance more than 600 women convicted of prostitution have been examined, 300 found infected with syphilis or gonorrhea or both, 127 quarantined at the U.S. public health treatment center at Hot Springs and 84 quarantined locally.

Adopted last summer after Little Rock became a vital defense area with numerous war industries and an army camp nearby, the ordinance not only prohibits immorality and prostitution but goes a step further; it provides that a convicted prostitute must undergo examination and, if found infected with venereal disease, may be hospitalized. The city health officer has the right to quarantine such a person in any suitable hospital or other quarantine center in the state.

In upholding authority of Little Rock's health officer to commit infected prostitutes to the public health center at Hot Springs the court said Camp Robinson soldiers, ordinance plant workers and "our own citizens" are entitled to protection against "dreadful" diseases; the legislature may pass laws governing such emergencies and has delegated power to cities to pass ordinances to the same effect; limitations on the geographical extent of city health authorities' jurisdiction have no reference to the place where a person may be confined for quarantine purposes; and "public health authorities are not obliged to take chances."

After referring to 25,000 soldiers at Camp Robinson and the city's regular and war population, the state supreme court commented: "Here the necessity exists which justifies the exercise of power, and the private rights of appellee, if any, must yield in the interest of public security."

The high court's decision reversed the original circuit court ruling that the ordinance was an unwarranted restriction on personal liberty. The lower court decision, involving a woman convicted of prostitution and infected with both syphilis and gonorrhea, said the ordinance also undertook to incarcerate persons in a foreign jurisdiction and that the city health officer was without power to quarantine persons farther than one mile beyond the city limits except in cases of epidemic, in which instances jurisdiction is extended to five miles.

New York's Municipal Welfare Departments Assigned "War Duty" Under 1942 Law

Local welfare departments in New York, many of which have been perfecting plans to cooperate with their war councils in preparing for bombing attacks or other war emergencies, now are bound by a 1942 state "emergency war aid" law---first of its kind---to organize for such services.

State and local welfare departments of other states, according to the American Public Welfare Association, are working toward the same purpose on a voluntary basis.

While administrative costs of the emergency service must be borne by the localities under the New York law, the state will reimburse local welfare departments up to 40 per cent of expenditures for welfare services given during an emergency. Communities are to use home relief funds for the war emergency cases, and may raise additional funds for the purpose by bonds or notes if necessary.

Each local public welfare director, under the law, is placed in charge of emergency welfare services for his community and is ordered to prepare a definite plan of operation which must be approved by the local war council and the state welfare department. He is responsible also for setting up the clerical, stenographic and accounting staff, first aid units, messenger service and procurement of equipment and supplies.

Main emergency duties of the local welfare department are to provide aid---food, shelter, clothing, first aid, moving facilities and small grants of cash---to persons left homeless by air raids or other war-caused disaster; to conduct registration and information centers and provide "referral service" for directing persons to sources of aid, such as medical care, outside the scope of welfare. The Red Cross, by agreement, will establish "rest centers" but will refer occupants of these centers to the welfare center for aid, information and counseling. The local directors of emergency welfare services are responsible for preparing for mass feeding and shelter.

For operation of the emergency welfare services cities are to be divided into zones. Regular personnel of the welfare department will be assigned and trained for various posts, while volunteers for additional jobs will be secured through the local office of civilian mobilization.

Municipalities Secure Civilian Defense Funds From Variety Of Sources

Municipal funds now being spent for civilian defense are coming from a variety of sources, information from the Municipal Finance Officers Association indicated today. While many cities are continuing the earlier practice of appropriating from their general or contingency funds to finance defense activities, some are making special tax levies, others resorting to fund-gathering from the public.

For the larger cities, recent figures show that San Francisco, which had appropriated \$12,000 prior to Pearl Harbor for civilian defense and \$657,294 more from various city funds by May 1, has budgeted nearly \$1,500,000 for 1942-43 for the purpose. Included in this budget are \$280,655 for the civilian defense council, \$355,000 for the fire and police departments, \$35,000 for health activities, \$70,000 for the department of education and \$635,000 to meet interest and redemption charges on \$4,250,000 in bonds issued this spring to finance auxiliary fire fighting and pumping station facilities. In addition \$43,000 has been appropriated by ordinance to buy steel helmets and \$22,000 for identification tags.

The San Francisco civilian defense budget is only slightly less than the amount New York City reported spending for 1941-42---\$2,000,000 out of accruals, appropriated to meet "immediate" expenditures.

Of the other western cities, Portland, Ore., budgeting for civilian defense this year for the first time, earmarked \$260,000---85.cents per capita---for the new municipal activity, plus \$30,000 for auxiliary pumping equipment.

Seattle voters will ballot this fall on a special property tax levy for civilian defense purposes. The council's previous appropriation totaled \$500,000---about \$1.35 for every person in the city. Berkeley, Calif., plans to finance war-induced expenditures by raising its \$1 tax limitation if the legislature approves.

Pasadena's civilian defense council is asking for approximately \$30,000 for the next fiscal year, and the city manager has proposed an annual transfer of 6 per cent of municipal light, power and water receipts for defense services.

Rochester, N.Y., estimates a \$250,000 expenditure in 1942 for municipal defense services, financed from real property taxes.

In the Midwest Dane county, Wis., which includes the city of Madison, raised nearly half its \$7,000 fund for civilian defense through contributions from local fraternal, civic and other organizations, the remainder from cities, towns and villages.

A complete picture of what local governments are spending and the items included under civilian defense is difficult to get, the Association said, because certain defense-connected expenses like new fire hose may be budgeted as a department expense, and in some cases the accounting of defense funds is not broken down at all.

34 Per Cent Rise In Total Federal, State, Local Expenditures 1938-41

Federal, state and local governments spent more than \$24,000,000,000 (B) during the 1941 fiscal year---a rise of 34 per cent over 1938, before defense and war preparations began, and analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Though national defense costs, quadrupling in the preparedness period, accounted for the bulk of the increase, outlays for all but two of the nine groups of public functions also rose from the 1938 level, according to the analysis, based on U.S. census and treasury figures. The two categories which did not show larger expenditures were "protection," including police, fire and inspection, and "miscellaneous," including general administrative and judicial costs.

Of the three governmental levels, the federal government almost doubled expenditures in the period 1938-41, state spending increased more than 10 per cent, and local expenditures fell off 6 per cent.

Next to defense costs, outlays for health and welfare programs, including relief and social security payments, were the largest public expenditures in 1941. The federal government spent \$2,475,000,000 (B) while the states spent \$1,261,000,000 (B), and local governments \$618,000,000 (M). The total represented nearly 20 per cent increase over outlay in 1938 for these purposes.

Expenditures for natural resources---forests, reclamations, water control, etc---rose from \$1,076,000,000 (B) to \$1,433,000,000 (B)---almost one-third.

Another 20 per cent increase occurred in expenditures for transportation---mainly streets and highways---which totaled \$2,000,000,000 (B) for the three levels of government in 1941, with the outlay by local governments dropping from \$510,000,000 (M) to \$467,000,000 (M).

Interest and debt retirement costs mounted 10 per cent for federal, state and local governments during the three-year period, while education costs rose about 6 per cent.

Net expenditures given in the analysis did not include \$203,000,000 (M) for unspecified federal and state aid to local governments, which cannot be allocated by function.

Planned Public Ownership Advocated To Solve Tax-Abandoned Land Problem

If cities would hold tax delinquent properties for use in long-term land planning programs they would benefit more than they do by selling these lands to get them back on the tax rolls, a report from the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

In many cases, the report pointed out, tax delinquent land has been abandoned by private owners because they have been unable to put it to profitable use. When such land, reverting to the city, is sold for a fraction of its original price, it frequently falls into the hands of real estate speculators or others who will try unsuccessfully to profit on it and in a few years again give it up for taxes.

Although in some cities as much as one-third of the area is vacant, undeveloped and largely tax-delinquent, this vacant land represents only 5 or 6 per cent of total valuation of the community, therefore only a small proportion of the tax base. Instead of selling this land for taxes, the report said, it would be to the advantage of the remaining two-thirds of the properties, representing 95 per cent of the total assessed valuation, to have the delinquent area more or less permanently removed from private ownership.

Only a few states, among them Wisconsin and Michigan, have made a practice of retaining tax-abandoned land to direct its further use, according to the report. Cities have not done so on any appreciable scale.

Main points of the report, which was based on case studies by state planning boards and city plan commissions, were these:

1. The present accumulation of tax-abandoned land is the measure of our failure in the past to conserve land resources and plan their use. It may now be possible to correct some of the mistakes of the past by placing all tax-abandoned land under public ownership and administering it through a public agency.
2. The practice in managing large portions of tax-abandoned lands reverting to public ownership has been primarily a tax-collection policy---to get the land back on the tax rolls without reference to its character and use. Tax delinquency thereupon became chronic.
3. Since the immediate pressure of the depression has been relieved, short-run policies for management of tax-abandoned lands no longer are necessary, and a comprehensive land-use program, with an administrative organization to direct it, can be laid out for rural and city areas.
4. Certain legal and technical limitations upon planning for use of tax-abandoned land, such as prohibitive foreclosure costs and time-consuming tax-title clearance procedure, must be removed. In most jurisdictions existing laws can be amended to remove these difficulties.
5. Some tax-abandoned land can be exchanged for other parcels, and areas consolidated to adapt them for socially desirable use, but some of the land must be held under public ownership for a long period. Decisions as to how long the public agency should hold the land should lie with the administrative agencies charged with carrying out land-use programs.
6. Use of tax-abandoned land for isolated "good things" like parking lots should be limited to individual pieces of land which cannot be utilized in the land-use program.

State-Federal Cooperation On Securities Investigation Protects Investor

State-federal cooperation in protecting investors against worthless securities is being strengthened by an exchange plan of reporting on fraudulent dealers and by the adoption in many states of a uniform information form, a report from the Council of State Governments said today.

Since the federal Securities and Exchange Commission was set up in 1934, it has established an exchange of reports on fraudulent dealers with the securities regulation agencies of 47 states, six Canadian provincial commissions, 51 Better Business Bureaus, 149 Chambers of Commerce and other agencies. Each month a bulletin on current information is sent to approximately 750 organizations and data on specific firms and individuals dealing in securities are sent on request.

The uniform information form, carrying data useful in checking on the reliability of securities, has been adopted by at least 13 states, and is used as an alternative to the state form by several states.

While the federal government came into the regulation picture rather late, state regulation dates back to 1910, when Rhode Island enacted the first securities law, requiring those issuing securities merely to file statements on their finances with the secretary of state but not requiring his approval. Kansas in 1911 passed a more stringent law regulating securities companies, later amending it to cover securities themselves.

Up to World War I, when many small income people first became investment conscious, 28 other states had adopted laws similar to the Kansas act. Maine in 1913 adopted the first dealer-licensing law requiring an annual license from dealers and their salesmen. Virginia in 1916 passed the first "fraud type" law empowering the attorney-general to investigate proposed or existing fraudulent practice in securities and issue stop orders when he found evidence of illegality.

After the war a renewed drive for "blue sky" laws took place in the East, and by 1931 all but one state---Nevada---had adopted some type of protective legislation.

Present status of the state laws, according to the report, is as follows: 44 states license or register securities dealers and brokers and 43 qualify securities for sale only after their soundness has been established; 32 states expressly authorize an administrative officer such as the attorney-general or secretary of state to obtain court injunctions to stop or prevent fraudulent issues and sales; and 28 states use all three of these measures.

Only two of the states have securities agencies devoting full time to regulation; in most states the attorneys-general, corporation commissioners, insurance commissioners or other state agents administer the securities laws.

U.S. Supreme Court Continues Policy Of Wide Latitude In Favor Of State Tax Powers

The U.S. Supreme Court's policy of wide latitude in favor of state jurisdiction to tax, especially where private persons are involved, was continued in decisions covering state taxation handed down by the high court during its 1941-42 term, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Power of the state to tax was sustained in three precedent-overruling decisions upholding the Alabama sales tax on purchases made by cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractor with the United States (a companion case upheld a use tax on purchases by a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contractor); taxation of a power of appointment created by the will of a non-resident, the decision arising from the New York estate tax law; and a tax by the chartering state (Utah) on transfer of shares owned by a deceased resident of another state.

Significant decisions relating to state income taxes on corporations doing business in more than one state were handed down by the court, the Federation said. In one case the court held the state of California, for purposes of taxation, could apportion profits made by an enterprise operating in several states even though operations in California were carried on at a loss. Another decision held liable for the Tennessee income tax a corporation operating in interstate commerce and distributing gas through arrangements with a local selling company.

Two state occupation taxes involving operations in more than one state were upheld. The West Virginia business and occupation tax was upheld as imposed on a Pennsylvania company on the basis of gross value of sales in containers purchased in other states. The Mississippi privilege tax, measured by gross sales, was upheld as applied to a manufacturer in that state, even though about two-thirds of his products were sold in and subject to the New York City municipal sales tax.

States did not fare so well in cases where they were opposed by the United States, the Federation said. In one, the court held Congress could constitutionally immunize operation of an instrumentality of the United States and, having done so, the North Dakota sales tax could not be collected on purchases made by such immunized agency. In an insolvency case involving a lien for taxes, the court held that United States' claims for gasoline taxes was superior to claims of the state of Texas, with circumstances indicating that neither government had fully perfected lien.

Action of the court in two cases held, in effect, that post exchanges on government reservations over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction may not be subject to sales taxes on purchases or sales. No constitutional question was decided, however; the court merely held it a fact that a post exchange is a federal instrumentality, entitled to any immunity the War Department itself might have.

State Control Of Local Debt First Step Toward Uniform Finance Code in New York

State control of local governmental debt becomes effective next year in New York as first step of a program to establish a uniform finance code for municipalities, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today. State control will start July 1, 1943, under a law enacted by this year's legislature.

When the program is completed New York will have a state finance code prescribing uniform procedures and minimum standards of operation for local debt, local budgeting, assessment and review and assessment and taxation.

Approved by local officials in general, the new state debt control law resulted from a four-year study by a Temporary State Commission for the Revision and Codification of Laws Relating to Municipal Finance. Debt regulations of the law are considered the minimum, giving municipalities freedom to enact additional or more stringent restrictions. Since the statute is not effective until next July there is opportunity for further study and revision if necessary.

The state debt control act lists projects for which a city may go into debt and their periods of "probable usefulness." New water systems, for example, are listed at 40 years; sewers and electric plants, 30 years; highways, five years; fire trucks from five to 10 years according to cost; public housing, 50 years.

All local bonds must be serial, except in New York City, and detailed restrictions are placed on issuance and repayment of notes. There is no provision for certificates of indebtedness. The law also specifies means for authorization of local obligations, giving form and content of resolutions and procedure for enactment. The local resolution in cities is not subject to mandatory referendum but in school districts the tax must be voted by taxpayers before the resolution is adopted.

Terms, form and contents of obligations are specified and callable bonds are permitted. They cannot be sold at less than par nor can interest be more than 5 per cent. In lieu of advertising sale of bonds in a financial publication, bond houses may be circularized; in any event, bond sales must be advertised in a local newspaper.

After a 20-day period, validity of a bond issue may be attacked only on grounds that it is unconstitutional. "Down payment" provisions for capital improvements include 5 per cent down payment from current funds with annual increases after Jan. 1, 1945. Other provisions of the law cover debt statements, computations of net debt and debt limitations.

After the bill was first introduced in 1941, copies were sent all local attorneys, finance officers and other officials for criticism. The bill was revised on the basis of this criticism and introduced in the 1942 legislature, which approved it.

Washington State Employees Register As Harvest Hands

Washington state employees, along with people in other lines of work, are helping lighten the farm labor shortage by taking a hand in the harvest, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

Registered with the U.S. Employment Service offices throughout the state, the employees are on call for harvest work---with pay---when no other labor is available. They may work half-day shifts or on week-ends and must make up time lost from regular office work, according to the director of agriculture, who is state chairman of the program.

All classes of employees from directors to office clerks are enlisting for service. Employees are urged to assist with the harvest during their vacations.

State employees have done most of their work in the Puyallup Valley berry harvest, putting in between 16,000 and 17,000 hours of work to date. Their pay as berry pickers has been as high as \$1 a crate.

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New York Counties Complete Choice Of Civil Service Systems

All of New York's 62 counties will be under a merit system as soon as the form of administration they have chosen can be geared for action, a report to the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada showed today.

An act passed by the 1941 legislature allowed the counties to choose from among three types of merit system administration already in existence---a county civil service commission, a county personnel officer or administration by the state civil service commission, July 1, deadline for choice, found all options selected, and the counties have until July 1, 1943, to perfect their civil service organizations.

Forty-nine counties chose county commissions, three chose county personnel officers and 10 sought administration by the state.

The law established the county as the civil service unit for its own employees and those of towns, villages and special districts within the county, and made provision for the state's 61 cities, already under civil service, to abolish their own agencies at any time and come under the state commission.

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AUG 8 1942

LIBRARY

Coast Cities First To Buy Federal War Risk Insurance

Closest to the firing line, coastal cities are first to use federally-sponsored war risk insurance on municipal property as protection against losses by bombings or other enemy action.

Most of the cities are insuring city buildings and their contents, city-owned bridges and reservoirs, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today. Some are insuring automotive equipment and police and fire alarm systems.

Baltimore, Los Angeles, Seattle and Hartford, Conn., have bought extensive war risk coverage, according to the Association's information on 21 coastal and 23 inland cities. All but three of the coast cities have bought or are preparing to buy bomb insurance; only six of the inland cities are taking out this protection.

Cities buy war risk insurance, made available July 1 to public and private property owners, from local agencies of companies cooperating in the federally-sponsored program at the following rates: 10 cents per \$100 value of fireproof construction; 15 cents for ordinary construction; 30 cents for public utilities. Insuring companies must pay 10 per cent of all losses, up to a maximum of \$20,000,000, in excess of net premiums collected; the federal government pays the rest.

Baltimore, with the most extensive war risk coverage, is insuring \$74,229,000 of property, while Seattle is insuring municipal properties for \$30,000,000---15 per cent of their total valuation.

Los Angeles' war risk insurance totals more than \$30,000,000, covering municipal buildings, harbor facilities and water and power facilities. Hartford is covering all public buildings and contents, automotive equipment, street lighting, bridges, swimming pools, etc., to extent of \$21,638,000.

Detroit, one of the three inland cities reporting in the Association's survey, will pay premiums on \$59,000,000 of insurance. This insurance is on properties valued at \$500,000 or more, but does not include the municipal street railway, board of education and the housing authority, which will obtain their own coverage.

Cities with war risk coverage around \$2,000,000 include Fort Worth, Allentown, Penna., and Wheeling, W. Va., which is insuring four municipally owned bridges only. Other cities carrying the insurance are Alameda, San Bernardino, San Diego and Stockton, Calif.; Brunswick, Ga.; Yonkers, N.Y.; Charleston, S.C.; Newton, Mass.; Clifton, N.J.; and Canton, O.

Cities reporting they probably will not buy war damage insurance include New York, which will self-insure; Chicago, Cincinnati and Denver.

Cities In Eight States Permitted To Build Reserve Funds For Future Use

Local governments have the necessary legal authority in eight states to lay up money now for financing public improvements which will be needed after the war, the American Municipal Association said today.

Reserve funds will give cities and counties wide latitude in planning post-war construction and re-building of deteriorated facilities without saddling themselves with debt. The construction itself will provide a cushion for absorbing manpower released from war industries and the armed forces.

Though five states---New York, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky and New Jersey---adopted their cash reserve fund laws in 1941 and 1942, the legislation is not a "war idea," the Association said. First law of this kind was adopted by Oregon in 1931 to help cities avoid long-term borrowing and debt for public improvements long after they had worn out.

Oregon authorizes cities, counties and school districts to use accumulated reserves for financing construction of public projects and to buy street and fire-fighting equipment. California cities are authorized by a 1937 law to set up cash reserve funds by ordinance specifying their use. There is no limit on the amount levied annually nor upon the time levies may be extended. Nebraska's fund-enabling legislation of 1939 limits levies, to be approved by voters, to a 10-year period.

Of the states taking action more recently, New York and Washington have the broadest laws, according to the Association. The New York act authorizes the local governing body to make levies without limit on time and amount and without an election. Washington's law is similar, but requires that purpose of any proposed levy must be specified in the ordinance making the levy and may be changed only by a majority vote at a general or special election.

The Michigan act applies to school districts only, while the Kentucky law applies only to boards of education in second-class cities. This year's New Jersey law permits municipalities to budget annually, until the end of the war presumably, for a public works reserve fund.

Considerable use of enabling acts is reported from the eight states. Among California cities, South Gate financed a city hall from capital reserves accumulated out of delinquent taxes and by special levies. More than half a dozen New York cities set up capital reserves last year, including Elmira, Ithaca, North Tonawanda and Jamestown. Four Nebraska cities have set up funds, and 24 municipalities have acted under the 1941 Washington enabling act.

Parking Meter Revenues Hit By Gasoline, Tire Rationing

Parking meter revenues are suffering, particularly in eastern cities, because of gasoline and tire rationing, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

While the situation is not yet serious, June revenues per meter dropped 12 per cent in rationed states from June, 1941, figures and 5 per cent in other states, the Association said after analysis of parking meter revenue figures of 125 cities.

Decline for all 125 cities in June from last year averaged 7.68 per cent.

When classified by rationed and non-rationed states, revenues dropped in 60 of the 75 rationed cities in June as compared with June, 1941, and in 36 of the 50 non-rationed cities.

For all 125 cities, June collections declined in 96---77 per cent---of them from June, 1941, receipts, the Association said.

Parking meter revenues started to dwindle in April and May, the downward trend beginning in April in most of the cities with decreased meter revenues.

Effect of gas and tire conservation on parking meter revenues has been watched with interest during the last few months, the Association said, because meters provide one of the relatively new sources of municipal revenue. In most cities these revenues are used exclusively for highway and traffic control purposes.

Total collections for the 125 cities in June were \$384,748, a drop of \$13,523 ---about 3.4 per cent---from the \$398,321 collected in June of last year. Decline in the 96 rationed cities, however, was 10 per cent---from \$167,161 in 1941 to \$150,470 this June. Percentage of decline in non-rationed cities was 1.35.

Decreases in parking meter revenues parallel declines in state gasoline tax revenues, according to the Association, which pointed out that May gas tax yields in rationed states fell 14 per cent under May, 1941, collections while the national average for motor fuel tax collections was 9 per cent under May, 1941, figures.

While primary reasons for parking meter revenue declines are gasoline and rubber conservation programs, the Association said, these declines might be offset in part at least by more strict enforcement of parking regulations.

Detroit, Seattle Register Women For Possible War Production Work

Industrial centers with ebbing labor supplies are watching with interest today results of the nation's first mass registration of women---in Detroit and Seattle, and on a voluntary basis---to determine the number of women available for war production work.

Registration of women over 18 years of age has just ended in Seattle; in Detroit, approximately 650,000 women between 18 and 45 have been asked to fill out and return registration cards mailed Monday.

Sponsoring the registrations are, in Seattle, the city's Civilian War Commission and the U.S. employment service; in Detroit, the regional office of the War Production Board, with approval of city officials.

Indications are, Detroit officials say, that at least 80,000 of the women who register will be needed for jobs by November. Seattle and King county estimates are that 100,000 or more new workers will be needed within the next 12 months.

Object of the registrations, according to the American Municipal Association, is to determine the number of women available and willing to work in war industries when the present labor supply is exhausted; availability of women for full or part-time work; types of work preferred; and whether a woman, if she is a mother, will accept work if nursery school care is provided for her children.

These factors must be considered in hiring women for war industry work, it was pointed out, because most of the women who register in Seattle and Detroit do not ordinarily consider themselves as part of the industrial labor supply and have little or no experience in this type of work.

Direct registration of women was the method used in Seattle last week, with more than 400 personnel workers serving as registrars in Seattle and King county schools. To prepare them for their job, the personnel workers were given a pre-registration course under supervision of the U.S. employment service.

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Philadelphia Cuts Consumption Of War-Vital Water 65,000,000 Gallons A Day

"Don't be a drip!"

Confronted with this slogan through radio, press and posters, Philadelphians in a one-month campaign helped turn 65,000,000 gallons of water daily from non-essential to vital war industry use.

Told that a dripping faucet wastes 10 to 350 gallons of water daily, householders repaired leaky fixtures and eliminated other water waste in a response which officials hope will become habit.

The campaign was undertaken when war industries in the five counties of the Philadelphia area were found in danger of production delay because of water shortage, according to the Council of State Governments. It was requested by the Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council of Defense and directed by the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River Basin, an agency through which Pennsylvania and neighboring states cooperate on water conservation and purification problems.

The three water systems supplying more than 90 per cent of the 2,500,000 water users in the five-county area have a total maximum capacity of 460,000,000 gallons a day, 20,000,000 gallons above maximum peacetime demands. When it was estimated in May that combined demands by industrial and private users would reach 500,000 gallons a day by late summer---a demand impossible to meet---officials sought help to remedy the situation and the water conservation drive in June was the result.

The campaign cut water consumption by 30,000,000 gallons daily in June from June, 1941, despite a 25 per cent increase of use by war industries and an expanded population. Considering these increases, engineers estimated an actual reduction of 65,000,000 gallons a day for non-essential purposes.

Campaign appeals were made through leaflets, posters, newspaper stories and a series of radio addresses. Local councils of defense in the five counties cooperated in the effort, and local water departments increased inspection and repairs of hydrants and valves.

Air raid wardens and city employees distributed in house-to-house coverage 750,000 leaflets outlining the facts of the water emergency and pointing out ways to avoid waste. More than 100,000 poster displays and window cards, many of which featured a dripping faucet and the slogan "Don't Be a Drip," were placed throughout the metropolitan district. The Philadelphia Hotel association distributed notices to guests and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company printed posters for subway, elevated and surface cars.

Fourteen radio addresses and round-table discussions on water and the war were aired on free time furnished by the city's major radio stations, and newspapers cooperation with news stories and editorials.

Kansas City Sets Up Own Office Of Wartime Transportation

Kansas City, Mo., is one of the first cities to enact an ordinance setting up a local office of wartime transportation headed by a transportation administrator, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Under the ordinance, the mayor appoints the local administrator, whose duties are to effect and carry out orders of the federal Office of Defense Transportation and coordinate transportation facilities and working hours within the city. Subject to approval of the city council, he will make and promulgate rules for the use of public and private transportation facilities.

With the administrator will work a war transportation committee, also appointed by the mayor, which is to cooperate with and advise the administrator in carrying out his duties.

The city has passed another ordinance authorizing group riding---one of the three steps for local transportation programs as recommended by the ODT. The other two recommendations are for staggering of hours and improvement in local traffic regulations.

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Central Complaint Bureau May Help In Correcting Noise Nuisances

Dallas now has a central bureau where citizens may register complaints against objectionable noises and obtain help in getting the nuisances corrected. The head of the bureau, working on a voluntary basis, will assist in efforts to do away with harmful noises on an amicable basis.

If cooperation is not obtained, according to information to the International City Managers' Association, cases will be turned over to the police department for enforcement under the city's anti-noise ordinance.

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PERIODICAL

JOINT REFERENCE

Civil Service Agencies Take Steps To Overcome Wartime Personnel Shortages

Wartime pressure is inducing civil service agencies to hire more women, transfer employes from curtailed departments to other jobs, waive residence requirements and lower training and experience qualifications, a survey by the Civil Service Assembly showed today.

While most agencies have not yet recalled retired employes back into service, the increasing shortage of available people for government employment, especially at the local level, may result in this move as well as the retaining of employes who have reached the retirement age.

About one-third of the 100-odd public personnel agencies replying in the survey are opening more jobs to women, though some of these jobs technically were open before. Women tax collectors are working for High Point, N.C., in legal positions for the state of Washington, as life guards in Buffalo, testing station operators in Portland, Ore., and Omaha, and as street car conductors in San Francisco.

Two-thirds of the agencies are transferring to other jobs employes of departments with activities curtailed by the war. The Buffalo civil service commission reported an intergovernmental transfer plan under which agencies "loan" employes to one another on a six-month basis.

Fifty-three of the agencies reported they are throwing open some jobs to non-residents, while 43 said they were not. Most of the vacancies for which non-residents are eligible are in engineering, medical, public health nursing and personnel technician positions. The New York City civil service commission now waives citizenship requirements for physicians, so that skills of refugee medical men may be utilized.

Training and experience requirements, as well as physical standards, have been relaxed by half of the public personnel agencies reporting. The general trend is toward substitution of experience for formal education and training.

Approximately 20 agencies are making special effort to use physically handicapped persons in non-hazardous employment, usually as accountants, clerks, elevator operators and stenographers. St. Petersburg, Fla., is employing several disabled coast guardsmen as fuel oil firemen and machinists.

Forty-five agencies have raised maximum or lowered minimum age limits for some positions, in order to open them to more applicants. At least 11 of the agencies are hiring employes from lists of eligibles set up by other jurisdictions.

All 48 States Have Laws Designed To Curb Prostitution, Its Exploiters

All 48 states have anti-prostitution laws which with vigorous enforcement would go a long way toward checking prostitution and its exploiters and deliver a direct blow in the campaign against venereal disease, information to the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

While varying in stringency and scope---in five states they are directed against exploiters of prostitutes only---anti-prostitution laws of at least 22 states are considered especially adequate. These states are:

Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North and South Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Laws of 14 of these states cover almost all aspects of prostitution, particularly those of the prostitute, her exploiter and her customers, according to the association's information, from the American Social Hygiene Association. The eight other states have adequate laws against most aspects of prostitution except the customer.

While anti-prostitution statutes of the remaining 21 states are more or less adequate, those of the 48 states in general give state and local law enforcement and health officials enough authority to cooperate fully with federal officials trying to stamp out prostitution and venereal disease in war industry and military areas.

Federal officials get authority for anti-prostitution and anti-venereal disease campaigns from three statutes, most recent of which is the May act of July, 1941, authorizing federal policing of certain areas if necessary. The two other statutes are the Mann act prohibiting interstate and international traffic in women, and the Bennet act prohibiting importation of aliens for immoral purposes.

First application of the May act was last May in 25 or more counties, largely rural and small-town area, surrounding Camp Forrest, Tenn.

Anti-prostitution laws and number of states adopting them:

Laws against exploiters: keeping house of prostitution---48 states; owning, leasing, maintaining one---45; permitting use of establishment for prostitution---40; receiving or offering to receive anyone into such place for prostitution---22; directing or taking for prostitution---29; transporting female for prostitution---24; pandering or procuring---47; compulsory prostitution---45; living off earnings of prostitute---38.

Laws against prostitute, customer: soliciting---31 states; giving the body, or receiving the body, for prostitution with or without hire---14; frequenting, residing in or occupying house of prostitution---41; occupying or residing, or entering or remaining, in any other place for prostitution---21; engaging in prostitution---43.

Cities Practice Economies To Meet Effects Of War

Cities cutting corners in their budgets to counterbalance war-brought expenses and reduced revenues are making the saving chiefly by eliminating public works construction, reducing street maintenance and building inspection, and doubling up jobs left vacant by employees called into the armed forces.

This is the finding of a survey made by the International City Managers' Association, which secured reports on wartime economy measures of 12 cities.

Eight of the cities reported they are effecting their main reductions by reducing outlays for street and public works maintenance, and at least one other---West Palm Beach, Fla.---expects to save on street lighting through air raid precaution dim-outs. Mason City, Ia., and Asheville, N.C., said they were reducing building inspection personnel because of the drop in construction.

Altogether, nine of the cities have cut down personnel by curtailing services or by assigning employees still on the job to take over the work of those on military leave. Such reductions have taken place in Yonkers, Mason City, West Palm Beach, Asheville, Knoxville, Pasadena, Watertown, N.Y., Winnetka, Ill., and Rumford, Me. Yonkers' 1942 payroll has 600 fewer employees than it had in 1939.

Other services curtailed by the cities surveyed include garbage collection, police auto patrols, municipal advertising, recreation, weed-cutting, relief and welfare. Two of the cities---Sterling, Kans. and Winnetka, Ill.---reported they are saving money by refunding callable bonds.

Typical of the cities which have tightened their belts, according to the Association, are Asheville and Pasadena.

Asheville this year reduced its operating budget \$40,000 despite a 7 per cent increase in employee salaries. Main economies were made through curtailing garbage collection service, reducing building inspection and engineering personnel and minimizing street repair. Taking advantage of a 50 per cent reduction in automobile traffic, the city has pared police traffic squad personnel and police equipment appropriations. Police auto patrol has been discontinued during the day except in the business district, though one-man patrols with two-way radio are stationed at fire houses. The city has reduced its appropriation for municipal advertising and the welfare load has gone down, though there has been an upswing in the health budget.

Pasadena has new civilian defense expenses of \$10,000, plus \$75,000 for sabotage protection for public utilities. Employees are "doubling" on the jobs of drafted personnel; a \$600,000 reduction has been made in municipal electric and water utility construction. Miscellaneous savings include \$10,000 lopped off the municipal advertising appropriation; \$5,000 from the library budget; and \$500 through mimeographing instead of printing the annual report.

Both Asheville and Pasadena are putting money in the bank as nucleus for post-war planning construction programs.

Metal Strips, Windshield Stickers To Serve As 1943 Auto Licenses

State automobile licenses for 1943 will consist either of small metal strips attached to 1942 plates or windshield stickers, according to information from the Federation of Tax Administrators.

A survey conducted by the Ohio department of highways, the Federation said, shows that at least 15 states have decided to use a small metal year tag---adopted by several states already this year to save steel---and seven states will issue decalcomania windshield stickers.

Georgia, one of the latter, plans to use the decal stamps for both windshield and rear window. Florida, Virginia and Wisconsin plan to use both decal stickers and metal tags because of the danger that tags may be stolen.

Full-sized license plates will be in use in three states---Connecticut, where motorists have carried permanent aluminum plates since 1937; Wyoming, whose 1943 plates were manufactured before federal limitation was placed on size; and Rhode Island and South Carolina, which now are using one 1942 plate and reserving the other for 1943.

States which will use metal date strips include Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Washington and the District of Columbia.

Besides Georgia, states using decalcomania stamps will be Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Nevada, North Dakota and Oregon. These states may be joined by Arizona, California, Missouri and other states now considering their use.

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Police Records System Guide In Planning Emergency Operations

Modern police records systems will eliminate "crystal gazing" by police chiefs in planning normal and emergency operations of their departments, a Public Administration Service guidebook said today.

Properly prepared records place at the fingertips of an officer information showing distribution of patrol forces, areas of criminal activity, habits and haunts of law breakers, main and little-used streets and highways and other data necessary for successful law enforcement activities.

This information, gathered over a period of time and kept up to date, is necessary for efficient operation of a city's police department in carrying out daily routine duties, according to the guidebook, written by O. W. Wilson, former chief of police of Wichita, Kan.

And when speed and action are at a premium a flick of a filing card and a brief radio message can set up a pre-arranged blockade to trap fleeing criminals, dispatch assistance to the scene of a disaster, or assign personnel for any other unexpected but not unanticipated duty.

Wichita's police blockade plan to apprehend criminals seeking a hideway in the city after committing a crime in a nearby town was described as an example of an emergency aid developed from police records. Four major plans, labeled A, B, C and D---one for each directional approach to Wichita---have been worked out assigning policemen on duty to stations for blockading the entire city.

The plans are filed at the radio dispatcher's desk with an alphabetical index of all towns and cities within a radius of 80 miles. When warned by one of these points that a criminal may be fleeing toward Wichita, the dispatcher checks the blockade file for instructions on which plan to put into action, then notifies by radio the officers needed for the blockade.

The records unit, as the "information booth" of the police department, must be centralized to be effective, the guidebook said. "The modern records division performs the work done in the past by the bureau of identification, the desk sergeant, the booking officer, the communications unit, the property clerk's office, and possibly the accounting office. In addition, the records division controls activities of individual officers and units through a system of follow-up which insures that no incident or condition called to the attention of the department is dropped until it has been properly concluded."

Housing Project Housewives Embark On Group Canning Program

Families at Victoria Courts, 796-unit public housing project in San Antonio, Tex., will eat home-canned fruits, vegetables and meats this winter, the product of a group canning program in which women of the project are cooperating.

The canning program, which is expected to produce at least 3,000 jars of foodstuffs, is directed by a vocational instructor in home economics who also arranges for mass purchase of seasonal fruits and vegetables and sets up the work schedule. The work schedule was made up before canning began, on the basis of a register of housewives according to the foods they wanted to work on, thus assuring an adequate corps of workers at all times.

Foods canned in the cooperative program, according to the National Association of Housing Officials, are divided three ways---one-third to the assisting tenants, one-third to the project nursery school, and one-third to the air raid shelter for emergency use.

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New York Municipalities To Join State In Mass Purchasing Of Supplies

Savings on their equipment and supply costs are in store for New York municipalities with establishment of a purchasing service in cooperation with the state under a law enacted this year.

The plan, according to the American Municipal Association, will be directed by the New York State Conference of Mayors, and will give New York cities, counties and school districts the right to buy equipment and supplies through the state division of standards and purchase---at advantageous prices because of the quantity purchasing.

Periodic bulletins will inform officials on what equipment and supplies can be purchased under contracts, from whom and at what price. They will also tell what equipment and supplies the state seeks bids on in the near future; so that any municipality may add its order for needed items the state is buying.

Besides gaining a price advantage, the municipalities will be purchasing under scientific specifications, and articles purchased will be subjected to rigid tests in the state's testing laboratories.

More than a dozen states, including Michigan, New Hampshire, Alabama, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, have cooperating purchasing systems in which cities may join and obtain more favorable prices for governmental supplies.

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PERIODICAL

JOINT REFERENCE

Cities Set Up Rules For Granting Employee Leaves For War Jobs

Faced with losing many of their employees to high-paying war jobs; in addition to those entering military service, cities are adopting strict regulations on leaves of absence, reports to the Civil Service Assembly showed today.

Most cities are granting applications for leave to go into civilian jobs connected with the war only when the employee has some special skill needed in war work, when his position can be filled easily by a temporary appointment, or when it can be left vacant because of curtailed municipal services. Those requesting leave for military service are receiving it without question.

In the city of Los Angeles, which is having difficulty securing temporary employees competent to fill the many vacancies occurring, the civil service commission has adopted the following procedure:

Employees requesting leave must show they have been solicited by a vital war agency because they are outstanding technicians such as could not readily be procured elsewhere; or they must be performing work for the city which is in the path of curtailment soon. Individuals accepting civilian positions with the armed forces as prelude to entering service also are given leaves.

The Detroit Civil Service Commission requires a department head to certify his belief that the employee is "more essential to public necessity in his proposed position than in his present city position," and that it will either be unnecessary to fill his job for the duration of the war, or that equally well-qualified persons are available to take his place.

The proposed employer, in turn, must certify that the employee is essential in his proposed position, and that failure to secure his services will delay or inconvenience war production.

In New York City, the recommendation has been made to department heads that they grant leave only in instances where the employee will not be a serious loss to essential city services, or where his position can be filled temporarily, or can be left vacant.

New Jersey's state civil service commission is granting state employees leaves to enter war industries for periods up to one year only, if their services can be spared.

Connecticut Clinics Make Handicapped Ready For War Jobs

State-sponsored rehabilitation clinics for the handicapped are helping add manpower to Connecticut's war and other industries, the American Public Welfare Association reported today.

The clinics, under direction of the Connecticut vocational rehabilitation service, were developed to speed up the regular state program of vocational rehabilitation and fit disabled persons into war jobs or use them to release others for the purpose.

There are three main steps in the program, which has been carried out with cooperation of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, the state medical society, and the psychology departments of Trinity college and Yale university.

First, unemployed persons with handicaps of all types ranging from arrested tuberculosis to artificial limbs, are given psychological tests to determine intellectual capacity, special aptitudes, social attitudes and motor skills. These tests are given by the university psychologists.

Next, the handicapped are given physical examinations by a group of medical specialists directed by a member of the state medical society.

Finally, they are interviewed individually by a group consisting of the prospective employer, state vocational agent, physicians and representatives of defense training schools and the U.S. Employment Service. These people serve as a "vocational jury" to determine whether the handicap cases can be used in war production as they are, or whether training or other preparation is necessary.

The nine clinics held since March 15 in each of the large industrial areas in the state resulted in jobs for about 70 per cent of the persons tested and interviewed, while 15 per cent were referred for training for war production jobs. Ten per cent required provision or repair of artificial appliances, and 5 per cent required further medical or psychological study.

Among those placed in jobs by the first clinic were a man with arrested tuberculosis, who secured a job as production checker; an elderly shoemaker with an artificial leg, who was given a "sitting-down" job as a filer; and a veteran with a mild cardiac condition, who was taken on as a guard in a war plant. A crippled boy of 19, whose hobby was woodworking, was assigned to training which would enable him to secure a job as a model-maker for an electrical goods plant.

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State Practices Vary In Evaluating Maintenance "Pay" Of Employees

Though most states pay their institutional employees partly in "maintenance," they set widely different values on the board, room and services usually included, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

In some cases the evaluations are detailed, and in others, employees are paid a salary and provided with certain items. Only a few states, among them Oklahoma, provide medical care and hospitalization for employees, though others offer it under special circumstances.

A number of states estimate the value of maintenance only for the purpose of computing income taxes or retirement benefits, the survey found. Estimates in these states vary from \$20 a month for full maintenance, in Kansas and Nebraska, to the addition of 50 per cent of the cash salary for full maintenance, in Maryland.

Michigan adopted a new maintenance schedule about six months ago after study by the budget office staff and the civil service commission. Under the schedule, furnished living quarters are valued from \$8.75 to \$12.50 a month, meals at 25 cents each. The schedule was adopted for all employees except those under "special maintenance," who receive extra services.

States selected from the survey show the following practices:

Colorado: Values maintenance---meals, lodging, laundry---at \$40 a month in computing retirements. System not uniform in various institutions of the state.

Connecticut: Deducts for maintenance from gross salaries of officers and employees \$136 a year for three meals a day, \$156 for a room, \$1,920 for a house, \$24 for laundry per person.

New Jersey: Values maintenance---room or apartment, three meals a day, heat, light and laundry---at \$40 to \$75 a month.

South Dakota: Values living quarters at \$5 a month for shared room to \$40 for officers living in private homes. Meals valued at \$15 to \$20 a month.

Washington: Values rooms for individual employees at \$16 a month and apartments and houses, including facilities, at \$32. All meals of all employees are valued at \$25 a month.

Wisconsin: Values living quarters at \$5 for a room to \$25 for house or apartment. Meals valued at \$15 a month. No valuation placed on facilities such as light and heat.

50 Cities Fly Official Municipal Banners

Fifty cities in the United States, including most of the larger ones, lead their parades with official municipal flags flying under the Stars and Stripes, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

These cities have adopted official banners as symbols of civic unity, dignity and prestige, and because they desire appropriate and uniform decorations for buildings and streets on public ceremonial occasions, according to a study made by the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library and forwarded to the Association.

Philadelphia, in 1895, was one of the first cities in this country to adopt a municipal flag, copying a custom already prevalent in Europe. Cincinnati's adoption of an official flag in 1940 was one of the latest. Flags of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, New Orleans, New York and Providence were adopted during the years 1913-18. The city council of Milwaukee is now considering the move.

Two-thirds of the cities with municipal flags made the banners official by city ordinance; the other cities, by resolution. Boston, Cleveland and Baltimore have official city flag days. Buffalo flies its flag at every council meeting.

Most of the ordinances provide that the city flag may also be used by civic groups and proper individuals, but in some cities permission must first be granted by the mayor. Some ordinances make express restrictions against use of the flag for commercial purposes.

The various city flags have been designed through public competition, by volunteers, or by artists specifically engaged for the purpose. All the flag designs relate to significant events in the city's history, and in most cases the city seal is a part of the design.

Some of the cities got their flags as gifts from individuals, the local historical society, the town newspaper, or a patriotic or civic body, but in many cases the cost of the flag was met by the city government itself.

Farm Families Offered Medical-Care "Insurance" Under Experimental Program

Farm families in six selected counties will be able to secure prepaid medical care at low cost under an experimental rural health program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which may be widely applied after the war, according to information from the American Society of Planning Officials.

The test counties are Wheeler and Cass counties, Tex.; Walton county, Ga.; Newton county, Miss.; Hamilton county, Neb.; and Nevada county, Ark.

Medical services will be provided on the basis of arrangements between local health associations, whose members are farm families, and the county medical societies. Member families will pay in 6 per cent of their cash income, up to the full cost of providing services, which in most cases averages about \$50 a year per family.

The Farm Security Administration is making a grant to the associations to cover the deficit of families 6 per cent of whose income is less than \$50.

The medical-care program includes general practitioner, surgical and specialist services, hospitalization up to 14 days per person per year, prescribed drugs, limited dental care, and in some cases visiting nurse service.

One of the purposes of the program is to raise the level of rural medical service after the war by making country practice more attractive to young doctors, according to the Society.

Under such a program it would be possible to offer a general practitioner an income of at least \$4,800 a year to care for about 300 families, or 1500 people.

The present experiment was undertaken as a result of recommendations by agricultural planning committees operating in various sections of the country. It is being worked out by the county agricultural planning committees with aid of local professional groups.

San Diego Taps Six New Revenue Sources To Meet Rising Budget

San Diegans are paying municipal taxes on their golf and movies, and larger fees for business licenses, as the city attempts to meet a budget mounting because of a 50 per cent increase in its population since the 1940 census, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

Altogether, six new sources of revenue are being tapped to meet the growing expenditures of the California community, whose 1942-43 budget is 13 per cent higher than last year's largely because of new population brought by war industries and military personnel. The taxes, and the revenues they are expected to produce, are:

A 10 per cent surcharge on water bills---\$225,000; 2,000 parking meters---\$100,000 or more; increased municipal golf course fees---\$75,000; increase in various license fees, including a new general business license charge of \$10 plus \$1 per year for each employe---\$90,000; one-cent license tax on each amusement admission---\$75,000; 10-cent-a-day license for trailers in trailer camps---\$50,000.

The new revenue measures will make it necessary to raise from real estate levies only \$115,000 of the \$922,366 increase in the budget, and since valuations have risen \$11,400,000, the tax rate for San Diego property owners may be reduced from \$2.19, the 1941-42 rate, to \$2.08 in 1942-43.

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Fire Patrols Cruise Texas City In Prevention, Protection Service

Three cruising fire trucks which patrol Austin, Tex., 24 hours a day are performing fire prevention duties and helping reduce the costly use of large fire-fighting equipment on trivial alarms, according to the International City Managers' Association.

The fire trucks, radio-controlled, are equipped for street patrol duty much in the same manner as police cruising cars. They have booster pumpers and first-aid equipment.

A truck is assigned to each of three districts into which the city has been divided for fire prevention work, and fire alarms are answered by the truck in the district unless the blaze is too large for it to handle.

* * *

JOINT REFERENCE

AUG 28 1942

"Town Meetings For War" Introduced For Local Governments

Colmar Manor, a small Maryland town, is "taking the offensive" this ~~month~~ ^{month}.

Men, women and children of the community, adjacent to Washington, D.C., will gather once a week at a Town Meeting for War to ask questions, receive answers and have their say on the town's effort toward winning the war.

They expect to learn at these meetings how war stamp and bond sales are coming, the week's record in industrial production and scrap collection, about conservation measures and solution of transportation and housing difficulties.

City officials hope the meetings will stop rumors and gossip and promote understanding and, also, provide opportunity to honor local boys with the armed forces.

Colmar Manor's town meetings for war are part of a plan proposed by the Maryland Municipal League to help cities translate slogans for winning the war into "offensive action" while, at the same time, they prepare for civilian defense.

The plan, based on the program of the mobilization branch of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been suggested as a course of action by the American Municipal Association to its 8,000 member municipalities.

Basic design of the "offensive" organization is to promote the "productive" end of a community's war effort as a supplement to the local civilian defense corps, which handles "protective" activities.

Both phases of effort---community mobilization for production and civilian defense---will be headed under the OCD proposal by the community's civilian war council, now replacing the "defense" council in most cities. The town meetings for war are to clear information on all local war activity.

A dozen committees are suggested to serve under the community mobilization director, though not all would be needed in every community. Included are committees to inventory productive facilities; on labor supply and training; salvage; transportation and housing; recreation, welfare and child care; health and nutrition; conservation and consumer interests; victory gardens; and war stamps and bonds.

Much of the committee activity is directed toward the health and welfare of the war worker. Day care of children in nurseries, for example, is planned not only to relieve anxieties of women workers in war industries, but to help night workers get their proper sleep.

Individual Incomes Rise 30 Per Cent In Pre-War To War Period

Individual incomes in the United States increased 30 per cent during the years the nation was moving from pre-war to war status, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today. Ten per cent of the rise occurred from 1939 to 1940, and 20 per cent from 1940 to 1941.

Increases ranged from 20 per cent in New Hampshire and Minnesota to 45 per cent in Alabama.

In 12 states, largely in New England and the midwest, increases were less than 25 per cent; in seven, scattered over the country, the rise amounted to 40 per cent or more. The seven were Alabama, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota and Washington.

In six states---Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Vermont---the total of individual incomes was less in 1941 than in 1929. Failure of Illinois and New York to reach or top the earlier peak was the result of slow recovery in manufacturing, mine and service industries, the Federation said. Oklahoma's lower figure was due to the oil industry's failure to regain its prosperity. The other three states experienced agricultural losses which brought the income figures down.

The Federation's data for comparison, taken from U.S. Department of Commerce reports, excluded payrolls of the army abroad and salaries of navy enlistees at large. Payment figures were assigned to the state where the income was received rather than where it was produced.

Individual income payments, it was pointed out, are not the same as national income, since they do not include business savings, and social security taxes and benefits are computed differently.

* * *

State, Local Governments Lose Key Personnel Mainly To Armed Forces, Survey Shows

State and local governments are losing more "key" personnel to the armed forces than to war industries or the federal civil service, a survey made by the U.S. civil service commission at request of the War Manpower Commission indicated today.

Twenty-two jurisdictions---six states, five counties and 11 cities---supplied information for the survey, which covered personnel losses of state and local governments during the first six months of this year.

The 22 jurisdictions lost 2,567 key employees from positions in which 51,153 persons normally are employed, the survey showed. Of these essential workers, 1,626, or nearly two-thirds, left for military service, 372 were lost to war industries, 125 shifted to federal employment and 444 to other jobs.

More than half---977---of the employees entering military service went in of their own accord as enlistees or reserve officers, while only 375 were drafted. The remaining 274 were not classified in the reports as volunteers or draftees.

The survey indicated that the loss of key employees from state and local governments to the federal civil service has not been sufficiently serious thus far to require formal preventive measures. To keep information up to date, however, local units taking part in the original study will be asked to keep a record of further losses of employees.

Advisers to the U.S. civil service commission on the survey included the Council of State Governments, American Municipal Association, U.S. Conference of Mayors, Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada, and the Federal Council of Personnel Administration.

* * *

Small Loan Legislation Enacted By Three States In 1942

Small loan legislation was enacted by three states this year, with one--- Virginia---reducing the maximum rate of interest licensed lenders may charge, the American Municipal Association said today.

Virginia's new law cut the monthly interest rate on loans of \$300 or less in the state from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent a month on the unpaid balance of the loan.

Virginia also adopted a law barring use of financial statements as evidence against a borrower in a proceeding by a lender to recover money lent, or in opposition to the granting of a discharge in bankruptcy.

Louisiana and New York were the other states enacting small loan laws, Louisiana's based on provisions of the uniform act adopted by most of the states with effective regulation. The new Louisiana act permits a maximum rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a month on unpaid balances up to \$150 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on any remainder up to \$300.

New York eliminated from its small loan law an amendment adopted last year prohibiting a lender from suggesting that a borrower take a larger loan than he had planned. The provision was difficult to enforce and, it was said, prevented lenders from helping borrowers solve their financial problems.

While 41 states have enacted small loan legislation, laws of only 32 states are considered adequate and effective, according to a study by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. Laws of these states conform in most respects to the Uniform Small Loan Law drafted in 1916, and revised periodically, by the Russell Sage Foundation to eliminate illegal, high-rate money lenders and to provide a carefully regulated source of credit to meet the demand for small loans.

Small loan laws govern the specialized business of lending small sums, usually \$300 or less. Licensed lenders are permitted usually to charge rates higher than allowed by general usury laws, establish licensing standards, prescribe or prohibit certain practices, establish a regulatory body often empowered to make rules and regulations, and impose severe penalties for violations.

Under the laws of most states legal contract interest rates vary from 6 to 12 per cent a year, with licensed small loan agencies permitted to levy usually on a basis of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent a month on unpaid principal balances. Loan agencies in a few states also may charge small fees in addition to interest.

Boulder Features Music In Recreation Program

Boulder, Colo., believes in giving its local musicians an opportunity to practice their talents for recreation and to entertain fellow-townsmen at the same time.

The city supports both a municipal band and an orchestra as part of its recreation program for youth and adults, according to the International City Managers' Association.

The program was developed to give the many young musicians trained in the public schools an outlet for exercising their abilities after they have been graduated, and to supply recreation for children in the summer.

The Boulder Civic band, in which everyone in the city who wants to can play, is organized during the early part of April each year, and gives free weekly concerts during the summer months.

The Boulder Civic orchestra meets for rehearsals from October through early April, and gives on an average two public concerts a season.

Summer music study for children is carried on in groups---for beginners, intermediate and advanced students---each receiving instruction for three periods a week.

As many as 300 children have participated in the summer study, while the orchestra and band total approximately 60 members each, some playing in both.

The entire program is directed by a member of the music faculty of the University of Colorado, located in Boulder. Two assistants help with the children's program, and the total cost to the city in salaries is \$1,050. An item of \$200 is allowed in the municipal budget for purchase of music, and the only charge made is a small fee paid by the children for music used in their summer program.

Three States Show Increase In Property Tax Collections

With income from property and incomes in general on the rise, overdue property taxes are going out of style in at least three states, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The states---Minnesota, Washington and Colorado---each collected more than 90 per cent of their property taxes in 1940 and 1941, with 1941 collections showing a percentage rise over the year before. Delinquencies in Minnesota and Washington were lower in 1941 than at any time during the last 10 years; figures were not received for Colorado.

The decline in delinquency for Minnesota has been steady since 1932, when taxes were overdue on one-fifth the property in the state. Collections for 1941 showed delinquency of only 5.2 per cent, and officials estimate 1942 collections will bring the figure down to 5 per cent.

Colorado collected 95.98 per cent of its property taxes due during 1941, compared with a 91.31 per cent collection in 1940.

In Washington the 1941 record of 93.4 per cent collected on a tax roll of \$40,000,000 left only \$2,600,000 of current taxes outstanding at the end of the year. Delinquent taxes collected during 1941 amounted to \$5,500,000, more than one-third the total delinquencies on the books.

* * *

Detroit Authorizes Bank To Collect Taxes

Detroit property owners now can pay their taxes when they do their banking.

A recent city council ordinance, according to the International City Managers' Association, authorized 100 banks and branches throughout the city to receive payments of current taxes, though delinquent taxes will continue to be collected only at the city hall.

The banks will receive no payment for this service, the principal objectives being convenience to the public and conservation of tires.

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JOINT REFERENCE

Recreation Programs Cost Cities \$30,000,000 In 1941; Expenditures Rising

Recreation needs for war industry workers as well as service men, and conditioning programs for civilian defense workers contributed in 1941 to an expanded national recreation program costing cities more than \$30,000,000, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Although this expenditure did not approach the peak outlay of pre-depression days, it was nearly \$1,000,000 more than was spent in 1940, according to figures submitted by 1,164 cities to the National Recreation Association, source of the city manager association's information.

Expenditures for the current year may rise equally high or higher, the Association said, since tire and gas rationing are providing new reasons for programs for stay-at-homes.

Popular in municipal recreation programs were picnicking and gardening, reported by an increasing number of cities. Basketball, bowling-on-the-green, football, boating, swimming, skiing and first aid classes are other activities listed as favorites in recreation programs.

Nearly 18 per cent---or 207---of the cities offered special services for men in uniform last year, while 190 cities provided special services for war industry workers. Among these services were evening-hour programs and clubs for families of workers new to the city. In addition, 300 or more recreation agencies said they had served large numbers of service men through their regular facilities.

About four-fifths of the public recreation programs were administered in 1941 by recreation, park or school authorities; the remainder by city managers, public works, welfare departments or other authorities. More full-time year-'round employees worked in recreation than ever before, and volunteers were more numerous than in previous years.

Local revenue sources for municipal programs, according to 1941 figures, include taxes and other public funds, which supplied 84 per cent; fees and charges, 12 per cent; private contributions, 4 per cent. Twenty-three cities reported bond issues totalling more than \$800,000 for community recreation.

(Mun. Land) *(L. Use)*

"Land Use Clinics" Help Michigan Cities Plan Use Of Tax-Reverted Properties

"Land use clinics" where city officials learn to conserve land resources and plan their use are taking Michigan municipalities a long stride forward in their battle against urban land misuse and chronic tax delinquency.

Developed as a series of training schools for officials of the 141 cities and towns in the state's 47 northern counties, the program, information to the American Municipal Association shows, already has produced these results:

More than 117 cities and towns have submitted land-use plans meeting approval of the state department of conservation, in charge of the program, for use of tax-reverted land within their boundaries.

Of 20,000 or more parcels of urban land reverting to state ownership in 1939 for tax delinquency, 3,137 have been deeded to the 117 cities for use as parks, playgrounds, streets, parking lots, building areas, airports, forest preserves, docks and schools; 283 to schools, 16 to churches, eight to counties and townships. Eighty parcels have been exchanged for property owned by private individuals.

In addition, 4,173 parcels are being held by the state at request of cities planning to use it in the future. The remaining 13,371 parcels have been or will be offered for sale at public auctions by the state at recommended minimum prices.

The urban land use clinic plan took shape in 1939 when nearly 2,250,000 acres of rural land and more than 20,000 parcels of land within limits of cities in the 47 northern counties reverted to state ownership through non-payment of taxes. Added to existing holdings, the reversion brought about 22 per cent of the land area of the 47 counties under state ownership.

Fact that a vastly increased number of parcels were located in cities and towns with little or no previous record of state ownership emphasized seriousness of the situation. One city of 5,000 population, Kingsford, with only 1,300 of its 3,500 platted lots occupied, found more than half the 2,000 vacant parcels had reverted to the state for non-payment of taxes.

Officials of the communities took up the problem with the conservation department and the Michigan Municipal League, and in early 1940 two series of training schools were scheduled to instruct the officials in dealing with tax-reverted land problems and in planning for use of the land.

Two instructors and a conference leader furnished by the conservation department conducted the clinics, held in 27 localities from June 5 to 12 and Aug. 12 to Sept. 20, with more than 400 city officials attending each series. At the first meetings instructors explained the land-use program and opportunities it offered communities for disposing of tax-delinquent properties to their advantage by analyzing the problem and planning for use of the land over an extended period.

It was pointed out that tax-reverted land could be deeded to cities for a fee of \$1 a deed if city officials believed the land better suited for public than private use, or it could be held by the state for future disposition, traded for property held in private ownership, or returned to private ownership and the tax rolls ---if there were any indication it would remain there---through public land auctions.

Officials then were instructed how to study and decide possible uses of their tax-delinquent land and present their study and recommendations at the second series of meetings. This series was used by instructors and representatives of the conservation department to review recommendations and instruct city officials in use of forms necessary in applying for property for public use.

Following the conference local officials were urged to send their programs to the conservation department for approval as soon as possible, and the department early in 1941 sent out field consultants to help officials complete their plans.

Upon receipt of municipal land use programs bearing approval of the city council, the conservation department checks them for completeness and clarity. If incomplete they are returned for necessary additional data; if satisfactory they are sent to the land appraiser, who visits the communities and goes over suggested sale prices of land officials believe should go back to private ownership.

After the program has been approved by the appraiser it is returned with his recommendations to the conservation department and submitted to the conservation commission for approval. As of Aug. 7, 117 cities and towns had submitted land-use programs---many after previous rejections for additional study and data---with all of them receiving approval of the commission.

While continuance of land-use clinics probably will not be necessary on a large scale, since officials of most of the cities in the 47 counties attended the first two series, the program is continuing. In 1941 supplemental lists of urban land parcels reverting to the state in 1940 were sent to municipal officials for inclusion in their land-use programs, and the conservation department now is preparing lists of parcels reverting in 1941 in various cities.

Fact that the United States is at war has not affected the program materially, according to the department, except that five or six of the municipalities have applied for a considerable number of parcels to enlarge their airports.

The following table shows the total number of parcels deeded 117 cities and towns by the state from December, 1940 to August, 1942, and purposes for which six of the cities will use land deeded them.

Use	Total For 117 Cities	Esca- naba	S. Ste. Marie	Iron Mountain	Traverse City	Cheboy- gan	Mar- quette
Street.....	219	14	7	4	3		
Park & recreation.	1,040	7	4	1	99	26	11
Airport.....	387	2	323		9	70	
Parking lots.....	142		4	3			1
Park & forestry...	607	34	240			20	1
Municipal							
bldgs & storage	76			1			5
Water system.....	95			71		1	
Cemetery.....	96				3		
School.....	31				28		3
City dock.....	5					2	
Municipal garden..	67					38	
River beautification	7						
Gravel removal....	31					7	
Sewer system.....	40					2	
Animal pound.....	2						
Dumping grounds & Park	292						
Total Parcels...	3,137	57	578	80	142	166	21

18 Cities Cooperate With Neighbor Communities In Sewage Disposal

Eighteen of the nation's 30 largest cities, including several in war production areas, cooperate with other municipalities in treatment or disposal of sewage, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Four other cities---Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul---are included in sewerage districts which, set up as separate agencies for the purpose, serve their suburban communities.

Intermunicipal agreements generally take one of three forms:

Outside cities connected to the sewerage system of a central city pay flat charges for use of central city's treatment or disposal service; one city disposes of sewage from certain areas of another city or grants certain privileges under reciprocal agreement; two or more cities build and operate treatment or disposal systems jointly, sharing costs.

Sixteen of the 18 cities---all but Milwaukee and Atlanta---permit use of their sewerage treatment or disposal systems by neighboring cities, with as many as 12 cities and nine sanitary districts using facilities of one---Los Angeles. Seven cities, nine sanitary districts and one village connect with the St. Louis sewerage system, while Buffalo, Detroit, Columbus and Rochester each have entered into agreements with more than five municipalities.

"Exchange" agreements permitting outside connections are in force between Dearborn and Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore and Baltimore county, and Washington, D.C., and the Washington suburban sanitary district.

Milwaukee and Atlanta are parties to joint agreements, with Milwaukee a member of a metropolitan sewage area of 14 cities. Each shared the cost of building the area's sewerage system and meeting operating costs by direct tax levies. The Atlanta and Fulton-DeKalb county sewerage system and treatment plant were built in 1937 in cooperation with WPA and other federal agencies. Atlanta pays more than half the operating and maintenance costs.

Following are examples of typical charges made by central cities: Cleveland charges East Cleveland and Cleveland Heights 34 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of water supplied. Akron, Baltimore, Buffalo, Los Angeles and Philadelphia base charges on amount of sewage flow into their sewerage systems. Louisville levies fixed rental payments. Lucas county, O., contributes to the cost of Toledo's pumping station and sewer construction on an area-served basis, pays for new connections and contributes to operating costs according to amount of sewage.

Gasoline tax

State Motor Fuel Tax Collections Continue Decline Started In March

State motor fuel tax collections for June and July continued the accelerated downward trend which began in March as result of rubber and gasoline rationing, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

On a national basis, June and July gas tax collections were 13 and 16 per cent under June and July, 1941, receipts, according to the Federation's figures for 40 states, including 13 rationed states.

For the 13 rationed states, June and July collections were 22 and 26 per cent under collections for the same months last year.

Figures for March, April and May, which first reflected effects of rubber conservation and gas rationing, show declines of 2, 4 and 9 per cent respectively for the three months. These declines were shown by figures for 43 states, including all 17 rationed states.

Receipts for the 17 rationed states for March, April and May showed decreases averaging 5, 3 and 15 per cent below 1941 collections for the same three months.

Following are figures showing decreases in gas tax collections of 43 states, including 17 rationed states, for March, April and May, and of 40 states, including 13 rationed states, for June and July:

	March	April	May		June	July
43 states	-2	-4	-9	40 states	-13	-16
17 rationed states	-5	-3	-15	13 rationed states	-22	-26
		*	*	*		

Six Arizona Cities Cooperate On Housing

Six Arizona cities are cooperating in working out a regional housing program, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today. The housing authority of Phoenix has joined in an agreement with authorities of five nearby cities of Buckeye, Glendale, Flagstaff, Holbrook and Mesa. Population of each is less than 7,000.

A single executive director and one central office staff are handling all administrative matters in connection with the construction of 28 to 56 homes in each of the towns, the Association reported.

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(First of two stories on units of government in the United States, based on a study published today by Public Administration Service.)

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Though many authorities on government advocate a decrease in units of local government for sake of efficiency and economy, only a few reductions of importance were made during the last 10 years, and there still are 165,000 individual units in the United States in addition to the states and the federal government.

This is the finding of a survey, published by Public Administration Service today, showing a reduction of only 10,369 units of government between 1931, when the total was 175,418, and 1941. Both the 1931 and 1941 surveys were made by William Anderson, professor of political science, University of Minnesota.

During the 10-year period school districts decreased 6.9 per cent; towns and townships 6.2 per cent; special districts other than schools 2.3 per cent; incorporated places, 0.6 per cent; counties, 0.1 per cent. Some of the difference is due to elimination of errors in the first count, Mr. Anderson said.

Economic depression, drouth and population declines helped account for the reduction in governmental units, defined as "a resident population occupying a defined area that has a legally authorized organization and governing body, a separate legal identity, the power to provide certain public . . . services and a substantial degree of autonomy including . . . power to raise at least a part of its own revenue."

School districts were reduced mainly through consolidation; many special districts ceased to function because their work---to finance a ditch or a road---was finished and the debt paid. Among deliberate actions by legislatures was elimination of townships in Oklahoma and poor districts in Pennsylvania.

Counties decreased by only three---two in Georgia and one in Louisiana. The Georgia reduction resulted from actual consolidations, while Louisiana's decrease resulted from absorption of the New Orleans parish government into the city government.

Some increases were brought about in special districts, through creation of public housing authorities and soil conservation districts.

Despite a large decline since 1931, school districts account for 71.7 per cent of all local governmental units, the survey showed. Towns and townships make up 11.5 per cent; incorporated places 9.8 per cent; special districts other than school, 5 per cent; counties, 1.8 per cent. For the country as a whole there is one unit of government for every 800 people and every 18 square miles of land area.

Illinois tops the nation with 15,629 local governmental units. Next are Kansas, 11,206; Missouri, 10,992; Minnesota, 10,400; Wisconsin, 9,514. Ten states have more than 7,000 units; only 13 have fewer than 500 units each.

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(Second of two stories on units of government in the United States, based on a study published today by Public Administration Service.)

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Reduction of 90 per cent in the number of local governmental units for the sake of administrative efficiency and economy in local government was suggested today in a report published by Public Administrative Service.

Such a drastic reorganization would reduce the number of local units of government from 165,000 to 17,800, according to the report, written by William Anderson, professor of political science, University of Minnesota.

In making his suggestion, Mr. Anderson took into account that government is a "human" organization whose form is not easily changed. Also, he said, while many people believe there should be a reduction in governmental units, few agree on what the ideal number would be and little research has been done toward a standard of population and size.

The 17,800 units, according to the report, would be distributed as follows: 200 city-county units, with a central city of at least 60,000 population; 2,100 rural and semi-rural counties; 15,000 incorporated places; 500 miscellaneous units. The average state then would have about 370 units instead of nearly 3,500.

This reorganization would result in only a single layer of government for more than three-fourths of the people and a two-layer system for less than a fourth. At present a large part of the nation is under four or five-layer government, ranging from special districts to state and federal levels.

City-county types of unit would prevail in main urban centers, handling all functions of city, county and school district, under the plan. In rural and semi-rural areas, the county would be the main unit for performing services of state-wide importance, including education and rural local services. Many counties would be consolidated to enable them to supply services more effectively.

Townships in most midwestern and several Middle Atlantic states would cease to exist as important governing units, though they might continue to administer elections, etc. New England townships, which are more like cities and villages, would be consolidated where practical but would continue present governmental functions.

School districts and practically all other special districts also would disappear. Schools would be administered by counties, cities and larger towns and villages, under state control and supervision. Special districts might still be used in metropolitan areas where larger units are needed for certain purposes, and for federations of counties in maintaining expensive sanatoriums or similar services.

If such a reorganization of local governments were brought about, the study said, principal changes would be necessary only in states west from New York to Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. New England, the South and the far West would have much less pruning to do, although for most changes state legislatures would probably have to take action first.

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LIBRARY

Mutual Police Aid Plan Adopted By 12 Cities For War Emergency Protection

Police facilities of 12 California cities have been pooled under a mutual aid plan designed to assure the cities adequate protection in event of a war emergency, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Each city in the agreement maintains permanently in reserve at least one "police unit" of one automobile, one regular police officer and five auxiliary policemen. Each unit is placed at disposal of and subject to emergency call of the law and order coordinator of the county civilian defense office.

Purpose of the mutual police aid agreement by the cities, all in San Mateo county, suburban peninsula area south of San Francisco, is to create a reserve supply of police facilities to meet any local police emergency arising within any of the communities or within any war industries or installations in the county.

The 12 cities are Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillborough, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo and South San Francisco. Combined population of the 12 cities is around 85,000 as compared to total county population of approximately 112,000.

Any of the cities can ask the coordinator for aid when a police emergency within their jurisdictions exceeds or threatens to exceed ability to cope with it. The coordinator, with sole authority to dispatch reserve units, may give preference to emergencies directly or immediately involving vital industries.

Duty of a police chief to dispatch his reserve units at order of the coordinator ceases when, in the chief's opinion, war industries and installations in his own jurisdiction are in immediate danger or when threats to his community outweigh in importance requests for protection elsewhere. In event a city becomes endangered after sending aid to another city, it may recall its own reserve police unit and ask for additional aid.

The 12-city agreement was made possible by a 1941 state law giving local governments---cities, townships and counties---authority to exchange such governmental services as police, fire, health and welfare protection during emergencies. Cities giving outside aid are protected by the statute from liability for accidents and damages occurring during performance of their services.

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Kansas City Saves Taxpayers Time And Money By Unifying Inspection Services

By consolidating inspection services connected mainly with buildings, so that one division acts where eight did before, Kansas City, Mo., is saving its taxpayers an estimated \$12,000 a year and making it more convenient for them to secure various permits, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Jobs of five inspectors and four clerks were eliminated in the reorganization, reducing the staff from 42 to 33.

Before the consolidation the public works department contained separate inspection divisions for buildings and signs, plumbing, electricity, smoke, boilers, elevators, weights and measures, gasoline pumps and gas meters, each headed by a chief inspector responsible to the director of public works. Offices of the eight units were scattered over three different floors of the 30-story city hall and each had its own clerical staff, files, telephones and other equipment.

A citizen seeking a permit often found it necessary to go to three different offices, and no two of the eight units followed the same procedure. As many as three inspectors working separately often inspected a building on the same day without any one of them knowing the others had been there.

First step in simplifying inspection services was to combine the offices of boiler and smoke inspection. Success of this consolidation made it easy for the city to bring together all eight units in a division of inspections and permits, with the chief inspector of each group reporting to a commissioner, in turn responsible to the director of public works.

The various offices were moved to one floor in the city hall and given one clerical staff and a single public counter from which all employees issue all types of permits and handle complaints. Each chief inspector assists with the office work in the morning, interviewing contractors and others who have business with him. The chief inspector also prepares a weekly work program for each inspector in his group, and with inspectors reporting fully on their day's work, the commissioner can determine the volume of inspectional work and the time required for various types of inspections.

Eventually the commissioner plans to establish standards for comparing work loads and the average number of inspections a man can make in a day---information useful in preparing the budget. It already has been found possible to train a good building inspector to handle the more simple electrical and plumbing inspections, so that the number of different inspectors required to visit buildings has been reduced and auto mileage cut considerably.

In simplifying its inspectional services Kansas City is following steps taken within recent years by a number of other cities, including Cincinnati, Charlotte, Los Angeles; Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, and Royal Oak, Mich. Royal Oak has an inspectional department of three members who inspect interchangeably buildings, electric wiring, plumbing, signs, furnaces, weights and measures and food establishments.

Personal Bond Bureau Set Up By Detroit To Eliminate "Judge's Release" Abuses

Persons arrested on minor charges in Detroit now can obtain their own release from a night in jail through a new personal bond bureau at police headquarters which allows them to make their own bond.

Purpose of the bureau is to eliminate bail bond abuses by professional bondsmen and to keep bondsmen and attorneys from calling up judges at all hours of the night and asking them to telephone the police and request "overnight release" of persons charged with misdemeanors.

Established by Detroit's prosecutor, police commissioner and judges of the recorder's court, the bureau is operated on a 24-hour basis by 14 assistant prosecutors sworn in as deputy clerks of court, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

The new release system ends 20 years of periodic "scandals" over release of persons at telephoned request of judges, and fixes definite and consistent responsibility for determining whether a prisoner should be released or held.

As the system operates, officers in charge of precinct stations have authority to release, at their discretion, prisoners facing any misdemeanor charge except in gambling and prostitution cases. In these cases and in other misdemeanor cases where the precinct commander has refused to free the prisoner, the prisoner may apply to the bond bureau for release.

After filling out a release application the prisoner, accompanied by a copy of his police record if he has one, is taken to the bond bureau where details of the case are studied. The assistant prosecutor then may recommend the prisoner's release to the precinct commander, who may overrule the recommendation.

If the precinct commander offers no objection, the prisoner signs and swears to a personal bond guaranteeing his appearance in court next day. He has not had to pay a fee to a bondsman or attorney and no judge has been called out of bed by a bondsman to telephone the police for the release.

First person seeking release under the new system, a man charged with accepting racing bets, was unsuccessful when his record showed he had been arrested 16 times and was free at the moment under \$1,000 bond on a gambling conspiracy charge. The bureau refused his release on recommendation of the precinct commander. Next application, made by a man arrested on a loitering charge during a handbook raid, was successful. His record showed he was working, had no police record since 1930 and only two arrests on minor charges prior to that year. His release was recommended by the precinct commander and granted by the bond bureau.

Detroit's new personal bond bureau is based substantially on a release system operated successfully in Cleveland for 13 years. Cleveland's system was described in detail in a series of articles carried by the Detroit News in a campaign to eliminate abuses of Detroit's former overnight release methods.

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City Plan Commission Given Authority To Determine Use Of City-Owned Property

Detroit's city plan commission now has authority to determine future use of city-owned property, especially property obtained through tax-delinquency, under a procedure adopted recently to eliminate land-use abuses, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

The procedure will be used by the plan commission to develop a sound, constructive land-use policy consistent with the theory that it is best to utilize city-owned land to meet present and future needs of the city in carrying out the master plan for development of the city.

General policy of handling tax-foreclosed and other surplus city-owned property will be based on several primary objectives under the new procedure. Such properties will not be sold until the primary objectives have been considered.

The procedure first calls for approval by the city plan commission before a piece of city-owned property is sold, or leased under terms prohibiting recovery by the city within six months.

Properties in the following categories will be retained by the city until it can be decided how they will fit into the master plan for development of Detroit: properties on streets which will or may be widened; properties suitable as sites for public buildings, parks, playgrounds, etc.; properties or sections of properties in blighted areas which may be reclaimed through public or private enterprise.

Non-conforming properties in areas zoned satisfactorily may not be sold until non-conforming elements are eliminated, and then they may be sold only for zone conforming uses.

Properties with sub-standard or dilapidated housing or other structures will be retained until the structures are removed if complete rehabilitation after the sale does not appear probable or practicable.

If the real estate division of the corporation counsel's office does not believe a recommendation for withholding justifiable, it may request reconsideration by the plan commission, and if there is a continuing disagreement as to disposition of the property the matter will be referred to the city council for final decision.

Radio Equipped Foot Patrol, Mobile Police Radio Unit Developed

Development of portable police radio receiving sets for use by Atlantic City officers on foot or motorcycle, and organization of police radio reserves and a mobile radio unit by Santa Monica were reported today by the International City Managers' Association.

Atlantic City's portable receiving set, developed after two years' experiment, permits an officer to keep in touch with headquarters at all times whether he is on fixed post duty, eating his lunch, or riding a motorcycle or street car.

The portable set weighs approximately 29 ounces and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " in size, with a small antenna which can be thrown over the shoulder or sewn into the officer's coat. The receiver has four tubes and uses a flashlight cell, good for four to six hours' service, for power. While the number of tubes can be cut to three with a corresponding increase in battery life, three-battery power does not give enough volume for use on a motorcycle.

Santa Monica, Cal., organized its mobile police radio unit, operated by a corps of police radio reserves, for emergency service in event regular police radio equipment is disabled or additional field equipment is required, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Fourteen two-way police radio cars and a 50-watt portable transmitter installed in a house trailer make up equipment of the reserve mobile unit, with the house trailer to be used to supplement the main station or serve as a police sub-station. Radio equipment of this unit was furnished by the police department and the house trailer by the reserve.

A picked body of trained radio engineers and operators, all serving as volunteer members of the regular police force, forms the nucleus of the radio reserve. These men may at any time be put on active duty with the regular force without upsetting regular routine.

Organization and coordination of the emergency unit is such, the Association said, that in case of station failure or other disaster police department operation can be carried forward with a minimum of lost time and motion. Department control can be shifted to any desired point, mobile and portable stations can be set up and communications can be continued with other police agencies on a normal basis.

Dim-Out Driving Brings Study Of Traffic Marking And Vehicle Lighting

Operation of motor vehicles under dim-out conditions is under study at Hebron, O., to determine what night road markings will be necessary if and when automobiles all over the nation will be operated with blackout equipment.

Agencies participating in the tests are the Ohio department of highways, the U.S. public roads administration, the OCD and the village of Hebron, the American Public Works Association reports.

From these studies proper vehicle lighting equipment and the most effective traffic markings will be determined.

Under observation in the tests are center lines of various types, intersection and railroad crossing markings, guard rail reflectorization and the many other types of highway signs.

Specially designed headlights, providing 35 candle power instead of the usual 60,000 candle power and reflecting no illumination above the horizontal, are being used in the tests.

Test cars also are fitted with dim-out tail lights so designed that four points of lights are visible at 60 feet and one point at 160 feet.

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New Des Moines Ordinance Requires Physical Examination Of New Laborers

Physical examination of all new city laborers is required by a new ordinance adopted by Des Moines, Ia., recently to increase physical competency of the city labor force and protect the city from unjust compensation claims.

The ordinance was adopted, according to information to the International City Managers' Association, after Des Moines' legal department offered reasons for believing that alleged injuries to employes on jobs for which compensation was awarded had actually occurred before the men were employed by the city.

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Michigan City Profits From War-Scrap Salvage, Cuts Refuse Disposal Costs

SEP 21 1942

Gearing its rubbish collection system to salvage scrap for the war, Highland Park, Mich., in the Detroit metropolitan area, has collected \$15,867 from the sale of waste materials during the last year, at the same time reducing refuse disposal costs by \$18,870, the American Public Works Association reported today.

Most of the decrease in operating expenditures resulted from a reduction in the outlay for hauling, made possible through construction of a municipal salvage plant in the public works yard at cost of \$20,425. The plant was built when the city, completely surrounded by an expanding Detroit, found it would have to transport refuse 18 miles to a new dump, its old dump having reached capacity. With the plant, only the remains of the refuse after it has been salvaged or incinerated are taken to the dump.

Additional expenditure for sorting and salvaging, which amounted to \$15,648 last year was more than offset by returns from the sale of the reclaimed material, totalling \$15,867 from June 30, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

The city's rubbish is hauled directly to the salvage plant, where it is sorted for reclaimable material. Combustible rubbish is burned, and the residue hauled by truck to the city dump. Of 60,515 cubic yards of waste material handled by the plant last year, only 18,799 cubic yards---about 30 per cent---remained to be hauled to the dump. Ashes, handled separately, totaled 13,176 cubic yards for the year.

Total distance travelled by all trucks hauling rubbish and ashes during 1941-42 was 73,944 miles, while under the former system of disposal the total distance would have amounted to 240,500 miles, requiring two additional trucks and costing an additional \$18,650.

The first year's salvage and receipts from its sale were as follows: glass, 340 tons, \$1,763; baled tin cans, 704 tons, \$7,727; miscellaneous scrap iron, 244 tons, \$1,824; paper, 284 tons, \$3,726; rags, 19 tons, \$259; 9,676 milk bottles, \$56; other miscellaneous junk, \$510.

Total recovery was 1,600 tons, from 60,515 cubic yards of rubbish, collected from 52,000 residents of the city.

Philadelphia Story: \$18,000,000 Interest Saving On Callable Bonds

Philadelphia has saved \$18,000,000 in interest charges on the city's bonded debt by refunding \$83,398,200 of callable municipal bonds.

The saving indicates economies possible for cities which sold bonds with the "call" feature several years ago at high interest rates then prevailing, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reports.

Now these cities can---as did Philadelphia---call in bonds paying 4 and 5 per cent interest and refund---or re-issue---them at the present low interest rates of 2 to 2.15 per cent.

In June, 1941, holders of Philadelphia bonds from 30 different issues---callable from 1942 to 1947---were offered opportunity on a "first come, first served" basis to exchange their bonds for new ones, to be retired annually from 1943 to 1950.

The new bonds were to bear the old rates of interest---4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent---up to the first call dates of the old bonds, and a lower rate--- $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent---thereafter. Thus bondholders would have the full equivalent of the old bonds until they were subject to redemption by the city, and thereafter would have tax-exempt bonds for an assured period at a fixed interest rate.

Of the eligible bonds in the hands of the public, 62.65 per cent were exchanged by the deadline for refunding, which was June 15, 1942, and the average rate of interest was reduced from 4.227 to 3.085 per cent.

From the time the reduced interest rates become effective until the new bonds mature, the interest on the new bonds will total \$56,226,328, whereas under the old rates the city would have paid \$75,829,814 interest during the same period. The actual saving in interest cost is \$18,082,424, since \$7,906,200 of the refunding bonds were held in municipal sinking funds.

16-Ton Police Laboratory Helps Illinois Authorities Fight Crime

Illinois' new 16-ton mobile police laboratory is ready today to aid state, county and city authorities fight crime with the most modern facilities known to crime detection, according to the American Municipal Association.

With its chemical, research, radio and photographic devices and facilities, the rolling laboratory is available without cost to city and county law enforcement officials throughout the state.

Christened "Illinois State Police," the mobile laboratory resembles a cross-country bus. It is 30 feet long, 11 feet high and seven feet wide, and has a top speed of 60 miles an hour. Armor-plated, with windows of bullet-proof glass, the crime detection unit cost the state \$25,000.

State police officials say the mobile unit has more modern equipment than most city police headquarters, and that it can handle about 99 per cent of the cases coming before a police department. Stationed at Springfield, in central Illinois, the unit is kept in constant readiness for emergency calls.

Equipment at disposal of authorities operating the unit includes two-way radio facilities; a motion picture camera and other photographing equipment; oxygen, X-ray, diving, fingerprinting and moulage equipment; medical and surgical supplies; submachine and tear gas guns; and gas masks and bullet-proof shields.

A feature of the unit is a gun turret which can be raised four feet above the roof of the bus, according a vantage point from which to operate machine guns through portholes.

While designed for crime detection, the unit can be of aid in almost any emergency. It carries two 3,000 watt generators, powerful enough to keep a hospital in operation should normal power facilities fail, and there is room in the unit to perform two surgical operations at once with surgical and medical equipment carried by the unit. Collapsible boats and dragging equipment are carried for flood work.

State officials say this is how the mobile unit might perform in action: Within minutes after receiving a report that a body has been dropped into a river, the unit is speeding to the scene. The body is recovered by an officer using the laboratory's diving equipment. Meanwhile, other officers are taking plaster casts of footprints, while witnesses make their statements into a recording device. Suspects taken into custody are questioned, their clothing examined for clues, and they are given a lie-detector test. Meantime, the laboratory is in two-way contact by radio with state police headquarters and a statewide alarm for a fugitive can be given, if necessary, in a matter of seconds.

Three States Enact Tax Laws On Motor Fuel Bought By Out-Of-State Purchasers

Though motor fuel tax revenues of the states will suffer generally because of gasoline rationing, three states---Virginia, Mississippi and South Carolina---will secure some new revenue through 1942 fuel tax legislation on out-of-state purchases, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported in a survey today.

Under Virginia's new statute all motor carriers must buy within the state as much fuel as they use in the state or pay to the state treasury an amount equal to taxes they would have paid if their fuel was bought in the state. Only state-licensed carriers formerly were required to do this.

A 1942 amendment in Mississippi imposes a tax of six cents a gallon on all gasoline used within the state on which the Mississippi tax has not been paid. The use tax, applying to all commercial carriers and persons transporting their own property for business purposes, is due when the carrier enters the state, though the motor vehicle commissioner may authorize monthly reports and payments.

Motor fuel other than gasoline, such as diesel oil, is taxed to the user under a new South Carolina law, and if a dealer sells these special fuels to a state resident or out-of-state operator without a use fuel permit, he becomes liable for the tax himself.

Altogether, seven states made changes in their motor fuel tax laws this year, according to the survey.

Besides the use tax laws these included, mainly, refund provisions. Kentucky made eligible for refund motor fuel used in aircraft in interstate commerce, and Virginia granted refund of two cents a gallon on gasoline purchased in the state and used by planes in flights over the state, with full refund for plane flights outside the state.

Rhode Island abolished refunds of motor fuel taxes except those on interstate sales and sales to the federal government, removing the privilege for commercial fishermen, lumbermen, farmers and certain others. Mississippi amended its refund law to demand a daily statement of the use of refund gasoline. Virginia relaxed the 60-day limit on ordinary refund claims, and added a law permitting tax refunds on motor fuel consumed by vehicles carrying machines for spraying fruit trees and plants.

Among other motor fuel legislation of 1942 was the New York act extending emergency taxes of 2 cents a gallon on motor fuel sold up to June 30, 1943.

Houston Gets City Manager In January, 1943

When Houston, Tex., becomes a city manager city next January, it will be the twenty-second of the 92 municipalities with more than 100,000 population to operate under this form of government, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Two other larger cities---Cincinnati and Kansas City, Mo.---already operate under the city manager system.

Houston voters approved the change from commission to city manager government by a 3,000 majority on Aug. 15. Charter amendments installing the new system provide also for election of a mayor and eight councilmen---five from districts and three at large.

The first mayor and council will be elected in November, to take office Jan. 2 for a two-year term. First task of the council will be to appoint a manager and decide on his salary. The mayor, to receive \$2,000 a year, will appoint all advisory boards and the civil service commissioners. He will have no power to veto. Councilmen will receive \$10 for each council meeting attended, to a maximum of \$1,500 a year.

Houston is one of 12 municipalities adopting the council-manager plan this year. In July, Petroleum county, Mont., 1,675 square miles in area, adopted provisions of the state county-manager enabling act, becoming first in the state and seventh in the nation to enter the ranks of manager counties. Other localities adopting city manager government in 1942 were: Mill Valley, Cal.; Hazel Park and Ludington, Mich.; Mechanic Falls, New Portland and Smyrna, Me.; Lower Merion Twp. and West View, Pa.; West Columbia, Tex.; and Bennington and Brattleboro, Vt.

A total of 557 cities and counties, all except 23 of which are in the United States, now operate under city manager government. One out of every five cities of more than 10,000 population is represented in the total.

Chicago Replaces Flicker Traffic Signs With Bead Reflectors

Chicago is changing its 7,000 "stop" and "slow" traffic warning signals from battery-lighted flicker signs to glass-beaded reflectors, finding them more economical and just as safe, according to information from the American Public Works Association.

The reflector signals, costing an average of \$3.08 each, were chosen after several months' experimentation to find a satisfactory substitute for the flicker lights, which included materials on war-priority lists, and were powered by current from storage batteries in the bases of the signs.

Four-fifths of the signs have been changed thus far, saving the city approximately \$200,000 a year in maintenance costs. Warning arrows on street car safety islands, also formerly flicker-lighted, are being changed to reflectors.

No accidents have been traceable directly to the new signs, which are visible at 500 feet. Records of the city traffic engineer's office for the period of light-changing show the total number of automobile accidents as nearly 20 per cent below accident figures for the same period a year ago.

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Yonkers Reduces Fire Insurance Cost 26 Per Cent

Adoption of a new procedure in the handling of its fire insurance, along with gaining reduced rates, has brought Yonkers, N.Y., a 26 per cent decrease in the cost of this protection for city buildings, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Fourteen per cent of the saving occurred when the city secured a discount on its insurance bill by paying the \$4,490 annual premium for five years at once through a finance company, which will be repaid in installments at 4 per cent interest.

Most of the remaining reduction resulted from the reduced insurance rates applied on all public building throughout the state in 1941. An additional saving was effected by carefully checking all insurance schedules, eliminating hazards where possible, and complying with various recommendations of the board of fire underwriters.

All of Yonkers' municipal insurance is handled by the city's architectural engineer, who checks all policies and rates, suggests where new savings can be effected, inspects and reappraises all city buildings and contents once a year, and handles claims.

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JOINT REFERENCE

War Manpower Recruitment Hampered By Present State Settlement Laws

SEP 25 1942

LIBRARY

Present state settlement laws, by their lack of uniformity, can seriously hamper the voluntary migration of industrial and agricultural manpower to localities where it is needed most for the war effort.

Solution of the problem, the American Public Welfare Association said today, would be to make settlement requirements uniform, repeal them altogether or suspend them for duration of the war.

All states except one---Rhode Island---now have laws which require persons to be legal residents before they become eligible for public assistance of any kind, including relief. The requirements vary in the different states from six months to five years. Loss of settlement usually is specified on the same basis.

As a result of the lack of uniformity, families receiving relief in a state which considers them non-residents after six months' absence may hesitate to move to a state requiring two years' residence before settlement is granted, even though jobs may be available there which would make them self-supporting. They are aware that if they should become destitute in the second state after the first six months of living there but before two years have passed, they could not secure even temporary financial aid from either state.

In Rhode Island alone of the 48 states a revised public assistance act, passed this year, makes eligible for public assistance any person in need, regardless of his legal residence. Previously five years' residence was required for settlement in this state.

At least 17 states require one year's residence for legal settlement and eligibility for relief, and seven others have been known to enforce in practice a one-year requirement before giving relief. Settlement laws of the other states include requirements ranging from six months to five years, five states making the latter requirement.

Besides the settlement laws, 27 states still have statutes imposing a penalty for bringing destitute persons into the state, the Association said. The U.S. Supreme Court last November declared such a statute in California unconstitutional, and since that time the attorney-general of New Hampshire has given the opinion that a similar law in his state also is a violation of the constitution.

Tax Delinquent Land Joint Problem For Finance Officers, City Planners

The "ostrich policy" of merely restoring tax delinquent land to the tax rolls must be abandoned by municipal fiscal officers if they wish to prevent property tax delinquency---on the wane at present---from getting the upper hand again after the war, a study issued by Public Administration Service said today.

In place of the "ostrich policy," which considers only the tax-producing possibilities of land, the finance officers must follow a program of collaboration on solving the problem with city planners, housing officials and other governmental departments, according to the study, by A.M. Hillhouse, municipal finance authority.

Tax delinquency, the study said, is bound up inextricably with uncontrolled land use, slums and blight, poor building codes, inadequate municipal services and cumbersome legal procedures for clearing tax titles.

To solve these interlocked problems, the study recommended that cities set up corrective laws and machinery now, so they will be able, after the war, to make the best use of tax-abandoned properties and check excessive delinquency.

On the "preventive" end finance officers can reduce delinquency, the study said, by creating a bureau of delinquent tax collections, adopting vigorous collection policies and streamlining available tax-foreclosure measures. But to overcome blight, decentralization and uncontrolled subdivision platting---"the great evils undermining the property tax system of our central cities"---measures must be taken in cooperation with other municipal agencies. Among the steps are the following:

State statutes must be passed and city ordinances enacted to bring into being modern city planning organizations; master plans harmonized with county, regional and state plans; zoning ordinances revamped and new building codes passed in line with developments in modern architecture.

Plans must be drawn for the complete rehabilitation of blighted areas within cities with the aid of private capital; cities must be given the power to build up land reserves from the properties they acquire by tax reversion; and municipal services must be improved to prevent decentralization.

Finally, the real property tax system must be modernized to make the tax burden more equitable and more bearable.

No easy obstacle to overcome, the study said, is the fact that various groups interested in land "talk different languages." To the realtor, chief causes of tax delinquency are exorbitant tax rates and a city hall unwilling to cut assessments rapidly in depression times. The finance officer thinks about how to catch those who seek to "escape" their share of the tax burden. The city planner, in turn, talks rehabilitation of slum areas, new street patterns and housing.

These groups "move and live in different worlds, and must be brought together to promote the best long-run interests of the city," the study said.

Three Steps Necessary For Effective Noise Abatement Program

Three steps must be taken by a city to make a noise abatement program effective, the American Municipal Association said today after examining the campaign which brought a national noise abatement award to Memphis recently.

First step---enactment of an anti-noise ordinance with "teeth" in it; second step---an educational campaign showing value of an anti-noise program; third step---strict enforcement of the noise abatement statute, the hardest step to carry out but more important, probably, than the other two.

While the problem of providing quiet and rest for war workers, particularly those who work nights and sleep during the daytime, isn't so acute in the Tennessee city as in many vital war industry centers, steps taken in the Memphis anti-noise campaign may well be applied elsewhere, the Association said.

Memphis took the first step in 1940, adopting an ordinance penalizing by arrest and fines persons making unnecessary noise---blowing automobile horns and playing radios too loudly, especially at night; blowing train and factory whistles unnecessarily; ringing bells and blowing horns in "celebration" of something.

Passage of the ordinance was followed by an educational campaign in which the city's newspapers and radio stations, along with civic groups, police, health and school officials, played important roles. There were no arrests during this period, but the police department distributed red and white cards to motorists requesting their cooperation and warning them that unnecessary honking of horns after Dec. 1 would be punished. Young swains were advised to ring the doorbell instead of summoning their dates by auto horn. Streetcar motormen who clang their bells with slight provocation were warned to stop the practice. Engineers of trains entering and leaving Memphis were asked to blow whistles at certain crossings only, using bells elsewhere, and trainmasters and superintendents of the various railroads were asked to cooperate.

On Dec. 1, 1940, however, emphasis was switched to strict enforcement of the anti-noise ordinance; police made arrests and the city court levied fines against offenders. Unlike many similar campaigns, arrests and convictions continued until Memphis' noise abatement record between June 8, 1941, and June 6, 1942, was the best for cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population, and Memphis received the national award for cities of this group from the National Noise Abatement Council.

On the basis of Memphis' experience, then, the Association said, a city to carry out an effective noise abatement program must pass a law with teeth in it, tell citizens the purpose of the program and warn them the law will be enforced---then enforce it.

Kansas City Triples Insurance Protection At Lower Cost

Kansas City has tripled its insurance protection on municipal property--- from \$5,492,850 to \$15,765,300---while reducing premium payments \$5,400 a year by use of a new plan for placing policies, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Under the plan, a committee of insurance agents representing their local trade association watches out for the interests of the city, "sits in" on settlements of claims and writes policies in the best suited companies. Formerly, the city placed its insurance business at random.

The plan was developed after the insurance agents' committee had studied and reported on Kansas City's insurance needs, analyzed all policies, and suggested improvements which would reduce insurance costs.

Adoption of the committee's recommendations resulted in a cut of 50 per cent in the cost of automobile coverage, the writing of fire insurance on a coinsurance basis---under which the city assumes some of the risk---and the use of three-year instead of one-year policies.

In addition fire insurance coverage on many fireproof buildings was reduced and the premiums paid on fidelity bonds lowered about 20 per cent by taking bids for the bonds.

Fire insurance for Kansas City now is written under extended coverage which includes practically every type of loss except war damage. Automotive equipment is insured for about \$100,000 against fire and theft, and property damage and public liability insurance is carried in amounts of \$10,000 and \$20,000.

All insurance policies are filed with the director of finance, who reports losses to the chairman of the insurance committee. Settlements are made with approval of the department head involved, the law department and the public insurance committee.

When the city needs new insurance of any kind, the facts are given the insurance committee, which makes investigation and writes the policy. Commissions on premiums are divided among members of the insurance agents' association and also with some non-members. All insurance agents must have paid their city taxes before they can participate.

Assistance given the city by the public insurance committee saves the city one full-time employe, according to the city manager.

War Stimulates Rural Fire Protection Action in Oregon

War and its companion threat of incendiary fires has stimulated formation of rural fire protection districts in Oregon until nearly every city in the state now follows some arrangement for aiding rural areas in case of fire, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Sixteen new rural fire protection districts were formed this year up to September 1 and 40 more are being considered, while in 1941 only three were added to the 20 already in existence.

In some cases the arrangement is an informal one, with rural residents contributing toward cost of equipment; in others, rural residents seeking protection make a formal contract with the city providing for specific payment and protection.

Advantages of organizing the districts, most of which are formed under state law, are these: All people within the boundaries are assured equal protection; all pay proportionately for benefits, since costs of the fire protection district come out of taxes on property protected; better protection is afforded because the district usually is strong enough financially to purchase or contract for effective equipment; and a legal entity is established which can carry on business dealings usually necessary to set up effective protection.

Usually the city is headquarters for equipment for its rural fire protection districts. In most towns, the existing fire department benefits from formation of a rural district by revival of interest in fire fighting; by new, efficient equipment; and by an increased fire-fighting force made possible through contributions of the rural district. The rural area, in turn, benefits by securing services of men experienced in fire-fighting and the use of city equipment and headquarters.

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Wisconsin City Offers Residents Mental Hygiene Clinic Service Free Of Charge

A mental hygiene clinic has been set up for benefit of Kenosha, Wis., residents by the city council and the board of education, the American Public Welfare Association reports today.

Operated one day a week, the psychiatric service will cost the city \$1,000--- this cost shared by the council and the school board, with the latter given jurisdiction over the clinic.

In charge of the clinic is a psychiatrist who directed the Peoria, Ill., mental hygiene clinic held twice weekly last year. Under an arrangement with the Kenosha county medical society, the psychiatrist may engage in private practice in Kenosha after clinic hours.

Office hours for the clinic, held every Monday, will be from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. All Kenosha community welfare agencies are cooperating with the clinic in referring cases for study, and appointments are made through these agencies. There is no charge to the public for the service.

To stimulate interest in the project, an educational program in mental hygiene is under way.

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County Money For Civilian Defense Costs In Westchester Towns

Towns in Westchester county, wealthy residential suburban district near New York City, will finance their local war defense bills with county money for the rest of the year.

At the recommendation of the Westchester War Council, the county board of supervisors voted a \$200,000 appropriation to be allocated according to tax contributions to the county's 18 towns and six cities for wartime protection of life and property. Under the state emergency act of 1941, no town is permitted to appropriate more than \$1,000 for civilian protection costs, though cities and villages are not limited.

The towns and cities must repay the county out of the next tax levy, with interest. If the \$200,000 appropriation does not cover all needed expenditures, more money will be appropriated before the year is out.

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JOINT REFERENCE

States With Automobile Inspection Laws To Continue Check-Ups

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LIBRARY

Though the war's drain of mechanics and other inspection personnel has handicapped many state motor vehicle departments, they are preparing to continue annual or semi-annual check-ups of automobiles, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

Information from 14 of the 16 states with statewide motor vehicle inspection laws indicates almost universal agreement that periodic inspections are necessary now because of the aging of cars and tires. Periodic tire inspections every 60 days have been ordered by two federal war agencies, the Council pointed out.

Of the three states with their own inspection stations reporting, Connecticut has dropped its semi-annual inspection of motor vehicles, but both the department of motor vehicles and the state police continue to stop vehicles on the highways and examine them with portable apparatus. If equipment is shown faulty, the motorist is subject to penalty.

New Jersey, another of the three states, has gone from semi-yearly to yearly check-ups, while South Carolina indicated its state vehicle inspection may be curtailed or suspended altogether by legislative action in January, 1943.

Several of the 11 other states which use authorized service stations for motor vehicle inspections report manpower shortages are hampering their programs. In this connection, Colorado reports legislation may be sought to provide for state-operated inspection stations; but whatever the facilities, the inspection program will continue.

Massachusetts is continuing semi-annual inspection, as is Vermont. Other states carrying on with annual check-ups are Delaware, New Mexico, Utah, Virginia, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Mississippi.

Besides the 16 states with state-wide requirements for motor vehicle inspection, five states---Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas---authorize municipalities to require inspection for vehicles owned or used within their boundaries.

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Auto Pool Halves State Travel Costs First Month Of Operation

New Hampshire's transportation pool, set up to aid the war conservation program, cut state travel costs by nearly 50 per cent during its first month of operation, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

Total state travel expenses for the month, this June, were \$18,600 compared with \$33,800 for June, 1941, a net reduction of 45 per cent, according to the Association's information.

If this ratio continues through the fiscal year ending next June 30, as expected by officials in charge of the program, operation of the pool will result in a yearly saving of approximately \$200,000 during the war period.

Travel costs during the month were \$16,770 for use of private automobiles, \$744 for use of state-owned cars and \$1,145 for common carrier transportation. Use of private automobiles on state business was cut by 338,000 miles.

These results were due chiefly to the transportation pool, assisted by a voluntary reduction in travel by some state departments, reduction in expansion programs in other departments and increased use of common carriers when feasible.

Supervising the transportation pool, first of its kind, is a central travel bureau established in the state comptroller's office in May to insure continuation of essential state activities dependent upon use of automobiles. A primary pool, which includes eight new cars authorized by the governor and his defense council, is operated for use of state officials and employees entitled to gasoline rationing certificates. A secondary pool contains 200 automobiles owned by employees and placed at disposal of the state until the tires wear out.

Duties of the central travel bureau are to approve all mileage payments for state and privately-owned vehicles; assign state-owned vehicles to the various departments; keep records of use made of state and privately-owned cars; assign passengers to privately-owned cars; study and recommend methods by which services of certain employees of one department can be utilized by other departments at various locations; and furnish common carrier schedules.

Rates charged by the central bureau for state-owned cars and mileage reimbursement to employees whose cars are in the pool range from 5 to 10 cents a mile.

Real property, Mun

Municipal Real Estate Office Useful In Handling Tax-Reverted Lands

Cities with their own real estate offices for managing tax-reverted properties benefit in at least three ways, according to a study issued by Public Administration Service.

They know, by periodic inventory and the concentration of records in one office, just how much land they have taken over because of unpaid taxes; a real estate office makes it easier to rent or lease the properties instead of letting them lie idle, and to utilize some of the property for such municipal services as parks, playgrounds and parking lots.

More than a dozen cities and several counties were cited in the study as successfully operating real estate departments on various patterns. Included were:

Milwaukee, whose city real estate office is a separate department under joint direction of the public land commission and the council.

Boston, which places all tax-reverted properties in the hands of a real estate division responsible for both management and sales.

Portland, Ore., with a real estate division in the department of finance operated by an experienced real estate manager under supervision of the city auditor.

Detroit, which set up its division in the corporation counsel's office in 1941, headed by an engineer formerly in charge of condemnations and appraisals.

Polk county (Des Moines), Ia., where the department is under supervision of the county board of supervisors.

Besides assuming control of property falling to the city by tax default these real estate offices, often working hand in hand with the bureau of delinquent tax collections, purchase land for the city, administer rents and leases, keep records and make repairs where necessary to make properties more attractive.

The city's first job, on taking control of a piece of property, is to inventory and appraise it. Any buildings that are hazards to health or safety should be razed. The property is classified according to whether it should be sold into private hands---if it can at least earn its taxes---or kept in public ownership. Parcels in the latter class can be rented or leased if not needed immediately for municipal purposes.

Although in most states cities can set up municipal real estate offices by law, they do not all have sufficient legal powers to operate such offices efficiently, according to the study. Most needed are powers to exchange or trade tax-reverted properties, to rent without competitive bidding, to enter long-term leases, to exercise the right of excess condemnation, and to own land outside corporate limits. Given these powers, a city can enlist the collaboration of its planning and housing agencies, finance officers and other departments to make the best use of property abandoned because owners could or would not pay the taxes, the study said.

Minneapolis Closes 16 Schools To Save Money, House Students In More Modern Buildings

Partly for economy, but also to house students in newer buildings better designed for an educational program, Minneapolis' school board closed 16 of its 87 elementary school buildings when the fall term opened in September.

Closing of the schools---five more may be closed later---resulted from an appraisal of the school system's physical plan and effectiveness of its utilization, Public Administration Service reported today.

The action was necessary for several reasons. During the last 10 years the school board has had increasing financial troubles, based yearly largely by cutting of salaries and wages. Also, a declining school population---characteristic of many other large cities---made operation of 87 elementary schools unnecessary.

Closing of the 16 elementary schools is the first result of a preliminary report in August on the Minneapolis school system, made by a group of outside school administration experts, engaged at the direction of the governor. The recommendation was made because the school population of the last 10 years has declined by about 16,000 and, also, because pupils in the closed school areas could transfer to other and better buildings with more adequate facilities---shops, laboratories, auditoriums, gymnasiums and other special rooms---without having to travel unreasonable distances.

The report estimated that approximately \$250,000 a year could be saved if 21 elementary schools---20 of them non-fireproof and eight more than 50 years old---were closed. Closing of the 16 buildings will result in savings of between \$175,000 and \$200,000 annually.

The survey of Minneapolis' school system was divided into four parts---appraisal of organization and administration of the school system, determination of adequacy and equity of present and probable future financing of school operations, evaluation of teaching personnel, and appraisal of the physical plant of the school system and of effectiveness of its utilization.

Action was taken in September in connection with the fourth section of the study because changes in use of school buildings or in assignment of pupils and teachers could be made to advantage only before the opening of schools for the new year; changes found desirable by the other three sections may be effected at any time during the school year.

Public Opinion Poll To Help Form Governmental Policy In Kansas City

An "audit of civic attitudes" will be made periodically by the Kansas City Civic Research Institute, to give the average Kansas Citizen a chance to speak his mind about local government throughout the year instead of at election time only.

The first poll was made recently to learn public opinion on the city and county governments and the public school system, according to the International City Managers' Association. Ratings were indicated by points---100 for "very good" and 0 for "poor."

Results of the survey show the general public thinks highly of its city government and public school system, but is not so well pleased with the county government. The general public scored Kansas City schools 77 points, the city government 62 and Jackson county 40 points, while chamber of commerce members gave the city 82 points, the schools 66 points and the county 14 points.

The first poll also showed 88 per cent of the general public in favor of continuing election of the county assessor, collector, treasurer and clerk instead of choosing them by appointment.

On the question of political patronage included in this poll, the majority---87 per cent---of sentiment favored reliance on competitive tests for city hiring, while 11 per cent thought the man elected to office should have the right to give jobs to those who worked for him during his election campaign. Two per cent favored tests, with reservations.

The "audit of civic attitudes" is chiefly to give the average citizen an unofficial vote in public policy, but it also will attempt to determine such information as how much people know about their local government, what use they make of public recreation facilities, and other items.

The Kansas City institute is the first governmental research bureau to undertake a continuing public opinion poll, according to the Association. A public opinion research specialist now is a member of the institute staff. Surveys will be conducted every six or eight weeks, by a corps of trained interviewers.

Trainless Railroad Brings \$1,250,000 Or More Yearly To Cincinnati

The "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" may be only a song to most folks but it means at least \$1,250,000 a year in revenue to Cincinnati, only city in the United States to own a railroad.

And the railroad is one of the city's most profitable investments, the International City Managers' Association said today in describing the Cincinnati Southern Railway connecting the Ohio city and Chattanooga, 335 miles to the south.

The city doesn't operate the railroad, doesn't own a locomotive, boxcar, coach or whistle; it leases its trainless system to the company supplying this equipment---the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.

In return, under a 60-year lease executed in 1906, Cincinnati receives an annual rental of \$1,250,000 plus 2 per cent of net profits which, in 1941, gave the city a return of \$1,317,334 on an original investment of \$18,000,000 in 1881, when the railroad was built.

Part of the revenue is used for retiring railroad bonds; the remainder is used to pay interest on other city bonds. The city's general revenue fund receives no part of the revenue.

Cincinnati built the railroad to compete with Louisville for business with the South. Since 1900, following a six-year period of receivership, the railroad has paid dividends. Some years ago an official estimate placed the railroad's value at \$100,000,000.

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Virginia Town Turns Old Estate Into Community Center

An old southern estate with an 18-room mansion serves as community center and recreation park for the 5,700 residents of Salem, Va., according to the International City Managers' Association. The property cost the city \$20,000.

Practically all Salem's civic organizations and luncheon clubs use the mansion, mostly for dinner and other meetings at "rents" ranging from \$25 to \$100 a year. Other groups of citizens using the facilities pay nominal fees to hold dinner and bridge parties and meetings. Boy Scouts use the basement rooms.

The 16-acre park surrounding the mansion is used for picnicking and other forms of recreation. A caretaker, under contract with the city, has charge of the mansion, operates the kitchen and dining room, and lives in the mansion.

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"Priorities Chief" Handles All City War Orders In Louisville

When it comes to buying new supplies and materials for governmental offices, Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., are taking the attitude of "how many things can we get along without?"

Through a "priorities chief," the city and county clear all orders and priority forms on supplies and equipment. With the chief is working a committee made up of Louisville's director of public works, the mayor's administrative assistant, and the purchasing agent of Jefferson county. These men approve or disapprove every request, sifting out all applications for materials and supplies they feel are not absolutely necessary.

Before setting up the procedure, Louisville's priorities chief studied a similar plan in effect in New York City's centralized purchasing division, according to the American Municipal Association, and spent a week in Washington interviewing various department chiefs of the WPB priorities division.

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Los Angeles Gives 30 Days' Pay To Employees Entering Armed Forces

Officers and city employees of Los Angeles who enter the armed forces after one full year's service with the city will receive 30 full days' extra pay under an ordinance adopted by the city council recently.

The provision was made retroactive to apply to all leaving city employ within two years preceding adoption of the ordinance, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

To reserve the salary of the absentee for his use, his vacated position will be kept open for 30 days.

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Mass Transportation Problem In Cities Grows With Extended Rationing

Nationwide gasoline rationing, coupled with rubber rationing which already has brought a 50 per cent increase in bus and streetcar traffic during the last year, brings to cities today their greatest transportation problems.

Most important of these involve providing additional facilities for riders and speeding up of traffic movement, according to a survey of 22 representative cities by the International City Managers' Association.

Passenger traffic in the cities increased from 15 per cent in Cleveland to 275 per cent in Amarillo, with greatest increases occurring in smaller "boom towns." The conductor's "step to the rear, please" fails to help in many cities, and new buses and streetcars, and even new lines, have been added. Detroit, which owns its own street railway system, put on 230 new vehicles and San Diego added 161.

Old equipment---both buses and streetcars---was brought back into use in several cities; Detroit, for example, renovated 150 streetcars.

Despite rising costs of operating public transit systems, caused by increased wages and additional equipment, these utilities have entered a period of prosperity through greater paying loads, reduction in stops and faster operation. Wage increases of from three to 30 cents an hour were reported by some of the 22 cities, but no fare increases were reported as effected or in prospect.

Transportation administrators or committees have been appointed in 11 of the 22 cities to handle transit problems, and all 22 have made special efforts to promote more effective use of private automobiles, particularly through group riding. School hours and municipal office hours have been staggered in several localities and business hours in a few, though the chief factor in spreading riding peaks, according to the survey, has been full 24-hour operation of war production plants.

Several of the 22 cities established more one-way streets during rush hours to keep traffic flowing, while four cities are experimenting with shifting the timing of traffic control devices to favor streetcars and other transit units. Many cities reduced the number of stops on bus and streetcar routes, increasing speed and reducing costs. Only one or two have added trailers to buses.

Attempts to solve the problem have been "exploratory," relying mostly on private action, according to the survey. From now on, remedies tried "will require more official municipal direction," and will come to include relocating residences of workers close to their employment and utilizing "waste" space in private dwellings for workers in nearby plants.

Louisiana Revives Sales Tax As War Emergency Levy

Enacted as a "war emergency" levy, a new 1 per cent sales and use tax on purchases made in Louisiana beginning Sept. 1 brings to 23 the number of states with sales tax laws, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Revenue from the Louisiana tax, which was passed by a special legislative session, probably will be used for schools, hospitals and general relief, according to the governor's message asking its enactment.

Louisiana previously had a state sales and use tax but abandoned it in 1940.

The new tax falls on all retail sales, or on the use, consumption, distribution or storage of tangible personal property on which the sales tax has not been paid. The tax is collected from the purchaser, in even cents. Articles exempted include stocks and other securities, farm products sold directly from the farm, gasoline, steam, ordinary water, newspapers, electric power, natural gas and soft drinks.

In New Orleans, which has a municipal sales tax of 2 per cent, a "joint bracket" of collection has been adopted, which brings the tax to three cents on a dollar on articles taxed by both jurisdictions. Two-thirds of the revenues in this case go to the city and one-third to the state.

States now levying sales taxes are, besides Louisiana, Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Use taxes, whose major purpose is to help eliminate tax evasion made possible by crossing a state line to buy in a "taxless" state, are found in 16 states---Alabama, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Detroit Safeguards Zoning Control While Providing For Roomers In Residence Districts

To secure housing for war workers pouring into the city and, at the same time, preserve advantages gained by zoning controls, Detroit is amending its zoning ordinance to permit roomers in residential neighborhoods, but definitely for duration of the war only.

Detroit, like many other war-industry communities with zoning controls, according to the American Society of Planning Officials, has found its zoning board of appeals besieged by petitioners for "variances" made necessary because of the war. Many of the petitions relate to use of single-residences as rooming houses; others have to do with business or industrial use in areas zoned as residential.

The Detroit amendment was proposed after the Detroit city plan commission, the Detroit housing commission and the mayor's defense housing fact-finding committee estimated that living quarters would be needed for approximately 47,000 single persons and couples coming into the city to work by the middle of next year.

The city's 21-month old zoning ordinance forbade the renting of rooms in one-story and two-story single-family residence districts.

The amendment will permit rooms to be rented in private residences in these areas on a temporary basis---for duration of the war and six months after. A special permit must be obtained from the department of buildings and safety engineering before a temporary rooming house can be opened.

Additional provisions in the amendment assure return of single residence districts to their former status after the war. No physical changes may be made in the dwelling except necessary repairs or alterations that do not change the character of the dwelling and no cooking facilities may be provided for roomers. The dwelling, also, must be occupied by the family renting the rooms.

Other provisions of the amendment are that not more than three rooms may be rented and no rented room may be occupied by more than two persons. The house may bear one unlighted sign no larger than one square foot in area to advertise that rooms are for rent.

1942 State Tax Collections Show Wartime Influence

State tax collection figures for 1942 show significant changes in the relative importance of various types of levies as a result of war conditions, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Collections, also, total the highest they have ever been---\$4,920,000,000 (B) for fiscal years ending in 1942. This total is 9.4 per cent more than 1941 collections, 16.8 per cent higher than those of 1940, and 24.7 per cent over 1939.

This year payroll taxes replaced motor fuel revenues as leader in revenue, yielding \$1,125,000,000 (B), or 22.9 per cent of total state collections. Motor fuel taxes stood second, with a yield of \$906,000,000 (M) for all states, while motor vehicle revenues, yielding \$416,000,000 (M), were in sixth place. Decrease in automobile travel late in the fiscal year was reflected in the 0.9 per cent decline in motor fuel receipts and the 3.9 per cent drop in motor vehicle license collections.

Sales taxes amounted to 13 per cent of all state collections this year, contributing the third largest portion of the total. Income taxes contributed 10.6 per cent, business and occupational licenses 10 per cent, liquor taxes 5.1 per cent---all approximately the same as the previous three years. Property and inheritance tax collections, on the other hand, have declined in relative importance---the former from 6.3 per cent in 1940 to 4.8 per cent in 1942; the latter from 2.8 to 2.2 per cent in the same period.

The most marked increase in total state collections this fiscal year was 31.7 per cent in tobacco taxes, followed by 22.8 per cent in income taxes---both individual and corporate. Corporate income taxes themselves showed a rise of 67 per cent during the year, due to the war program.

Payroll, liquor and general sales tax collections increased by 24.5 per cent, 17.2 per cent and 13.1 per cent, respectively.

The analysis was based on U.S. Bureau of the Census figures. Figures for seven of the 48 states---those with fiscal years ending between June 30 and Jan. 1---were estimated by the Federation,

"Twenty Questions" Test Cities' All-Out War Effort

A new version of "Twenty Questions" by which cities can check on just how all-out they are on the war effort was offered by the Association of Washington Cities today.

The wartime questionnaire, applicable throughout the country, according to the American Municipal Association, gives an idea of the many new tasks cities face.

In addition to preparations for civilian defense which will actually work if an air raid alert is sounded, the city to be rated "A" would be able to answer satisfactorily the following questions:

1. Has your city a war bond payroll allotment plan for employees?
2. Is it cooperating whole-heartedly with the state salvage committee in finding and conserving materials usable in war production?
3. Are you cooperating with the Office of Defense Transportation in putting into effect an emergency transportation program?
4. Have you developed a program for municipal employees to reduce tire use and to maintain all motor vehicles in the best possible condition?
5. Have you checked garbage and other truck routes to cut mileage?
6. Have you checked all materials and use of street signals to determine if unnecessary "stops" may be eliminated?
7. Are you preparing blueprints for advanced plans of public works and services to help offset post-war depression?
8. Are you making manpower or other saving in administering regular services, as well as cutting the budget, to make greater contribution to war activity?
9. Since capital improvements probably will be impossible for several years, have steps been taken to maintain all physical facilities in the best possible shape?
10. Are you withholding building permits from applicants who cannot present a certificate from the WPB authorizing construction?
11. Have you seriously considered suspending local building, plumbing and electrical codes to conform to the requirements of defense housing critical lists?
12. Have you determined the security of essential city facilities and taken all possible steps to protect them against destructive acts?
13. Is your city really suppressing prostitution and helping reduce street and tavern solicitation?
14. Are you helping provide recreation for military men visiting your city?
15. Have you taken steps to protect irreplaceable public records?
16. Are you facing the fact that, unless administered under martial law, the city is the only agency that can properly operate local defense services, and that primary responsibility of preparing for the safety of lives and property of the community rests with the city government?

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Longtime Relief Clients Hunt Jobs Under Baltimore Morale-Building Program

A morale-building program developed by Baltimore's department of public welfare is convincing many longtime relief recipients who are able to work that jobs are available if they will go out and look for them.

The program replaces a practice of just dropping from relief rolls a group of recipients who, despite physicians' recommendations that they could hold down light jobs, had come to consider themselves unemployable.

To help this group, the morale program was started in October, 1941, as an experiment, with 120 families as the subject. All but 17 of the families had received from three to nine years' public assistance. The number of families was increased to 305 by July, when the following results were reported:

Persons supporting 174 of the families had found jobs and their cases were "closed," with the city relieved of further financial responsibility; 107 family heads were looking for jobs; 24 had been reclassified as unemployable.

The entire group included the physically handicapped, socially maladjusted, alcoholic, young employables born and raised in families dependent for years, and older people discouraged from job hunting.

Point of the experiment, according to the American Public Welfare Association, was to convince these relief clients they were employable and should try to find work. As family heads were declared able to work, they were interviewed by the welfare department. Changed economic conditions were pointed out and dearth of manpower was stressed. They then were advised where to look for work, and told that continuing eligibility for assistance depended upon efforts to find a job. The relief check, they were assured, would continue during the search for employment.

Most of the jobs secured by the relief recipients were light and limited in nature. The U.S. employment service was utilized for vocational placement and the Maryland Vocational Rehabilitation Service for retraining the handicapped. Claimed illnesses were investigated to give assurance relief clients were able to work.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

State, Local Governments Hire Married Women, Relax Age Limits To Obtain Workers

Hiring of married women and relaxing of age limits so older and younger workers may be obtained for jobs are among steps taken today by state and local governments to combat loss of employees to the armed forces and higher paying war industry jobs, according to information to the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada.

Several state and municipal civil service agencies are reaching out to their high schools for replacements.

State and local governmental recruitment activities in Georgia, Michigan, Chicago and Cincinnati indicate extent to which age and other requirements have been relaxed, the Assembly said.

Georgia's department of health is using, on a half-time basis for office work, high school seniors majoring in commerce, while representatives of Michigan's civil service commission speak before high school classes as much as possible to attract graduating students to state employment.

Seventeen-year-old boys were used this summer as life guards at Chicago's beaches by the Chicago Park District, which reports there were no drownings at the beaches during the period. On the other hand, Cincinnati recently began conducting tests for typists between the ages of 40 and 60.

Accompanying this relaxation of age limits is the emphasis being placed on recruitment of married women, the Assembly said. Pennsylvania's department of health, for example, is making use of housewives with nursing experience for part-time nurses while North Dakota's merit system council is making a drive to obtain married women for employment.

Recruitment of married women and younger and older workers are only two of many steps being taken by state and local governments to solve manpower problems, however, the Assembly said. Other emergency wartime measures include hiring workers at higher than minimum salaries, adjusting salaries to meet rising living costs, relaxation of educational requirements, and abandoning of centralized formal tests in favor of continuing and "spot" examinations to fill critical jobs.

Massachusetts Plans For Control Of Land Redevelopment In Case Of Bombing

If bombs should fall in Massachusetts, a plan is ready for controlling the redevelopment of devastated areas in the interests of the public.

The plan, recommended by the governor's committee on post-war readjustment, involves withholding, for a 90-day period, the issuance of building permits for reconstructing war-damaged properties in large areas.

By withholding the building permit three main purposes, it is hoped, will be served:

1--Residents of devastated districts will be protected from speculators hoping to buy land at bargain prices for resale later at large profit.

2--The state and local planning agencies will be given time to decide whether some of the damaged land might be acquired by purchase or eminent domain from private ownership for necessary public purposes.

3--Owners themselves will be protected from premature and ill-advised action.

The 90-day restriction of building permits would apply only in cases where immediate reconstruction would not be essential to the public interest.

Following the stop-order on permits, the Massachusetts general court would authorize the governor to appoint a rehabilitation committee composed of public officials, including the chairman of the state planning, public works and health agencies.

The committee's first action would be to determine areas in which building permits should be withheld, to fix dates when permits might be granted by local authorities, and decide which plan for re-use of the land should be adopted when two or more neighboring cities have a mutual interest in it.

Control of building permits, the war readjustment committee said, lies within the governor's war emergency powers. The state is permitted by law to take title to any properties needed for public purposes. Cities and towns can do likewise if the legislature grants permission.

The readjustment committee suggests that local and state planning bodies draw up in advance plans showing street widenings, park spaces and other public improvements, to avoid delay in deciding use of devastated land for these purposes.

Whitefish Bay, Wis., Employees Paid Cost-of-Living Bonus

City employes of Whitefish Bay, Wis., have received average monthly pay bonuses of \$9.38 under a "cost-of-living" bonus plan adopted 10 months ago, the International City Managers' Association reported today. Cost of the plan to the city of 9,651 population has amounted to \$700 a month.

A monthly bonus of \$1 or fraction of it is paid all employes for every point or fraction of a point the current month's cost-of-living index is above the April, 1941, figure. In July, 1942, for example, this index stood at 113.5, an increase of 11.6 points since April, 1941. This entitled each employe, regardless of his basic salary, to a July bonus of \$11.60, which was paid by separate check as soon as the index for that month became known.

When the cost of living recedes, a bonus will be paid until the index of 101.9 is reached, at which time the bonus will cease.

Similar cost-of-living bonus plans are in effect in St. Paul, Minn., and in the Dearborn, Mich., school system, according to the Association.

Under the St. Paul plan, adopted in 1922, the percentage of increase based on cost-of-living index is higher among the lower salary brackets. Recently St. Paul voters approved an ordinance providing increases in the basic pay from \$5.35 a month to \$21 for all grades in the police and fire services.

The plan in force in the Dearborn schools since July, 1940, gives the full adjustment of the cost-of-living index on the first \$2,500 of each employe's salary, or \$250 if a 10 per cent increase were dictated by rising living costs. If an employe earned \$3,000 a year, his bonus still would be \$250. Changes in salaries occur only when the cost of living index varies by more than 2 per cent a year.

New Civil Service Workers Oriented For Jobs

With thousands of new employes entering civil service monthly, many without work experience, government agencies have learned it is better to "orient" the new job holder before putting him to work so he knows purposes and functions of the organization he serves and his job's relation to it.

Employe handbooks, educational movies and tours of the agency are among devices used to introduce the new federal, state and local government worker to his job and make him feel at home, the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada said today. Orientation programs of the U.S. civil service commission and the Office of Emergency Management were cited as typical.

The civil service commission conducts a 10-hour orientation program for all new employes receiving \$1,620 a year or less. Employes enter the program after they have been in the service at least one month. "Classes" are held for an hour a day over a two-week period for groups of 60 to 75 persons.

At the first class each employe receives copies of two booklets, one an account of federal employment under the merit system and the other a glossary of federal civil service terms, for study and reference. The first five sessions are devoted to lectures and discussions on the civil service commission. During the next three, personnel procedures and regulations affecting employes are studied, and at the ninth session, the group receives training in proper use of the telephone. The final session is a one-hour written exercise covering the lectures.

Office for Emergency Management conducts an orientation program for all its newly appointed stenographers, typists and clerical employes. When the new employe reports, he has a one-hour interview during which he is urged to raise questions about his personal needs such as living quarters and transportation. "Information for New Employes," a booklet describing the city of Washington and various community facilities and employe services, is given him along with a handbook describing organization of OEM and its agencies.

Stenographers and typists then are trained in a central training pool for a week, where they are given information on methods and procedures for setting up and preparing correspondence and forms.

Some of the constituent agencies of OEM also give brief orientation programs with particular reference to their background and functions, and make a follow-up of each new employe to determine need for further training.

Wisconsin Sets Up Public Works Planning Aid For Localities

Wisconsin cities now are able to obtain advice in planning future public improvements from the state planning board, which recently assigned a staff member to assist local officials, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The state board set up the local planning aid after the federal public works programming office, established to aid localities in long-range planning, ceased operating in July.

Three cities in the state---Reedsburg, Manitowoc and Monroe---recently completed comprehensive programs for post-war development.

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St. Paul Draws Up Specifications For Election Officials

St. Paul, Minn., has adopted detailed specifications on the eligibility of election officials, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The specifications fix a maximum age limit of 65, forbid two officials serving in the same voting place if they live in the same building or are related, and require applicants to furnish character references and pass health and medical examinations.

Each election official also must attain at least a mark of 75 in a civil service examination designed for the purpose. Appointments are made according to party affiliation if there are sufficient eligibles; if not, then without regard to party.

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OCT 28 1942

"Marriage-Wait" Laws Relaxed In Many States To Accommodate Wartime Romances

"Marriage-wait" laws which keep matrimony-minded servicemen on brief leave from taking brides are being relaxed in many of the states formerly requiring a two to five-day lapse between application for license and the wedding, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Most of the marriage-wait laws, found in 19 states, were designed originally to prevent hasty unions or "child" marriages to which parents and guardians had not given consent.

While only one of the states---Illinois---has repealed its statutory requirement for a three-day waiting period, the original acts in most states provide means by which the waiting periods can be waived.

In 14 of the states, judges are empowered to waive the waiting period altogether or in part, and many are doing so for benefit of the men in service. These states include Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio and Wisconsin, all of which have five-day waiting periods; Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia, with three-day "waits."

In Maryland, where no waiver of the two-day waiting period is authorized, the law permits either of the parties---the girl, for example---to apply for the license, and either one to receive the license, after which the marriage may take place immediately. In New Jersey, where three days must elapse between license application and ceremony, one applicant may appear at the beginning of the waiting period and the other may complete the application 24 hours before the ceremony takes place. The California law provides that one of the parties may apply for the license, beginning the three-day wait. Both parties, however, must be present to receive the license.

The five-day waiting period provided in Mississippi for minors can be avoided if the consent of the parents is given in writing.

Illinois, though now without a marriage-wait law, still has a statute requiring pre-marital health examinations, but servicemen may fulfil this rule through tests made at any of a large list of approved laboratories throughout the United States.

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Rent

Higher Rents Bring Public Housing Projects Close To "Self Support"

New rent schedules based on increased ability to pay are in force or in prospect for tenants of public housing projects in many municipalities, according to reports to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The higher rents, commensurate with increased tenant incomes resulting from wartime job opportunities, will enable the housing developments to go on a more nearly self supporting instead of the subsidy basis common to most of them since they were built. The rent rises make it unnecessary to evict tenants whose incomes have exceeded the limits set for continued occupancy under former rent policies.

Office of Price Administration rent regulations, freezing rents in privately owned dwellings, do not apply to the government-owned projects so long as their rents do not exceed those for comparable accommodations in the private market. Increased income and savings due to economies in operation are being used to reduce federal and local subsidies, and to establish reserves against possible post-war slumps.

More than 75 per cent of the non-war public housing developed with federal aid has some system of graded rents by which charges are related to tenants' incomes rather than solely to the size or desirability of the accommodation, the Association said. Many of the recent changes in rent schedules consist of adding higher grades to graded systems already in existence.

In Louisville, for example, tenants whose incomes increased materially after they had been admitted to a public housing development have had \$1.00 a month added to their rent for each \$50 annual increase in their earnings, up to the highest grade which has been labeled "X". A tenant with \$1,293 annual income, paying \$20 a month for a three-room unit, for example, would pay up to \$32 a month if his income rose to \$2,150.

In Chicago housing projects, where rent has been based on the size of the dwelling, rents now will be scaled so that families with increased incomes will pay proportionately more, and those with less income, less---approximately one-fifth their total earnings in any case.

Tenants whose income has climbed to \$2,500 will be permitted to remain in the Chicago housing developments under present conditions of acute housing shortage. According to the new rent schedule a family whose income had been \$800, with a \$22.25 a month rent, now would pay \$30 rent if its income rose to \$1,600. On the other hand, if income of \$1,600 has dropped to \$800, the \$22.25 rent would be reduced to \$16 a month.

The Detroit Housing Commission is considering a sliding-scale rent schedule raising the limits of annual income for continued occupancy to \$2,160 for tenants not classed as war workers, and to \$3,140 for war workers. Nine grades of rent are contemplated, with units assigned to families on the basis of family size. Approximately 75 per cent of the tenants in Detroit's four occupied housing developments now earn more than the permitted maximum incomes under the present rent scale, recent survey showed.

Michigan Voters To Ballot Nov. 3 On Streamlined Government For Wayne County

Voters throughout the state of Michigan will ballot Nov. 3 on a proposal to modernize the government of Wayne county, in which the city of Detroit is located.

The proposal, a constitutional amendment "permitting Wayne county to adopt a charter," must be approved by a majority of the statewide vote. If successful, it will mark the first instance in a number of years that a county government in the Midwest has changed form, according to the American Municipal Association.

The charter, to be drawn up by an elected charter commission chosen within the next five months, would provide for a chief executive and a legislative body of not more than 21 members, in place of the present 12 elected executives and a board of 161 members.

Future elections of officials would be on a non-partisan basis, as in the city of Detroit.

A civil service system for the county also would be adopted as part of the new charter, which would require approval of Wayne county voters before it could become effective.

Another provision would give the county power to contract with other governmental units for the performance of functions; so that, for example, the county might contract with the Detroit city civil service commission to handle civil service examinations for its 5,000 employees. Other services, such as fire protection and various public works functions, might also be arranged for on a contract basis.

The right of initiative and referendum would be given, offering opportunity for direct control of county legislation by the voters, as in the case of Detroit and the state.

A provision also is made in the proposed charter for abolition of outmoded and unnecessary offices.

Investigative Commissions, Legislative

1943 Legislative Problems Under Study By Special Committees In Many States

Foresight by state legislatures in setting up "between sessions" commissions to investigate current problems, especially those brought on by the war, will make the task easier in planning for solution when the lawmakers meet in 1943, the Council of State Governments said today after a survey of committee assignments made in a score of states.

Most of the committees and commissions will report to their legislatures in January, when 42 state lawmaking bodies go into session.

The number of committees assigned to study and report on planning and use of industrial and other resources, interstate cooperation, juvenile delinquency and un-American activities indicates the extent to which the war has emphasized these problems, the Council said.

Eight of the 20 state legislatures, for example, established special interim groups to study state use of industrial and other resources. Washington and Oregon committees have been studying the Columbia river fishing industry. Massachusetts' legislature, concerned with a problem of transportation for its fishing industry, will hear a report on the subject from a special commission. Texas, Oregon and New York have special legislative commissions investigating industrial development in the state. Iowa and California also appointed legislative commissions to study planning methods in this field.

Interstate cooperation problems are under study by special legislative commissions of 10 states---California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington; inquiry into the field of juvenile delinquency has been made by legislative committees of California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan and New Jersey.

Housing and other living conditions of negroes are under investigation by special commissions in Illinois and Pennsylvania, while a Rhode Island commission is studying employment problems of negroes.

Commission reports on governmental efficiency and economy will be handed legislatures of five of the states, California, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and New York, when they convene next year.

Three state legislatures---Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois---set up interim committees to study and report on congressional reapportionment and election laws, while three other states---Vermont, Texas and Oregon---appointed groups to look into and report on child welfare and connected problems.

1 Tax exemptionState, Local Governments Consider Revising Tax-Exemption Policies

The decline in property-tax revenue accompanying wartime conditions is causing state and local governments in various parts of the country to consider revising tax exemption privileges of churches, charitable and educational institutions on land they turn to business use, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today.

Action by Louisville, Ky., was cited by the Association as an example of the move to restore such property to tax-paying status. The Louisville city assessor has put on the tax rolls \$4,000,000 worth of commercially used property owned by church, charitable and educational institutions, for tax billing next January.

Meanwhile the city attorney is preparing legal opinions relating to each of nine classifications into which the property is being placed. The city will attempt to show that it was not the intent of the constitution to provide for exemption of such property when it is used for strictly commercial purposes.

If the taxation is permitted, the city will receive \$96,000. The largest parcel of property now exempt is a church-owned building used as a bus terminal and garage, assessed at \$700,000.

In Washington, D.C., where district commissioners declared many institutions of this kind taxable during the past year, Congress now is considering a bill which would define exactly the exempt properties. Church property, for example, would include buildings "primarily and regularly used by its congregation for public religious worship," along with pastoral residences. Buildings belonging to and operated by schools and other educational institutions, to be tax exempt, must not only be organized on a non-profit basis, but must "embrace the generally recognized relationship of teacher and student."

All 48 states grant some type of property tax exemption to religious, educational and charitable institutions, the Association pointed out, though most state laws simply designate the exempt property and relieve the owner and the assessor of any responsibility for taking positive action.

Means of determining the taxable status of institutional property include use, ownership, profit, private profit and occupancy tests. Most common is the use test, which grants tax immunity if the property is used for religious, educational or charitable purposes. Alabama, Colorado, Missouri and Pennsylvania are among states making this the sole test for exemption. Combination ownership--property owned by the institution is exempt without regard for use---and use tests are made the standard in Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee.

Massachusetts Added To States Providing For Municipal Cash Reserves

By gaining the right from the 1942 legislature to set up cash reserve funds, Massachusetts cities, like local governments of eight other states, are permitted to lay aside current cash now for public improvements in the future.

Municipalities in most of these states are taking advantage of such laws at this time to provide financing of public works projects for employing manpower released after the war, according to the American Municipal Association.

The Massachusetts law is an emergency measure allowing municipalities to invest up to one-tenth of one per cent of their total valuation each year in defense bonds for expenditure on capital outlays after the war. No bonds held under the act may be sold prior to the end of the war.

The other states with reserve fund laws on their statute books are New York, Michigan, Washington, Kentucky, New Jersey, California, Nebraska and Oregon.

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Massachusetts Car Owners May Charge Passenger-Fees

Massachusetts car owners have gained an added incentive to "share the ride" with issuance of an executive order by Gov. Saltonstall which permits private drivers to collect fees for transporting workers to their destinations.

Any automobile, of either standard or station-wagon type, carrying no more than seven persons in addition to the driver, may be classified as a "Workman's Livery Automobile," though no special registration is required.

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LIBRARY

Speed-Check Systems Make It Tough For Speeders To Get New Tires

Speed-check systems developed by the Arizona and Indiana state highway patrols are making it tough for fast or reckless drivers to get new or retreaded tires from their rationing boards.

Arizona highway patrol cars are equipped with cameras to photograph speeding automobiles, the Council of State Governments reports. A speedometer is placed on the front of the patrol car within range of the camera, and the speeder, his car license number and actual speed all are registered on the same picture.

This evidence showing violators exceeding the state's speed limit is made available to tire rationing boards, which take the information into consideration when a violator applies for tire replacements.

(In a number of states and cities, the Council said, evidence of speeding and reckless driving by a motorist is turned over to rationing authorities.)

When Indiana state patrolmen notice anyone driving at speeds injurious to tires or safety, a special warning ticket is issued containing name and address of the offender, and nature of his offense. Copies go to the offender and the state Office of Price Administration rationing office, where copies are made for offender's local tire rationing board.

Local rationing boards use the information when offenders entitled to new or retreaded tires apply for them. Evidence of abuse of tires and the priority to get them is considered when decisions are made by the board on applications. The checkup also has a distinct safety value in that recapped and retreaded tires will not stand up under speeds new tires can achieve in relative safety.

Meantime, a study by the Michigan highway department Oct. 15 and 16 on effect of the state's new 35 mile an hour speed limit shows the average speed for passenger cars clocked at various stations on trunk highways was 34.9 miles an hour. The state speed average was 36.5 miles an hour on Oct. 1 and 2, before the 35 mile an hour limit was made effective.

Cars exceeding 35 miles an hour dropped from 51.3 per cent on the Oct. 1-2 check to 47.9 per cent during the more recent study. While 8.1 per cent of all cars observed during the first survey traveled more than 45 miles an hour, only 3.3 per cent exceeded this speed during the Oct. 15-16 checkup. Only 1/10 of 1 per cent of drivers clocked during the second survey at speeds of more than 60.

Truck speeds averaged 33.9 during the second checkup, while the percentage of trucks traveling more than 35 miles an hour dropped from 39.8 per cent during the first survey to 36 per cent on Oct. 15-16.

War Economy Increases Federal Tax Collections Nearly 75 Per Cent For 1942 Fiscal Year

Wartime changes in U.S. economy contributed largely to the 73.1 per cent rise in federal tax collections for the fiscal year 1942, which reached a total of \$13,419,000,000, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The 1941 collections of \$7,753,600,000 represented, in turn, an increase of 37.2 per cent over the \$5,651,700,000 collected in 1940.

A large part of the increase in federal revenues is due to higher tax rates in the revenue act of 1941, under which income tax revenues rose with improved business conditions, to \$8,006,900,000, compared to \$2,125,300,000 in 1940.

Reflecting improved business conditions also is the 28.1 per cent rise in payroll taxes---from \$925,200,000 in 1941 to \$1,185,400,000 in 1942.

Collections of death and gift taxes in 1942 increased by 20 per cent over those of 1940, contrary to the trend in the states. A 10 per cent increase in the federal estate tax rate, together with the many gifts made in anticipation of still higher gift and estate levies caused the increase in large part, according to the Federation.

Customs revenues, which had increased by 12.4 per cent in 1941 over 1940, declined from \$391,900,000 in 1941 to \$389,000,000 in 1942. The increase was caused by more imports for national defense, which declined after Pearl Harbor when Asiatic trade connections were cut.

Tobacco and liquor taxes also showed increased yields in 1942. Tobacco collections went up from \$579,800,000 in 1939 to \$780,000,000 in 1942, while liquor tax collections rose from \$587,600,000 to \$1,048,200,000 during the same period.

Other taxes, such as stamp and excise levies, increased from \$496,800,000 in 1939 to \$1,206,600,000 in 1942.

Except for the great rise in total collections, the federal revenue structure has remained relatively stable compared to tax changes of previous years, the Federation said. The relative importance of income taxes increased from approximately 38 per cent in 1940 to 60 per cent in 1942, while other items lost proportionately.

War Brings Greater Efficiency In Operation Of Municipal Governments

Local governments have been forced by the war to operate with greater efficiency as well as economy, an International City Managers' Association survey showed today. Wartime problems involving priorities, and shortages in manpower, materials and equipment have stimulated this development.

Improvements in operating efficiency reported by cities covered by the study---30, representing all population groups---include such methods as installation of new accounting and budget control systems, central purchasing offices to effect economies in buying governmental supplies, refinancing bonds at lower interest rates and retiring municipal debts to save interest costs.

More efficient operation of municipal motor vehicle equipment was reported by several cities, including installation of records systems to save on maintenance, gas and oil consumption and repair costs; servicing of equipment at night to keep it in use and save man-hours; requiring that city-owned cars be housed in the city garage at night and restricting use of the cars during the day.

Cities also, on basis of the Association's survey, are installing modern equipment where available to get more work done with fewer employes, and are operating refuse collection trucks in pairs so helpers will be busy loading trucks instead of riding to and from city dumps part of the time.

Methods of local governmental economizing, the study showed, include reducing amount of travel on official business, stricter control over sick leaves, repairing of motor equipment by the city instead of higher-charging private garages, eliminating bill collectors by collecting delinquent accounts by mail, using auxiliary police for part-time traffic work, closing swimming pools and discontinuing municipal celebrations, festivals and band concerts.

The war itself can be credited with causing many economies in operation of local governments, according to the study. Most cities are saving on street light costs because of dim-out regulations and war time with its extra hour of daylight. Relief costs have decreased in many cities because of increased employment, while costs of public improvements and equipment are reduced or eliminated because materials are unavailable or projects are non-essential. Reduced travel because of tire and gas rationing, and the 35 mile an hour speed limit, have made it possible for many cities to release police traffic personnel for other duties and to eliminate now non-essential traffic signals and reduce operation of others.

Des Moines Assessing Officers Now All Chosen By Merit System

With selection of eight deputy assessors by special examination, Des Moines, Ia., puts into full swing its unique merit system law for assessors approved by the Iowa legislature early in 1941, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today.

Under the plan, candidates for the jobs of city assessor and assistants qualified for appointment through examination by a board of three persons representing the city council, the school board and the county board of supervisors.

The city assessor, selected by board vote from the list of eligibles resulting from the examination, took office eight months ago, and will hold his position for six years, after which he must pass another examination before he can be reappointed. He can be removed from office in the same way he was chosen, but only after a public hearing on charges against him.

Four of the deputies just appointed were employes in the assessor's office who won their positions under the new law by qualifying, like other candidates, in the deputy assessors' examination. The deputies are appointed on six months' trial basis after which, if their work has been satisfactory, their positions become permanent.

Other applicants who made the passing grade in the deputy examination will be listed for two years as eligible for any vacancies that occur. Under the law, deputies can be dismissed only after written charges have been preferred, and the charges can be appealed to the examining board.

All personnel below the rank of deputy assessor are appointed by the assessor.

Only about 460 of the 26,000 local assessment officers in the country are subject to merit system laws testing them for qualifications for the job, according to the Association. Even in these offices many employes are outside the "classified service," which means they are exempt from the merit system.

Wisconsin Sets Up Program To Safeguard Forests From Wartime Exploitation

Wisconsin forests, now partially restored, will be protected from exploitation to meet the wartime timber market if a program proposed by the state conservation commission becomes effective, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

So great have been demands for wood and lumber recently in the state--- as in other lumber producing states---that Wisconsin forestry authorities fear reforestation work of the last 10 years may be endangered, especially in the northern counties.

The forest-saving program consists of voluntary agreements by producers and users of timber and forest products that they will aid in conserving the state's forests during the war period.

Under one agreement, proposed to 120 wood-using industries and timber operators, buyers and users of forest products would reject timber which does not meet certain specifications according to size. Spruce, balsam, pine and tamarack, for example, would not be accepted for pulpwood unless more than four inches in diameter, and hemlock, five inches.

Lumber operators and producers, likewise, will be asked to sign agreements that they will practice adequate forestry principles in their harvesting, and not cut timber which does not meet minimum specifications for size.

No trees would be cut for pulpwood unless producing at least two 100-inch long sticks, with minimum stump diameters of seven or eight inches. White and Norway pine in aspen and birch forests would be preserved by not cutting if seed trees would be used up. Northern hardwood and hemlock, used largely for car stakes and mining timbers, would be conserved by thinning young stands of trees only for this purpose.

Wisconsin has more than 16,000,000,000 board feet of saw timber, with at least 6,000,000 cords of pulpwood in its timber stands. Since little of it is in state, county or national forests, its cutting cannot be controlled by the state.

Watchdog Reduces Cost Of Waterworks Protection

A Great Dane dog is solving, for Auburn, Me., water district officials, a problem of guarding the pumping plant and equipment and keeping costs within reasonable limits.

The dog has been trained to patrol the woven-wire fence, seven feet high and topped by three rows of barbed wire, surrounding the plant, and to serve as a supplemental guard for the station operator who lives at the plant with his family.

Giving 24-hour service at a maintenance cost of \$2 a day, the dog takes the place of two men who would have been needed for the job, the American Public Works Association reports.

The dog is so well trained that visitors familiar with the plant first telephone the plant operator so he can meet them at the gate and let them in.

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Milwaukee Industrial Arts Classes Taught City Planning

By constructing models of cities and city plans, industrial arts students of Milwaukee's seventh to twelfth grades are learning the principles of city design and its expression of civic consciousness.

The city planning program acts as a "core subject" in the industrial arts classes, according to the American Society of Planning Officials, and is designed to give the students some idea of the "pattern for America to-morrow," both at the city level and for the country as a whole.

Recently the classes completed a movie of the procedure of building an eight-foot model showing in detail the replanning of a city block.

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JOINT REFERENCE

NOV 6 1942

Civilian Defense Costs Mount For Nation's Cities

Civilian defense now is a major item in budgets of the nation's cities costing most of them much more this year than last, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today. Two hundred and fifty cities of 25,000 or more population reported in the survey on amount, source and purpose of funds spent by municipalities for defense.

Civilian defense costs have been particularly heavy for cities in coastal areas and war industry centers, with the problem accentuated in industrial areas by the great influx of workers, the survey shows.

Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., and Long Beach, San Diego and Oakland, Cal., for example, had to expand their regular municipal services, pay for civilian defense and take out war risk insurance. Portland's civilian defense cost last fiscal year was \$40,269, while this year \$85,500 has been appropriated. Long Beach spent \$185,941 last year and has set aside \$719,411 for the current year, while Oakland, which spent \$77,221 last year, has made current appropriations of \$346,300.

Money appropriated for civilian defense purposes is spent on items ranging from air raid warning service, one of the commonest, to equipment for auxiliary policemen. One city, Hartford, Conn., spent \$15,000 for 100,000 cotton bags to be used for sand bag protection of vital war industries subject to periodic flooding by the Connecticut river.

In addition to spending money for civilian defense, cities are making other contributions by assigning regular employes to this work, using public trucks for salvage collections, and supplying space for headquarters, office equipment, telephones and stenographic service.

Many cities also consider as part of civilian defense costs their expenditures for war ration boards and special guards at utility plants.

(MORE)

Most civilian defense costs are paid from special appropriations made as part of the regular budget, and are subject to the same controls as other expenditures, the survey shows.

Short-term loans or bond issues were used widely for financing by New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania cities. Buffalo, N.Y. floated a bond issue of \$170,000; Fall River and Lawrence, Mass., took loans of \$25,000 each; New Rochelle, N.Y., \$41,000, borrowed on temporary certificates.

Other financing methods were as follows: Oklahoma City included part of the civilian defense costs in its war chest budget and New Haven, Conn., in the community chest. Private donations were made in Erie, Pa., and Evanston, Ill. Denver financed part of its cost by a Victory ball; East Chicago, Ind., by a baseball game, and Dallas by funds saved by not replacing employes entering military service. Nearly all cities have used part of the money which ordinarily would have been spent for public improvements. Ohio cities and counties received direct contributions of state money.

Illustrative of expenditures and appropriations of the cities in the survey are figures for the 31 following cities:

(A - Denotes Appropriation; E - Means actual expenditures; P - Part of Year)

City	Last Fiscal Year	Current or Next Year	City	Last Fiscal Year	Current or Next Year
Detroit	\$222,714 E	\$747,407 A	Everett, Wash.	\$ 15,065 EP	\$ 16,400 A
Philadelphia	565,000 A	600,000 A	Glendale, Cal.	50,170 E	63,917 A
Boston	50,000 A	413,350 A	Newport News	30,531 E	20,500 A -
Buffalo	28,824 E	220,000 A	Malden, Mass.	676 E	28,659 EP
Newark, N.J.	5,000 A	116,377 A	Santa Monica	19,175 E	30,500 A
Portland, Ore.	40,269 E	85,563 A	St. Petersb'g	10,268 E	5,000 A -
Louisville	20,990 E	25,000 A	Saginaw, Mich.	9,294 E	30,000 A
Oakland	77,221 E	346,300 A	Wyandotte, Mich.	9,174 E	5,363 A -
Hartford	32,000 E	100,000 A	Lansing, Mich.	300 E	21,314 A
Wilmington	16,563 E	100,000 A	Norfolk, Va.	18,000 A	25,000 A
Flint, Mich.	2,442 E	50,000 A	E. Orange, N.J.	7,500 A	15,000 A
New Haven	31,443 E	42,617 EP	Auburn, N.Y.	5,674 E	10,950 A
Salt Lake City	2,778 E	70,159 A	Plainfield, N.J.	6,000 E	20,000 A
Long Beach	185,941 E	719,411 A	New Rochelle, N.Y.	3,000 A	60,024 A
Waterbury, Conn.	25,307 E	90,000 A	Tucson	2,500 E	2,000 A -
Tacoma	18,774 E	24,613 A	TOTAL (2 cols.)	\$1,512,593	\$3,969,811

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State Gasoline Tax Collections Hit New Low In September

State gasoline tax collections hit a new low in September despite a slight upturn in August, continuing the steady decline in state revenues from this source beginning in March as a result of gasoline and rubber rationing.

August and September collections on a national basis were 14 and 26 per cent under August and September, 1941, receipts, according to a Federation of Tax Administrators report today on receipts for more than 40 states, including 16 rationed states.

For the 15 rationed states, August and September collections were 24 and 39 per cent under collections for the same months last year. These figures, the Federation said, provide other states a preview of the effect rationing will have on their revenue systems after Nov. 22, when nationwide gasoline rationing becomes effective. The figures also provide motorists with an indication of how much their driving will be curtailed.

Since the September collections were based on sales made during August, the first full month of the coupon rationing system on the Atlantic coast, they not only indicate more accurately than previous months the extent of restriction imposed on automobile use by gas rationing, but they show the increased effectiveness of the coupon rationing system over the temporary card rationing system.

Following figures show monthly decreases in gas tax collections in comparison to collections for the same months of 1941:

	March	April	May		June	July		Aug.	Sept.
43 states	-2	-4	-9	40 states	-13	-13	45 states	-14	-26
17 rationed	-5	-3	-15	13 rationed	-22	-26	16 rationed	-24	-39

The Federation said 1941 is not a year for making just comparisons, however, since it was an inflationary year. "The real nature of the difference between rationed and unrationed states, for example, is better shown by a comparison of 1942 figures with those of 1940, a more normal year."

On this basis, collections for the rationed states decreased by 33 per cent between September, 1940, and September, 1942, while receipts in unrationed states fell off only 4 per cent.

Public Health - T. T.

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City-County Health Work Consolidated In Louisville

Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky., have completed nine months' operation of a consolidated city-county health agency which, by reducing or reallocating professional workers, unifying bookkeeping and making other administrative adjustments, has greatly improved health and hospital facilities of the community.

As an additional result of the consolidation, according to the International City Managers' Association, a modern health center is under construction with assistance of the Federal Works Agency to house the preventive and venereal disease clinics, laboratories, and other offices of the integrated health services.

The new city-county health agency consists of a board of five citizens appointed jointly by the county judge and the mayor, who are ex officio members. The board, serving four-year staggered terms, appoints a director of health, who is the chief administrative officer. The unit is financed jointly by the city and county, under a law enacted by the Kentucky legislature early this year.

Besides placing all positions requiring special skill and training under the merit system, the consolidation has resulted in improved use of personnel, the Association said. There is one superintendent for the general and tuberculosis hospitals, and if a particular practice proves successful in one hospital it is put into effect in the other. One pharmacist and one dentist now handle work for the two hospitals; two pharmacists and two dentists were employed under the old setup. One buyer purchases for the entire health and hospital system instead of the three separate buyers employed previously.

The 73 public health nurses who before the consolidation worked separately for the county and city now work on all phases of public health throughout the county. And the community's milk inspection services were consolidated.

The consolidation has made possible an intensification of the tuberculosis case-finding work. Where one fluorographic unit was in use in Jefferson county in 1941, four units soon will be in operation. One will be installed at the general hospital, where every one of the 20,000 patients passing through the institution and its clinics each year will be examined for tuberculosis; and two portable units will be used throughout the county.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Great Britain has achieved a striking mobilization of manpower for use in her war effort. How this was done is described in the following three stories based on a report written by Eric H. Biddle and published by Public Administration Service. Biddle has been in England each year since 1939 studying problems of manpower, welfare and civilian defense.

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Great Britain has "achieved a striking mobilization and utilization of her manpower" by carrying out a program of "three purposes." The purposes, according to a report published by Public Administration Service today, are:

1---To assign each citizen to a place where his skill is best used, a step sometimes involving compulsory transfer of labor from one job to another even though it means a decrease in earnings:

2---To see that the worker is cared for fairly and as well as wartime conditions permit;

3---To base enforcement of the program on general consent despite broad compulsory powers given the government.

Assignment of the worker to the job where he is most valuable, whether in the armed forces, industry or civilian defense, is placed ahead of all other considerations under the program. Family status is not a primary consideration in deciding whether a man should be deferred from military service, the report said.

The Ministry of Labor and National Service decides how and when a person can best serve the nation. By adjusting the deferment policy and by transferring workers when necessary the Ministry assigns the needed proportion of workers to each type of civilian job.

Appeals from deferment from military service on grounds of unusual hardship---usually appeals for additional time to clear up business matters---are passed on by local committees of the Ministry; appeals on basis of essentiality usually are made by an employer and passed on by the Ministry.

Great care is exercised in balancing value of an individual in his occupation against his value in the armed forces. The report emphasized that this decision could best be made by field offices with Ministry advice on adjustments in light of national policy.

Britain escaped in this war the worst difficulties caused by voluntary enlistments in the armed forces of men with special skills needed for war production, agriculture and other essential services. To avoid this pitfall, the manpower agency set up a "schedule of reserved occupations" which defined and cataloged all types of essential occupations and classified all industries.

The British found the best way to deal with transfer of labor was to avoid it wherever possible, the report said. Production programs were planned to secure full utilization of the local labor supply and of existing plant facilities. Effort was made to concentrate less essential industries so as to utilize in more essential jobs workers released from such industries. This also helped minimize labor transfer.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the second of three stories on Great Britain's program for mobilization of manpower, based on a report by Eric H. Biddle, published by Public Administration Service.)

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Closest possible relationship between production and public welfare agencies is necessary if the total manpower resources of a nation are to be mobilized for a successful war effort, according to a report on the British manpower program published by Public Administration Service.

Because of this, the British Ministry of Labor and National Service accepted the proposition that if it is to direct workers to jobs it must protect their conditions of living and employment.

The Ministry, Britain's national manpower agency, established an Outside Factory Welfare Department which employs regional officers to keep in touch with local conditions and to discover deficiencies in provisions for welfare of workers outside the factory with respect to transportation, living accommodations, recreational facilities or other needs. While regional welfare workers do not provide for needs themselves, they see that other public and private agencies do.

Responsibility for enforcing health and safety requirements inside the factory lies with the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry.

To indicate how Britain's manpower policy takes into account total productive efficiency of a community, the employment exchange of one British city last April assigned the highest preference in filling of vacancies to laundry workers. This was because many women with families, engaged in full or parttime work, were coming late to work or staying away altogether to do the family laundry. It was desirable to assign a few women to remove this bottleneck rather than lose the industrial output of a great many more women.

Thus while general public welfare measures operate in close cooperation with the manpower program, some of them, especially the provisions for welfare of industrial workers, must be part of the manpower program itself. For example, wages must be paid according to the pattern adopted in the National Arbitration Order, which requires that the rate for the job conform to the rate established by collective bargaining for the industry and the district. The order requires also that adequate measures be taken for the welfare of the workers, both inside and outside the factory, and that employers provide facilities for training within their industries.

Purpose of this, the report said, is to see that factory personnel management is on a par with the management of operations itself. This means that in the British factory, as in the country as a whole, manpower is regarded as an asset to be conserved and allocated carefully.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the third of three stories on Great Britain's program for mobilizing its manpower, based on a report by Eric H. Biddle, published by Public Administration Service.)

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Despite the granting of virtually unlimited powers to the Ministry of Labor and National Service in May, 1940, to direct workers to employment, the British manpower agency for the most part adopted compulsory measures on the basis of general consent and only after administrative machinery was adjusted and strengthened to carry out such measures.

The Ministry put the powers into practice on a step by step basis, as public opinion was prepared to accept them, after full consultation with the interests affected. This approach was taken as the best means of maintaining willing cooperation and yet enforce job transfers by compulsory measures if necessary.

Key to the success of the British manpower program, according to a report published by Public Administration Service, is the cooperative spirit facilitated by the following administrative setup:

1---The national system of employment offices is an integral part of the manpower agency. Employment exchanges are supplemented by district manpower offices, each supervising the labor supply program of a group of employment exchanges. The link between the two offices is the labor supply inspector.

2---Through the labor supply inspectors the Ministry undertakes to examine all possibilities of using the existing or potential local labor supply through such measures as "upgrading" and "deskilling," and through employment of women workers, parttime workers and aliens. Government training programs and training within the industry are encouraged by direct and indirect means.

3---The government provides an extensive system of appeal from compulsory assignment to jobs or to the armed forces, an act of self-restraint designed to prevent arbitrary exercise of powers vested in the Ministry.

4---The Ministry encourages organization of labor-management committees, such as the Joint Production committees, which have been established in many war plants to encourage workers and management to pool their ideas for the improvement of production methods.

"This method would have failed if it had not been entrusted to a courageous Minister who understood fully the implications of his responsibility. He has been able to enlist a large measure of confidence and support from both industry and labor, yet he has been willing to take the responsibility for independent action if convinced that such action was necessary in the national interest," the report said. "He had to harmonize his program with that of other government agencies and yet defend the manpower program in the face of the frequently conflicting demands of the armed forces and war industry."

Public Housing Bonds Attract Private Investors

Private investors have financed more than 25 per cent of development costs of all non-war public housing projects since municipal housing authority bonds first appeared on the market in February, 1940.

Since then, according to the National Association of Housing Officials, popularity of local housing bonds has increased steadily until recently as high as 85 per cent of development costs of some local housing projects have been financed by bonds sold directly to private investors.

At first, few local housing agencies were able to dispose--as required by law--of more than 10 per cent of their issues of Series A bonds, sold to private investors only, the Association said. Reluctance of investors disappeared gradually, however, as they became more familiar with this type of security.

Accompanying increased sales of local housing project bonds has been a decrease in interest rates from a range of 2.48 to 2.7 per cent to the present range of 1.66 to 2.04 per cent. Present low rates have enabled cities to make substantial interest savings they could not make by selling their housing bonds to the Federal Public Housing Authority. This is because interest charged by FPFA is pegged by law at rates higher than local housing agencies now can obtain from private investors. FPFA obtains funds to buy local housing bonds through sale of its own federally-secured obligations.

Pittsburgh's housing authority last month sold \$16,400,000 of bonds--total development cost of two housing projects--to private investors, with a local securities firm buying 55 per cent of the issue at an average rate of 1.99 per cent.

Omaha, Quincy, Ill., and Fresno, Cal., have secured interest rates among the lowest for local housing bonds, Omaha selling more than \$3,000,000 worth maturing serially from 1943 to 1976 at a net interest cost of 1.79 per cent; Quincy selling at 1.76 per cent, and Fresno at 1.66 per cent.

By the end of last month, 141 local housing agencies had sold 150 separate issues of Series A bonds for a total of \$107,605,000, which represents approximately 27.5 per cent of the development cost of all the projects. The balance was paid through sale of \$282,842,000 of Series B bonds to the FPFA and from capital donations, or outright subsidy, of \$1,510,650.

Detroit Makes "War Service" Appointments To Civil Service Jobs

Detroit is meeting municipal manpower needs without abandoning merit system principles by making civil service "war appointments" to city jobs, the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada said today.

The appointments will last until six months after the war in approximately 130 classes of positions; temporary war service appointment may be made in all classes, however. Under the program, qualification requirements were lowered in one or more respects from previous standards; for example, less training and experience now are required of applicants for many positions.

In taking the step, Detroit became the first major city to authorize war service appointments on such a broad basis to counteract manpower shortages arising as municipal employees enter military service or take jobs in industry.

Appointments for the war service eligible lists are made only when regular eligible lists have been exhausted and, unless otherwise specified, are for 60-day periods which may be renewed.

Rights and privileges of probationary employees are given the war service appointees, but they are not given status in the regular classified service. They are not eligible for the city pension plan, but may be given war service promotions when fully qualified persons are not available.

Among classes of positions for which war service examinations have been authorized are male typist, office machine operator, accountant, draftsman, chemist, planning analyst, nurse, dentist, sheetmetal worker, bricklayer, institution and public service attendant, and painter.

Many other cities, the Assembly said, have adopted less comprehensive measures in effort to ease their municipal employment situation.

Gasoline Rationing Not Hampering Municipal Public Works Activities, Survey Shows

Gasoline rationing in the 17 eastern seaboard states has had little effect on routine operations of essential public works activities involving transportation and trucking, a sampling survey by the American Public Works Association showed today.

The survey was made in response to requests from public works officials in the other 31 states where gas rationing goes into effect this month.

Replies from 10 cities in the gas-rationed states show gasoline purchases for essential city uses have been relatively unaffected. Preventive maintenance has been stressed in the handling of motor fleets, and several cities have removed from operation vehicles which could be spared without crippling services too much.

Montclair, N.J., for example, has instituted a strong equipment conservation program to save wear on automobiles, trucks, tires and consumption of gasoline and oil.

Rochester, N.Y., reports that sufficient quantities of gasoline have been obtained to fill all public works needs. The city will rely on the new Office of Defense Transportation order on trucks, which requires certificates of war necessity, to determine how much routine operations of the public works department will be curtailed in the future.

Under the gasoline rationing program, the public works departments receive either S-1 and S-2 coupon books or bulk coupons, issued for a four-month period. The regulations require that cities submit estimates for their four months' need.

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Road Magnet Turns In Scrap Collection

A "road magnet" built three years ago by the Chicago Surface Lines to collect sharp metal objects from streets travelled by its buses is doing its bit in collecting scrap for the war, according to the American Public Works Association.

Attached to the bottom of a special service truck, the battery-powered magnet collected 800 pounds of metal in July and more than 1,600 pounds in October from 195 miles of streets. Tin cans, nails, hairpins, paper clips, bottle tops and tobacco tins were included in its "haul."

The device is similar to one built by the Missouri state highway department to clear state highways of tire-destructive metals. Road magnets also are used by public transit systems in Milwaukee and Philadelphia for the same purpose.

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Kansas City Revises Finance Setup

Kansas City will revise its financial setup, improving audit, purchasing, budgeting and debt procedures, under a charter amendment approved by voters Nov. 3. The amendment was submitted to voters with unanimous approval of the city council, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today.

First requirement under the charter amendment is an annual audit of municipal accounts, to be conducted by independent auditors selected by the city council. Although this procedure now is followed, it is not mandatory.

Purchasing procedure will be revised, so that all purchases over \$50 must be made through bids, posted publicly before the order is awarded.

The charter changes relating to budget procedure prevent allocating of "lump sums" to various departments, to be spent at the discretion of administrative officials alone. From now on, appropriations will be made to specific governmental activities and for objects, such as salaries and wages, within each activity.

The previous mandatory requirement that a contingent fund---for unanticipated expenses---of not less than 3 per cent of the revenues must be included in the budget, whether needed or not, is changed to provide that a reserve of not more than 3 per cent can be included. The city council, instead of the city manager, will conduct all budget hearings in the future, and will adopt a tentative budget subject to approval at such a hearing.

The major financial change resulting from the charter amendment will be in the city's debt policy. Only serial bonds may be issued in the future, with the first instalment due one year after issuance and 20 years set as the maximum term for payment. Sinking fund bonds to be paid in one lump sum from taxes accumulated over a period of years will no longer be used.

Salvage Pays Civilian Defense Costs Of Wilmette, Ill.

Salvage is paying for civilian defense in Wilmette, Ill., making it unnecessary to appropriate from the municipality's general fund for the civilian defense council, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Since the Chicago suburb of 17,000 undertook the program six months ago, an "income" of \$3,153 has been produced through cooperation of citizens and city employes at a cost of only \$104.

Wilmette residents made their first contributions of old newspapers, metal, rubber and rags after publicity in the local newspaper, handbills delivered by civilian defense workers and "trailers" at the local movie houses had informed them of the program. They have been setting out additional contributions for curb collection every other Saturday since.

Municipal trucks driven by public works employes outside of regular work hours make most of the pick-ups, while civilian defense volunteers drive additional private trucks and act as loading crews.

Eighteen trucks cover the suburb in eight hours, three to each of six districts. One picks up newspapers, magazines, rags and rubber; another metals, and the third, tin cans. Newspapers and magazines are unloaded by hand at the salvage dealer's yard. Metal, rubber and rags are dumped in the municipal yard, where they are sorted by firemen during working hours. The sorting brings a higher price from the salvage dealer, who hauls it away.

Tin cans are trucked directly to railroad cars on a siding connected with a local coal yard.

Among items of salvage have been 6,500 coat hangers which, reconditioned by a volunteer civilian worker, were sold to a local cleaning plant for \$37.

Besides the financial gain to the city, the continuous salvage program rids attics and basements of much combustible material, thus decreasing fire hazards, it was pointed out.

Tobacco Taxes Increase 761 Per Cent In 10 Years

Tobacco taxes collected by the states increased 761 per cent during the last decade---from approximately \$17,000,000 to more than \$130,000,000, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Greater part of the jump was caused by the increase in the number of states making the tobacco levy during the 10-year period. In 1932 there were only 13 states with a tobacco tax; at present 28 states levy the tax.

The sharp increase in revenues between 1939 and 1942---from slightly less than \$60,000,000 to \$130,000,000---is due mainly to effects of the war, such as smoking by service men and a general increase in purchasing power, the Federation said. During the same period, also, the two largest populated states in the country---New York and Illinois---adopted the tobacco tax.

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Vermont's 1943 Auto License Plates Made Of Salvaged Tin Cans

Vermont automobiles will carry 1943 license tags manufactured from salvaged tin cans, saving more than 20 tons of 24-gauge steel for war purposes, the Council of State Governments reported today. The cans are salvaged from state institutions.

The 1943 license plates are tabs or "ears" bolted to 1942 number plates, and bear the same registration number as the '42 plate. The tabs are made at the state prison, where the cans are received, rolled and put through an embossing machine.

Approximately 80,000 sets of tabs---for front and rear plates---are being manufactured from the tin cans.

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Voters Defeat Old Age Pension Increases, Approve Legislator Pay Raises

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Old age pension increases failed, tax measures got mixed reception, and legislators' pay was raised as a result of Nov. 3 balloting on more than 120 constitutional amendments, referred and initiated measures in 32 states, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

Approximately one-half the proposals submitted received voters' approval.

Old age pensions of a \$40 a month minimum for all needy aged were defeated in Washington and Idaho; in Missouri a similar measure was crossed off the ballot before election. The Washington measure was combined with a proposal to extend free medical and dental care to residents on relief. Idaho electors favored the \$40 pensions almost 2 to 1, but the affirmative vote did not represent a majority of the votes cast for governor, necessary for initiative approval.

In two other states measures which received majority approval failed because of the same legal requirement. These were the Illinois proposal to remove the 2-cent sales tax on food, and the Oklahoma amendment to permit women to hold high state offices.

New tax proposals in Oregon, Washington and Utah were rejected. Oregon defeated a cigarette levy, Washington an income tax, and Utah a graduated tax on chain stores.

Most of the proposals to remove taxes were defeated, also. Besides the sales tax amendment which lost in Illinois, a Florida proposal to broaden the tax exemption of religious and charitable institutions failed, along with the California proposal to repeal the state income tax.

Tax exemptions succeeding were those in Nevada, where exemption of stocks, bonds and similar investments was approved, along with prohibition of an inheritance tax levy; and in Louisiana, where voters authorized the legislature to extend the \$2,000 homestead exemption provision to local taxes, and to grant tax exemption for 25 years on power lines of electric cooperatives.

(MORE)

Among other tax proposals adopted were those earmarking revenues from gasoline taxes exclusively for road building, in West Virginia, Iowa and Oregon. A similar measure approved in Florida set up \$300,000,000 of gasoline taxes for the next 50 years to build county roads. Arizona voters approved state-local sharing of the state excise tax.

Legislative pay increases, proposed in six states, were approved in three--- Maryland, Missouri and Oregon; but only a few of the other propositions relating to state governing bodies and officials were approved.

Missouri, voting on higher legislative pay for the ninth time since 1920, approved \$125 a month flat salaries, which will give senators \$6,000 for their four-year terms and representatives \$3,000 for their two-year terms. Both had been receiving \$5 per diem during session. California, New Mexico and Utah defeated "higher pay" measures, while South Dakota rejected a proposal to raise salaries of the governor and supreme court judges from \$3,000 to \$6,000 a year.

California voters also declined to substitute annual legislative sessions--- and annual budgets---for the present biennial system, and New Mexico voters defeated a proposal to split regular legislative sessions into two terms divided by a 30-day recess.

Of the other legislative measures, New Hampshire's amendment cutting the size of the house of representative from 443 to 375 or 400 was approved. Colorado's amendment limiting legislative sessions to 100 days and abolishing the practice of introducing bills by title only is in doubt, requiring official canvass. New Mexico turned down reapportionment of its legislature, while Louisiana approved such a measure. Missouri voters approved the calling of a convention to revise its constitution, while Michigan voters defeated a similar proposal.

Among miscellaneous measures approved by voters were: prohibiting of secondary boycotts by labor unions, California; prohibiting the giving of birth control information by physicians, Massachusetts; permission for jury service by women, Vermont; permission for absentee voting for state and local officers, New Hampshire; facilitation of local option liquor, Arkansas.

Defeated were proposals to prohibit serving of alcholic liquor with restaurant meals, North Dakota; and provision for county home rule, Nebraska.

Municipal Tax Collection Prospects "Good" This Year

Prospects for municipal tax collections are at least "good" this year despite added federal taxes and other drains on taxpayers' purses, the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today after reviewing factors affecting local revenues.

Making heavy demands on taxpayer income and tending to delay payment of local taxes, are war bond purchases and community chest increases, added federal income and excise taxes, higher living costs, and increased cost of domestic help. Also affecting local collections are the curtailment and closing of certain businesses.

Lessening the demand on private incomes, on the other hand, are such factors as rationing of automobiles, gasoline, household appliances and radios, and stoppage of new building and extensive repairs on old.

Changing incomes---higher for some groups and lower for others---probably will be reflected in local tax collections also, the Association said. The wage earner in war industries may see his income rise as much as 70 per cent, along with the rising incomes of large business and industry engaged in war work. In the salaried group increased compensation comes slowly and in small amounts; among professionals, physicians' and engineers' incomes are up, lawyers' are down.

Local transportation companies will show greater revenues this year, and can be expected to pay property and utility taxes more promptly. Water, electric and gas companies likewise will show larger incomes, especially in defense areas, as will publicly owned utilities in such areas.

If local finance officers inform taxpayers that local taxes paid are deductible from federal income tax returns, and if collections are pushed they should be better in 1942-43 than they have been for some time, according to the Association. After 1943, however, collections may be expected to decline somewhat.

Though men in the armed forces legally may delay paying local taxes until after the war, many of them will prefer to pay now, the Association said, and cities should see they are billed properly. Every means should be used, also, to collect taxes due from businesses about to close.

Newspaper publicity and advertising will aid in tax collections and cities which bill and collect taxes on a monthly or quarterly basis may find the method particularly effective these days when paychecks are larger.

State-Wide Staggered Hours Plan Relieves Traffic Congestion, Cuts Travel Time

First results of New Jersey's state-wide staggered hours program indicate the plan will be successful in making transportation facilities more available to war industry workers and in reducing travel time, especially in Newark and the surrounding metropolitan area where many industries are located.

In setting up the system New Jersey became the first state in which a staggered hours program was ordered officially on a state-wide basis by a governmental authority, the American Municipal Association reports.

Drawn up by the state war transportation committee, the program is administered by a state coordinator of transportation who has full authority to coordinate public transportation facilities in keeping with committee policies.

The program is operated under provisions of the following three directives, issued by the coordinator of transportation:

1---All public, parochial and high schools throughout the state were ordered to adopt opening and closing hours which, in general, are an hour later than those prevailing previously.

2---Retail establishments in the Newark business district were ordered not to open their doors to the public for the start of the day's business between 8 and 10 a.m. and not to close their doors to the public between 4 and 6 p.m.

3---Certain concerns employing large office forces were ordered to change opening and closing hours to approximately an hour later than usual to avoid coinciding with changes in shifts at war plants.

Shortly after the program went into effect, observers in Newark reported that seats in buses, trolleys and trains from the suburbs were available to many commuters who in the past were fortunate to get standing room. Travel time on buses and trolleys was reduced in many instances, and in some cases the saving in time was as much as 10 or 15 minutes.

The general manager of the company operating nearly all transportation facilities in the Newark area said the system, by spreading the rush hour travel peaks, enabled the company to make more use of its equipment, with many buses making two round trips in place of their usual one.

What American Cities Are Doing

Port Arthur, Tex., and Louisville are carrying on successful delinquent tax collection campaigns. As a result the ratio of local tax collections to current year's tax levy has increased in Port Arthur from 96.3 per cent in 1941 to 102.9 per cent in 1942, and accumulated delinquent taxes have been reduced from more than \$400,000 in 1941 to less than \$300,000 in 1942, according to the International City Managers' Association. Louisville filed 700 suits against delinquents in two weeks recently, and personal letter warnings that suits were forthcoming brought in \$17,000 before any actions were begun. The city estimated that more than \$150,000 will be realized.

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Frederick, Md., after 78 years, still is paying off the \$200,000 ransom paid a Confederate general who threatened to burn the town if the city council did not comply with his demands. The city already has paid \$331,000 in interest alone to the bank which furnished the ransom money, and the end is not in sight until 1951.

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Hartford, Conn., closed its fiscal year with budget expenditures less than 1 per cent in excess of appropriations, in contrast to record of the previous 10 years when over-expenditures averaged more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Last year's budget was the first to be prepared by the city's new budget director and the first made on the basis of a modern classification of appropriations in accordance with the object of expenditure.

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Property owners and merchants in the downtown business district and on certain leading thoroughfares in Miami are removing stick-out and overhanging signs in conformance to a new amendment to the city's zoning ordinance. Critical materials in the signs will be used in the war effort.

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New ordinances: Beaumont, Tex., has fixed rentals to be paid by utility companies for the privilege of using streets and alleys. . . . Mobile, Ala., prohibits picketing where no bona fide labor dispute exists. . . . Oklahoma City has set up a police pension and retirement system. . . . Kalamazoo, Mich., adopted an ordinance setting up a retirement system for all municipal employes, who contribute to the retirement fund 3 per cent of their salaries up to \$3,000 a year, the city matching the contribution; employes will be retired at 65. . . . Elizabeth, N.J., prohibits carrying of lighted cigars, cigarettes or pipes in a factory, warehouse or other place where goods of any kind are manufactured or stored.

State Liquor Tax Revenues Show Large Increase This Year

State liquor tax revenues, headed for a probable decline with the ban on further production of whisky and other distilled spirits during the war, increased 26.8 per cent during the first eight months of 1942 compared with the same period of 1941, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Total 1942 collections from levies on spirits, wines and beer up to August, last month for which comparative figures are available, stood at \$144,530,000 for the 26 states studied, while for the first eight months of last year they were \$113,998,700. Whisky collections in 22 states mounted nearly 31 per cent; collections on wine in 17 states, 30 per cent; collections on beer in 26 states 16.8 per cent.

Revenues from spirits cannot now be expected to continue their increase, since present stocks of distilled liquor comprise total supply for the war period; however a larger consumption of wines may occur and bring revenues from this source to a higher level.

Hard liquor revenues of August, 1942, amounted to \$15,261,000 compared to \$8,943,000 for the same month last year. October figures are expected to top those of August considerably, because of the rush to buy before new taxes became effective. November figures, on the other hand, may show a sharp decline, while December collections will go up again because of holiday buying.

The four "monopoly" states reporting--Alabama, Iowa, North Carolina and Ohio, which sell liquor themselves instead of taxing its private sale---showed much greater revenue increases for the first eight months of this year over 1941 figures than the tax-levying states, according to the analysis. Revenues from distilled spirits in these states increased 80 to 85 per cent, Iowa's wine tax collections went up 53.8 per cent, compared to the 30.7 per cent national average.

The states can just about gauge their revenue on distilled liquor for the next four years, the Federation said, and then will have to look elsewhere for a replacement tax if the ban on manufacture continues. Idaho, Iowa and Washington already are attempting some control by introducing a liquor-rationing program which allows every permit holder to buy only a specified amount each week.

City Manager Plan Adopted For First Time In Alabama, Wyoming

Two cities---Mountain Brook, Ala., and Laramie, Wyo.---voted in fall elections to install the city manager form of government, raising to 22 the number of cities adopting the plan this year. Adoption of the plan by these cities also means its operation in the two states for the first time.

In Laramie, the manager will be named by a new council to be selected by a board of 15 "electors"---five to each of the city's three wards---who will be named by voters of the wards.

The number of city manager communities now stands at 542 in 40 states, and includes one of every five cities of more than 10,000 population in the country, according to the International City Managers' Association. Eighteen Canadian, five Irish and one Puerto Rican city also operate under city manager government.

While seven states do not have laws permitting adoption of city manager government, according to the Association, their legislatures may give specific consent for individual cities. In the other 41 states cities may adopt the plan under constitutional home rule provisions, by provision of an optional charter law or by ordinance under permissive legislation.

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Michigan Campaigns Against Noise To Promote War Production

Noise abatement campaigns are under way in 19 Michigan cities engaged in war production, with the goal of promoting rest for war workers and increasing productive efficiency, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The programs are sponsored by the Michigan Council of Defense labor advisory committee. Campaign plans include appeals to school children, distribution of "quiet" signs for use by daytime sleepers, proclamations, highway signs at approaches to cities, movie shorts, and police cooperation.

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Eight Ways To Reduce Mileage Of City Trucks, Automobiles Listed

The American Municipal Association today, on the eve of nation-wide gasoline rationing, listed eight methods by which municipalities can reduce mileage of city owned and operated trucks and automobiles by as much as 40 per cent.

The eight methods, recommended to aid local mileage administrators in their supervision of programs for reducing municipal mileage, are:

- 1---Strict control of all municipally owned cars in a pool arrangement.
- 2---Detailed studies of the automotive equipment and of possible reductions in its use, with individual records of each car desirable.
- 3---Rerouting regularly scheduled service trips to reduce mileage.
- 4---Use of other than automotive modes of transportation when possible.
- 5---Municipally owned cars not absolutely essential for city service should be taken out of service for the time being.
- 6---Less police car cruising.
- 7---Reduction of volume of many services such as garbage collection, inspectional services and so forth.
- 8---Listing of privately owned cars in public service for preferred mileage only where absolutely necessary.

Recommendation that local mileage administrators make use of the methods when considering ways of reducing use of city owned motor vehicles was made in special report, issued by the Association in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration, describing relationship of municipalities to the OPA mileage conservation program.

Public agency participation in the driving reduction program is necessary, the report said, and OPA is calling on local governments generally to ration their own driving to secure a 40 per cent reduction because the agencies themselves are the best judges of where reductions can and cannot be made.

Pointing out that OPA has asked the governor of each state to request each mayor to designate a city official as "government mileage administrator," to supervise a program for reducing municipal driving, the report said:

"This administrator should carefully survey the transportation needs of the various municipal departments in cooperation with the respective departmental heads and arrange to reduce driving by 40 per cent or more as compared to 1941 mileage. He should analyze public functions requiring driving and should determine which merit a preferred mileage rating and which do not. He should direct preparation of applications for gasoline and tire rations. Finally, he should insist that all persons driving on municipal business observe the speed limit of 35 miles an hour."

Canada Financing One-Half Wartime Budget By Taxes

Canada is financing more than one-half its \$3,900,000,000 budget for 1943 with tax revenues, the only major country in the world to pay out of current revenues so large a proportion of wartime expenditures, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

U. S. Treasury estimates for United States' expenditures total approximately \$78,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, of which \$24,843,000,000---or about 32 per cent---is expected to come from taxes.

Canadian taxes, it is estimated, will yield \$2,144,000,000 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1943---an increase of 46.5 per cent over revenues collected in 1942. Expenditures are anticipated as \$3,900,000,000 in 1943---an increase of 32.4 per cent over 1942 and 103.1 per cent over 1941 expenditures.

Income taxes, including succession duties (comparable to U. S. estate taxes) and excess profits taxes, contribute the largest part of Canadian revenues. Rising from \$135,000,000 in 1940 to an estimated \$1,318,000,000 in 1943---an increase of 876.3 per cent---income taxes will represent 62 per cent of total revenues this year. Second in importance are excise taxes estimated to yield \$368,000,000 in 1943, an increase of 318.2 per cent over 1940 collections.

Customs duties, though increasing in absolute amount, decrease in relative importance from 19 per cent in 1940 to an estimated 6 per cent in 1943. The same is true of sales taxes, which are expected to fall from 26 per cent in 1940 to 10 per cent in 1943, despite a \$77,000,000 increase in total collections.

The three main classifications of Canadian expenditure changed in relative importance since 1940 as follows:

War expenditures, exclusive of "Aid to Britain," rose from about 15 per cent of the total budget in 1940 to 57 per cent for 1943, standing at \$2,200,000,000. "Aid to Britain," 10 per cent of total expenditures in 1940, is 28 per cent for 1943, totalling \$1,110,000,000. A margin of \$350,000,000 added for "good measure" in the 1943 budget has been included in these figures, allocating one-third to "Aid to Britain" and two-thirds to war expenditures proper.

Non-war expenditures for 1943, including \$84,000,000 to be paid Canadian provinces as compensation for giving up the income tax, amount to only 15 per cent of the whole budget; in 1940 they were nearly 75 per cent of the total.

Child Labor Regulations Relaxed, With Safeguards, To Meet Wartime Demands

Relaxing of federal and state labor laws applying to minors under wartime pressure of manpower shortage is accompanied by provisions safeguarding advances in child labor protection the last 10 years, the American Public Welfare Association reports.

Indicating the "realistic" view of the problem taken by the federal government, the Association said, is the action of the department of labor in lowering from 18 to 16 years the minimum for women working on federal contracts.

As a safeguard, the new regulation sets an 8 hour limit on the working day, prohibits work between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., and all hazardous work. If state laws are the more stringent, they are to be observed.

The U. S. children's bureau also has modified age minimums for certain industries. Children of 14 and 15 now are permitted to work in dried fruit sheds during vacation, but hours and sanitary conditions are regulated. The 18 year minimum for the lumber industry has been reduced to permit 16 and 17 year olds to work in several processes outside the sawmill proper.

Modifications in the state child labor laws pertain to both school-year and vacation work. Several states, including New Jersey, New York and California, grant modifications only if labor shortage can be proved. Among other safeguards are the requiring of work permits, obtainable only if the applicant is in good physical condition, and prohibiting of certain kinds of work.

Washington, for example, revised in detail child labor regulations in effect since 1921. New provisions are that all workers under 18 employed in industry must receive at least 25 cents an hour, have a half-hour rest period every five hours and not work between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Boys of 14 may work six days a week only, but cannot work in beer parlors, as truck drivers or helpers, or at various other specified occupations. Limitations are set on the kind of work for girls under 18, also; they cannot, for instance, work in men's barber shops.

Numerous attempts to lower child labor standards during the last two years failed to gain legislative approval. Among these were proposals to relax or suspend child labor or compulsory school attendance laws in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Federal Employees Given "Exit" Interviews On Leaving Jobs

Employees of many of the federal agencies who "give notice" now undergo "exit" interviews to determine specific reasons for their resignations, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today. In a substantial number of cases, employees change their minds after the interview and return to work.

Purpose of the interviews, endorsed by the U.S. civil service commission, is to reduce employee turnover by correcting unfavorable conditions where possible, and to decrease costs of recruiting and training, especially in the Washington, D.C. area.

The exit interview attempts to determine whether unfavorable housing facilities, transportation difficulties, bad physical conditions of work or other factors---aside from the job itself---caused the employee to want to leave.

If the employee does not fit his job, an attempt is made to place him in a more suitable position in the same department. If that is not possible, he is sent to the U.S. civil service commission special unit before the resignation becomes effective and an attempt is made to place him elsewhere in government employment.

Previously, federal civil service regulations authorized departments to "accept with prejudice" the resignation of employees who failed to serve a minimum period of six months, and prohibited their reinstatement or reemployment within 90 days by another government agency without consent of the first agency. The restrictions did not prove effective, it was found, employees continuing to resign in Washington to return home or enter other work.

The commission has requested each department and agency to record the exit interviews and send in monthly reports. In addition, operating agencies are encouraged to make special analyses for their own use.

Citizen Housing Agencies Join In Wartime Activities

Citizen housing groups, active in nearly 30 cities, are emphasizing aid on wartime housing problems as they continue their usual programs devoted to all-around housing improvement, a survey by the National Association of Housing Officials showed today.

One of the major jobs of the citizen groups has been to press for maximum utilization of existing dwellings, especially in areas where there are critical housing shortages.

The Chicago Metropolitan Housing Authority and the Washington Housing Association were among agencies active in surveying war housing needs within their areas, according to the survey. The Philadelphia Housing Association reported initiating a move for a fair rent committee and lending staff assistance when it was set up, while the Citizens' Planning and Housing Association of Baltimore helped put through an anti-profiteering rent law for the city.

Listed among efforts of other local civic housing agencies are: helping public agencies set up new war housing bureaus and organizing homes registration offices; acting as consultants, fact-finders and interpreters of public policy; and cooperating with air raid protection authorities in educating landlords and tenants.

Along with their war activities, the local housing associations continue to campaign for housing, health and building law enforcement by means of surveys, inspections and reports. They also are giving advisory assistance to local planning and housing bodies, working for improved court procedures in tenant-landlord cases, and supporting progressive housing legislation and community education in housing.

Few of the agencies are working on postwar housing problems, though three have appointed committees on postwar planning and two have cooperated with the National Resources Planning Board in area programming of public works.

Public Housing Tenants Join Pre Pay Plan For Medical Care

Families at the Marin City war housing development, in Marin county, Cal., are financing their medical care on a prepay plan through a "tenants' mutual health association," which they are administering themselves, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The plan, which is voluntary, grew out of the wartime necessity of assuring medical care for war workers and their families coming into the area, and includes all 600 families and 1,100 single men who have moved into the new housing development.

Complete medical care, surgery and hospitalization are furnished under the plan by agreement with the California Physicians' Service, a non-profit organization which operates a statewide prepayment medical service. Fees are \$5 a month for a family with children, \$4 for a two-person family, and \$2.50 for a single person.

A medical center is set up in the housing project, supplied with medical equipment and staffed by nurses and one resident physician for each 1,500 persons.

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Columbus Housing Authority Has Share-The-Doctor Plan

When Columbus, Ga., lost 50 per cent of its doctors to the armed services, the Columbus housing authority decided to make effective use of the remaining physicians by opening clinics in each of its six housing developments.

The clinics, occupying one-room dwelling units, are operated jointly by the county and city health departments and are open to all residents of the city in addition to those who live in the housing developments, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

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CORRECTION: In News Bulletin story No. 1, for release Mon., Nov. 23, make 1st line, 3rd pgh read x x x for all needy aged were defeated in Washington and approved in Idaho; etc. Eliminate last sentence, 3rd pgh; make 4th pgh conform.

JOINT REFERENCE

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Fire Insurance Rates Reduced On Municipal Property In Seven States

Fire insurance rates on municipal property have been cut as much as 65 per cent, with statewide reductions averaging between 10 and 27 per cent, in cities of seven states during the last few years as a result of studies by state leagues of municipalities, the American Municipal Association said today. The studies showed the cities were paying premiums disproportionately large compared with their losses.

Oregon and Wisconsin cities are benefiting by blanket rate reductions this year. Reductions were ordered for cities in California and New York last year; for Colorado cities in 1940; and for Oklahoma and North Carolina cities in 1939.

The Oregon study, made in cooperation with the League of Oregon Cities, showed that during the four-year period 1936-1940, 97 cities in the state paid \$59,158 in fire insurance premiums on municipally owned buildings and their contents. Fire loss payments to the cities during this period amounted to only \$4,215---about 7 per cent of the premiums.

New rates for municipal fire insurance in this state are reduced an average of 27 per cent on various types of public construction and 25 per cent on contents of buildings. Rates on the most fire-resistive buildings are down 65.5 per cent. In dollars-and-cents terms, a municipal hospital of fire-resistive construction insured for \$50,000 fire loss cost the city \$344 a year in premiums before rate reductions became effective; now the premium on this property amounts to \$118.50.

Wisconsin cities are getting 10 per cent rate reductions on fire insurance for brick and frame buildings; an annual saving of \$85,000 is estimated for all buildings affected.

California cities secured rate reductions as high as 47 per cent on structural steel frame and concrete buildings, and 30 per cent on less fire resistive buildings. Twenty-five per cent rate reductions in New York and North Carolina applied in certain cities only; and in Colorado, to municipal buildings built of brick. The Oklahoma reduction---20 per cent---applied to all municipally owned structures.

Leading to the rate reduction studies was a survey made by the Association in 1939 which showed city governments were paying nearly four times as much for fire insurance on their properties in proportion to amounts collected for fire losses as private property owners paid. In nine states included in the survey, cities over a 10-year period paid out nearly eight times as much for premiums as they collected in losses, while property owners in general paid a little more than twice as much.

Niagara Falls, Rome, N.Y., Conduct Campaigns To House War Industry Workers

"Rent a Room for Victory" campaigns in two New York war industry centers have produced living quarters for 1,750 war workers and established a basis for judging extent to which existing housing facilities may be used for this purpose, according to information to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The campaigns were carried out by Niagara Falls and Rome under direction of the New York state division of housing after it became evident last spring that lack of critical materials would curtail building of new houses, necessitating increased use of existing housing facilities.

Niagara Falls and Rome were selected for the "Rent a Room for Victory" campaigns because need for additional rooms in the areas was acute and because officials of the two cities were attempting to meet housing shortage problems realistically, the state housing division said. Niagara Falls' campaign was the first of the two.

Field representatives of the state division of housing assisted the local war council to organize a War Guest Campaign committee which enlisted cooperation of all civic and business groups and the local newspaper and radio station. To open the campaign a statewide appeal was issued by the governor to families to rent their spare rooms to war workers. Appeals by Niagara Falls officials followed, and special registration cards were distributed to householders with instructions to list available rooms and return the cards to the city's Homes Registration office.

For three weeks in Niagara Falls---and in Rome later---there were daily radio programs and newspaper publicity on the "Rent a Room for Victory" campaign, stressing importance of adequate housing to continuance of war production schedules and urging every family with a spare room to rent it to war workers.

As a result of the Niagara Falls campaign accommodations were made available for 1,289 war workers in 728 single and double rooms not listed previously; Rome's campaign yielded accommodations for 400 war workers in 300 single and double rooms unlisted previously.

Response to the Niagara Falls and Rome campaigns could be considered a patriotic one by families who ordinarily would not consider giving up a spare room to boarders, the state division of housing said in summing up results of the campaigns. Niagara Falls, it was pointed out, has been a tourist mecca for years, with a larger proportion of tourist homes and other residential rental accommodations than most communities. In Rome, everyone who rented rooms for ordinary economic reasons had no accommodations left before the "Rent a Room for Victory" campaign started.

Cleveland Planning Commission Given Full Authority To Direct All City Planning

Cleveland's city planning commission, after operating since 1915 in a limited advisory capacity, has been given full authority to direct all aspects of city planning and make them effective, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

To assure proper direction of the new authority, granted by a charter amendment approved last month, the commission will have a paid director and staff of trained planners and engineers.

Under the new setup, as provided by the amendment, all proposals of the city council and administrative departments---as well as those of semi-public agencies---involving any elements of city planning must be submitted for recommendation of the commission before they can be carried out.

This includes zoning regulations, slum clearance, new housing projects, platting of new areas, and design and location of public buildings, parks, streets and works of art. Areas outside city boundaries bearing relation to planning of the city are included in the planning commission's jurisdiction.

Each year the commission is to recommend a capital improvement budget for the following year, and make adjustments and recommendations in connection with a comprehensive five-year progressive capital improvements program.

The commission's paid director and staff will be appointed under civil service procedures, according to the amendment, which provided also for an unpaid city planning commission of seven members appointed by the mayor to overlapping terms, a coordinating board of heads of administrative departments and representatives of other public agencies, and an advisory committee of citizens.

With its new planning provisions, Cleveland joins a number of the larger cities which have made permanent financial provision for a competently staffed planning commission to insure continuing consideration of major city problems, the Society said. Among these cities are New York, Baltimore, Los Angeles and Chicago.

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County-Wide System Of Fire Cisterns Will Protect Rural Villages In Wisconsin County

Fire protection for rural communities in Kenosha county, Wis., is assured by a county-wide system of fire cisterns now under construction, the American Municipal Association reported today. The project was developed as a method of fire control in rural communities handicapped by lack of an adequate water supply.

Three cisterns, each with a capacity of 24,000 gallons of water, have been completed and 15 more are under construction or planned.

The cisterns, one to a village, are placed in areas where buildings are grouped; with 1,000 to 1,500 feet of hose, it is possible to protect all points of the rural community by pumping directly from the cistern.

Since many rural fire departments have a tank mounted on a truck which follows apparatus to fires remote from a dependable water supply, the cisterns are convenient refill stations when more than a tankful of water is necessary to put out a fire, according to the Association's information.

Built of reinforced concrete, the cisterns are completely underground, with only the manhole cover visible. Some of the cisterns are built close to wells, from which water is drawn to fill them. Others are fed with rain water drawn from roofs of nearby dwellings; in this case a supply pipe to the cisterns is connected to downspouts on the buildings.

Most of the cisterns will be built on private property, with easements obtained from land owners. The easements are perpetual and made out to the township in which cisterns are located.

Kenosha county sponsored the program as a WPA project, the Association said. Cost to date, including supply and overflow pipes, has been \$3,416 per unit, with federal funds accounting for \$2,354 and the county \$1,062. Actual cash outlay by the county has been \$528 per unit, since about 50 per cent of the sponsor's contribution represents rental charges on construction equipment.

Water supply - Interconnection of water

Mutual Aid Plan Protects Water Supply Systems Of New York, Other Communities

Mutual aid plans to protect state and local water supply systems and insure their speedy repair if damaged by enemy action are being set up in a number of states, the American Public Works Association reported today in describing organization and operation of the New York state mutual aid plan for water service protection.

Principal objectives of the various state mutual aid plans, including those of New Jersey and Illinois, include organization, training and equipping of emergency water main repair crews and other personnel; protection of water systems against sabotage; and interconnection of public water supply systems where feasible so full or partial water service may be maintained, if one supply fails, by drawing on another.

In setting up the New York plan, authorized by 1942 state legislation, the state was divided into 22 zones, all but three coterminous with boundaries of existing state health districts. Coordinator for each zone is a waterworks engineer, assisted by district engineers of the state department of health.

To date, under the plan, more than 210 interconnections, of 286 proposed, have been installed; 388 communities have submitted maps of their water distribution systems to zone coordinators; 398 have made surveys of possible emergency water supplies; 230 cities have made surveys of water supply weaknesses; 64 have made special studies of water service and fire protection for war industries; 79 cities are organizing and training auxiliary waterworks personnel; 179 are giving special attention to protection against sabotage; and 688 cities have submitted inventories of waterworks equipment, materials, supplies and personnel.

Development of the state mutual aid plan for water service has been carried out under direction of the state office for civilian protection, which in turn functions under the state war council. Work of supervision and direction is decentralized throughout the state through the offices of zone and assistant zone coordinators.

Five three-day regional water service training schools were held in the state in July to train and instruct key municipal waterworks personnel to serve as instructors of volunteer and civilian emergency repair crews now being organized.

Personal - Not to be published

Vitamin Pills Keep Schenectady City Employees On The Job

Vitamin pills have cut absence of most municipal employees in half in Schenectady, N.Y., city officials report after a year's experiment.

Fewer colds, cause of many absences, occurred among employees after the city began supplying them with vitamin pills---one a day for each employee during the fall and winter. In the fire department, for example, lost time was cut more than half compared with the preceding year. In the street and sewer department, whose employees work in all types of weather, the result was equally favorable.

Use of vitamin pills was started in the health department three years ago to protect nurses from colds, according to the International City Managers' Association. The next year welfare department employees received the pills and last year they were made available for all employees.

The pill supply is purchased in bulk at the beginning of the season for all departments by the purchasing agent. Cost of a season's pills averages \$1 per employee, or about \$800.

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Tenants' Opinions Guide Architects In Designing New War Housing Project

Likes and dislikes of war housing project tenants in Hartford, Conn., guided architects in designing a new project for the city's housing authority, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

The tenants gave their "helpful hints" in a survey by the authority to learn where improvements could be made in design and accommodations. From the survey the Hartford housing authority learned that:

- 1---Tenants felt they should have more storage space;
- 2---They could hear too much noise from the neighbors because of inadequate insulation between dwelling units;
- 3---There was not enough hot water;
- 4---More than half the tenants answering said all kitchen shelving should have doors and more than three-fourths wanted more towel fixtures in the bathroom;
- 5---A majority wanted separate space for laundry work;
- 6---Tenants preferred several small play areas for children rather than one central play area;
- 7---They wanted paint, rather than wallpaper on their walls.

Answers to many of the questions "suggested that tenants in public housing are not slow in accepting innovations in facilities and layout patterns presented in recent years by the public housing program," the authority said.

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War-Brought Fiscal Problems Causing Municipal Officials Their Greatest Worry

Financial problems brought on by the war are causing municipal officials their greatest worry today. This is shown in an analysis, by the American Municipal Association, of municipal programs for 1943 adopted by city officials of 24 states at their annual municipal league meetings this fall.

Concern of city officials over municipal fiscal problems, and their efforts to solve them, are reflected in the resolutions and 1943 legislative programs, which in general:

1---Ask for larger shares of state-collected tax revenues.

2---Oppose federal taxation of income from outstanding and future issues of municipal bonds (municipal leagues of almost all the states took this stand).

3---Oppose, or ask for a modification of, statutes granting tax exemptions for property owned by religious, charitable and educational institutions and used for commercial purposes.

4---Ask that the federal government assume liability for injuries sustained by local auxiliary civilian defense workers in line of duty.

5---Call for development of post-war planning programs by cities.

6---Favor amendment of the social security act to give municipalities the option of including their employes and officers under old age insurance provisions of the act.

Need for additional funds and fiscal planning is created in part by demands for additional municipal services, especially in war industry areas, and a shrinkage in local property tax revenues accompanied by inequitable distribution of state-collected revenues, according to the analysis.

Municipal leagues of 15 states asked in resolutions, or plan to seek through 1943 legislative programs, increased shares of state-collected revenues from gasoline taxes, automobile license fees, state liquor store profits and other sources. Iowa, for example, wants surpluses of these various funds returned to cities on a per capita basis.

California and Illinois cities want additional revenues to finance their growing civilian defense costs. California called for a study of financial requirements

(MORE)

of cities to meet additional war costs, and plans to seek from the 1943 legislature funds to help meet wartime fiscal requirements of cities and towns.

Cities of several states, including Colorado and Illinois, want to be allowed to spend their share of funds for street and highway construction at their own discretion. In Colorado these funds are limited to improvements to state highways through cities. Along this line, Montana cities want 50 per cent of the money received from auto license plates for cars within their limits.

Municipal leagues of several states, including Iowa, Kentucky and New Jersey, took a stand that property, used for commercial purposes, of religious, charitable and educational institutions should be on the tax rolls. Illinois cities opposed tax exemptions for defense and war plants, while Louisiana city officials opposed granting of tax exemptions to war industry contractors.

Resolutions asking the federal government to assume liability for injuries sustained by auxiliary civilian defense workers were adopted by local officials of Arkansas, California, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin.

City officials of Arizona, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Texas favored amendment of the social security act to give cities the option of including their employes and officers under old age insurance and survivors provisions of the act. One of the reasons for requesting the optional provision is that many cities have their own pension systems, developed over a period of years and which, in many instances, assure greater benefits than employes would obtain under the social security act, according to the Association.

Development of municipal post-war planning programs was advocated by city officials of a dozen states. Arizona, Arkansas and Utah city officials say such programs should include fiscal planning, including payment of debts now and creation of reserve funds to clear the way for solving post-war problems. Pennsylvania cities asked state legislative permission to set up reserve funds for future public works projects, while Oregon cities resolved to encourage post-war plans for needed public works and service projects to employ idle men and machinery after the war.

Two other municipal stands of interest, the Association said, were taken by New Jersey and Minnesota. New Jersey cities opposed any attempt by the War Labor Board to assume jurisdiction over disputes between municipalities and their employes, while Minnesota asked that cities and the state league consider the sharing of engineering services between cities to solve the problem raised by city engineers going into military service.

Housing Projects Set Up Day Nurseries For Children Of Working Mothers

Providing day nurseries for children of working mothers may become a regular function of many public housing developments, if reports from several war-industry areas are an indication, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

In most cases the nurseries are a cooperative venture, with the housing development supplying space and some equipment and the community fund or other agencies financing operation. Federal funds are being made available through the Lanham act in some communities where there are especially heavy concentrations of war workers.

Among housing project nursery school programs under way, the Association reports, are those at Sunnydale, in San Francisco; at High Point, in Seattle; and at Jordan Park, negro project in St. Petersburg, Fla. Elm Haven project in New Haven, Conn., and the Norfolk, Va., housing authority report programs in the planning stages. A nursery established with Lanham act funds is nearly ready in the Hartford, Conn., war housing development,

The Sunnydale nursery school previously had been a part-time school operated by the Golden Gate Kindergarten association on a grant from a philanthropic foundation. Now on a full-day basis, the school utilizes services of any of the mothers who can take part.

The Seattle project has a full program of daily activities to meet the need of 2,000 children among its 5,200 war worker residents. The nursery school was organized with cooperation of public school officials, with the project supplying space, and is open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day.

The day nursery at Jordan Park stemmed from a WPA-supervised "family life education" project directed toward making better citizens. The local housing authority contributes use of one 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -room dwelling unit in the project and pays utility charges. The sponsor, the inter-racial committee of the community Welfare Council of St. Petersburg, representing 16 churches, furnished equipment for the school and employs a matron and assistant, cook and housekeeper. Parents pay a small fee, which helps provide the mid-day meal of the children. The nursery is open to children living in the community as well as those living on the project.

Elm Haven, in New Haven, is initiating its day nursery with financial aid of the local community chest, and plans to operate from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. five days a week. The Norfolk housing authority is cooperating with the school board, city welfare department and other groups, in working out a plan for child care in all public housing projects under its direction.

Juvenile Delinquency, Child Neglect Increase In New York War Industry Areas

Increases of 22 per cent above normal in juvenile delinquency and 39 per cent in child neglect in 13 upstate New York war industry counties for the first six months of 1942 indicate the serious effect of war conditions on children, according to information to the American Public Welfare Association.

The figures were in a preliminary report of wartime influences on children's problems, made by the New York state board of social welfare. The report also showed an increase of 33 per cent in first admission of children to foster homes during the same period.

"These trends indicate how seriously war conditions affect children, who play the least role in war," the report said. "The military, industrial and civilian mobilization naturally created great social upheaval. New York state, with 10 per cent of the nation's population and much of the nation's industrial power, shows in many cities the adverse impacts of the war economy (and) widespread disruption of normal family life "

The rush in the spring and summer to commit children to the state training schools was so great, the report said, that the state board of social welfare found it necessary to close two institutions to new admissions and to plan for an additional staff for the third institution.

Serious effects of war conditions on children in the 13 upstate counties became apparent during the first six months of 1941, when juvenile delinquency cases in children's courts increased 11 per cent above normal. For 39 other counties not classified as war industry areas, there was a slight increase of .8 per cent for the first six months of 1941 and a decrease of 2.2 per cent this year.

Commitments to institutions for delinquency and neglect in the upstate area increased 10.3 per cent above normal in 1941 and 17.8 per cent in 1942, according to the preliminary report.

Cities "Collect" For Many Employee Obligations Through Payroll Deductions

Additional of the Victory tax to "collection" duties of city accounting departments Jan. 1 will bring the number of deductions made by local governments from employees' pay checks to half a dozen or more.

Because of this, local financial officials should examine practices in connection with these deductions of employee obligations, especially those made solely for benefit of private agencies, to see if they can be discontinued.

Otherwise, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association, accounting departments of many cities may become "collection agencies" performing extra duties costly to taxpayers.

Most deductions are made as goodwill gestures to employees or local businesses, it was pointed out.

The 5 per cent Victory tax, levied by the 1942 federal revenue act and deducted from pay checks of governmental as well as private employees, is an example of one of three types of common payroll deductions, the Association said.

The other two types are deductions made for the employee's benefit or for general public purposes, such as contributions to pension funds, hospital insurance, savings funds, war savings bonds and the community chest; and deductions made solely for benefit of private agencies, such as life insurance payments.

To simplify payroll preparation, especially where many types of deductions are made, the Association recommended that deductions be spread evenly so similar amounts will be deducted each payday. An individual record for each employee, showing gross earnings, amount of deductions and net amount paid him, should be kept to facilitate compiling of various necessary reports.

Under Victory tax regulations, for example, a city must, between Jan. 1 and Jan. 31, 1944, and each year for the duration of the war, furnish each employee a statement of wages paid him for the preceding year and the amount deducted for the Victory tax. A duplicate of this receipt will be filed with the collector of internal revenue when withholdings for the last quarter of the calendar year are paid.

In general, amounts deducted from employee's pay should be turned over promptly to the agencies concerned, the Association said, though for Victory tax withholdings, the amount retained between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1943, must be turned over between April 1, and April 30, 1943, and the procedure followed for each quarter thereafter.

Municipalities should account for money withheld from employees in the same manner as any other money held in a trust and agency fund, the Association said. If a municipality has a good accounting system and keeps records in such a way that receipts, disbursements and cash balances of each fund can be determined readily, a separate bank account for each fund should not be necessary.

New Jersey Has Opportunity To Scrap Old Constitution For New One

Opportunity to scrap their 50 year old state constitution for a completely new one making drastic changes in executive and judicial branches of state government will be given New Jersey legislators in 1943.

The new constitution, completed last spring by a special constitutional committee, provides also that administrative agencies conform to uniform, established procedures and practices, sets up a legislative council to study needed legislation, and changes meetings of the legislature from annual to biennial.

Much of the power considered the sole right of the legislature is given the governor under the proposed constitution, which specifically prohibits the legislature from making executive, administrative or judicial appointments.

While the proposed constitution bars the governor from serving more than one term, it increases the present three-year term to four years. A mandatory state-wide merit system, to replace the present optional one, and a mandatory state-wide parole system are required.

If approved by the state legislature, the constitution still must be approved by voters of the state. If the constitution is adopted, New Jersey will become the eighth state to revise its constitution completely since 1900, though attempts have been made by many other states, according to the Council of State Governments.

Executive changes giving the governor more authority also would charge him with initiating structural simplification of executive and administrative agencies if necessary. In addition, the 90-odd departments, boards and agencies now in the executive branch would be reduced to nine departments and an office of the comptroller and treasurer.

The new judicial system would simplify what is considered one of the most complicated court systems of any state, modifying organization of state and county courts to include a full-time supreme court; a single state-wide trial court of general civil and criminal jurisdiction to sit in each county; and a single intermediate appellate court to sift appeals from the trial court.

All courts would be placed under supervisory and administrative control of the chief justice of the state supreme court, assisted by an "executive director." Judges in all constitutional courts would serve full time and could have no outside occupation. Highest court justices would be required to have at least one year's experience in the superior court. Law, equity and probate courts would be merged in the single trial or "superior court."

State Agencies "Travel" To Solve Transportation Difficulties Of Public

Because people doing business with the state now have no gasoline to get to the capital, Michigan is planning to send representatives of various state agencies out to meet the public for hearings and conferences, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The agency most recently adopting the "decentralization" is the state public service commission, which sent half a dozen representatives to Detroit for bus and truck, and electric rate hearings, instead of having 20 or 30 Detroiters concerned come to Lansing.

Other state agencies which have held hearings outside the capital on a limited scale will extend the practice because of transportation difficulties. Among these are the state civil service agency, which sends representatives to various cities to take testimony in employe dismissal cases; the liquor control commission, which followed the practice on license violations; and the commission of labor and industry, on workmen's compensation claims.

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Women, Men In Uniform Given Reduced Bus, Streetcar Fares In Milwaukee

Women as well as men in uniforms of the armed services will ride Milwaukee buses and streetcars on half-fare, under a ruling approved by the state public service commission, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The special five-cent rate will be limited to non-rush hours Monday through Friday, but will be good for all hours Saturday and Sunday.

Milwaukee, according to the Association, is one of the few cities in the country extending the low-fare privilege to women in uniform. Chicago permits servicemen, including those in the United Nations, to ride entirely free during certain hours, while Detroit grants the privilege to any member of the armed forces on leave and in uniform.

A number of other cities have considered free rides for servicemen, but have rejected the plan because of the growing load on their transportation systems.

Vocational Guidance Plus Manpower Needs Aids Physically Handicapped, Jobless

Vocational guidance plus war manpower demands spells new opportunity to physically handicapped and other jobless in Minneapolis.

A vocational guidance clinic, operated by the Minneapolis relief department, reveals hidden abilities of many of these men and women; manpower demands of the war provide opportunity to train and put the facilities to work.

As a result, about 850 men and women, including more than 100 physically handicapped, have been placed in jobs since the clinic began operation in the spring of 1941, according to information to the American Public Welfare Association.

Of unusual interest is the fact the clinic has found jobs for a higher percentage of handicapped than able-bodied persons. More than 50 per cent of persons with physical defects seeking assistance of the clinic have been placed in jobs, as compared to an over-all average of 40 per cent.

"Frequently, in the case of a handicapped person, the problem is not so much vocational guidance as job placement, because many persons with physical defects have no confidence that their services are saleable," according to officials in charge of the guidance service.

Originally the clinic handled only relief clients, but a year ago the state vocational rehabilitation bureau arranged for inclusion of all handicapped persons in the Minneapolis area. Since the clinic was started in March, 1941, with WPA cooperation, more than 2,000 persons have been interviewed and scores trained. Number of persons interviewed and tested in recent months averaged 130 a month.

There are many examples of the clinic's work. In one a man, 52, had several handicaps---he was deaf, had only one eye and, a native of Norway, spoke English imperfectly. Fitted with a hearing aid at the first interview, the client said the interviewer's was the first voice he had heard since 1936. With the help of the clinic he obtained a job as a sheet metal worker.

Another man, married and father of three children, worked as an "office boy" for 10 years until he was discharged in 1938. Tests showed he had an unusually high degree of dexterity with small tools and he was trained for a job as a household appliance service man.

Another man, handicapped by loss of a leg, was trained as a draftsman.

In general, the clinic found one-armed men make good punch press operators, while persons with other types of handicaps can be used as typewriter service men, switchboard and elevator operators and machine operators if arrangements can be made for them to sit instead of stand.

California Ordinances Prevent "Shacktown" Developments

California cities and counties are using two types of ordinances to prevent trailer camps and auto courts from degenerating into "shacktowns," the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

The homes-on-wheels, which shelter many war workers and migrant crop pickers, must come up to certain standards in at least 25 cities and eight counties of the state which have adopted the "model" ordinances, prepared by the state division of immigration and housing. Other municipalities have adopted variations of the models.

The model ordinance controlling trailer camps and tent spaces in incorporated cities was first adopted by Banning, in 1936, and now is in force in 25 cities including Santa Ana, Marysville and Vallejo. To control unincorporated areas, an ordinance regulating auto and house courts and camp spaces and prohibiting squatter camps has been adopted by eight counties, including Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, just north of Los Angeles.

Features of the city trailer camp ordinance are as follows: The city planning commission--or if there is none, the building or health department---must approve the location of a trailer camp site after public hearings, and the city council grants the application for permit. House trailers must be eight feet apart, and eight feet from any lot line, the grounds kept drained, sanitary and lighted, and water supply from faucets provided. Trailers must not be fixed permanently to the ground. Separate toilet facilities for men and women are specified, one to every 10 tents, camp cars or trailers, along with bathing facilities and hot and cold water. Refuse and sewage disposal facilities must be provided.

The model ordinance for unincorporated areas puts the duty of enforcement on the county health department. Among requirements the ordinance specifies that partitions between cooking and sleeping rooms in any house court building be full length, and that all cooking rooms be equipped with running water. Minimum air space, room size and windows are specified, and no habitation is to be constructed of "sacks, rags, bush cans, weeds or refuse material."

State health and safety code regulations on auto courts and trailer camps in unincorporated areas, and parts of the state housing act applicable to courts and camps in incorporated cities, also have aided in keeping down shacktowns, according to the division of immigration and housing.

Wage Increase Trend Shown For City Refuse Collectors, Street Cleaners

Wages of municipal refuse collectors and street cleaners have increased in the nation's larger cities during the last year, according to a survey by the American Public Works Association, of pay rates for 15 selected cities.

Fourteen of the 15 cities reported pay increases this year, or assured by Jan. 1, 1943, for truck drivers and laborers engaged in refuse collection and street cleaning activities.

Average increase, according to the survey, is between 5 and 10 per cent.

Pay increases of the various cities surveyed are as follows:

CITY	WAGE RATE---TRUCK DRIVER		WAGE RATE---LABORER	
	Jan. 1, 1942	Current	Jan. 1, 1942	Current
Detroit	.85 -.95/hr .97 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr .97 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr	.75 -.85/hr .97 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr	.85 -.90/hr rubbish .97 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr garbage
Baltimore	.58-.60/hr	(1)	.53-.56/hr	(1)
Minneapolis	\$150 a month	\$160 a month	\$140 a month	\$150 a month (2)
Cincinnati	.65-.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.70/hr	44/hr bonus (3)	.60/hr	44/hr bonus (3)
Newark, N.J.	\$7 a day	\$7.35 a day (4)	\$5.66 2/3/day	\$6.10/day
Kansas City, Mo.	.50/hr	.50-.55/hr	.45-.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr
Rochester, N.Y.	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr	-	.65/hr	-
St. Paul, Minn.	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr \$137.25/month	.77 3/4/hr (5) \$147/month	.60/hr	.60/hr
Birmingham, Ala.	\$150 a month	\$160 a month	.38/hr	.42/hr
Richmond, Va.	.48/hr	.528/hr	.45-.48/hr	.495-.528/hr
Miami	\$125 a month	\$130 a month	.32/hr	.41/hr
Cicero, Ill.	\$6.50 a day	\$7 a day	\$6 a day (6)	\$6.50 a day (6)
Columbus, Ga.	.40-.60/hr	.50-.65/hr	.25-.30/hr	.30-.33/hr
Lexington, Ky.	\$85 a month	\$95 a month	\$68 a month	\$78 a month
Montclair, N.J.	Wage increase of 11.5% for all hourly workmen. All salaried employees receiving \$2,100 or less given \$120 a year raise effective July 1, 1942. Wage adjustments based on "cost of living" figures. Time and a half for overtime effective Oct. 13, 1942.			

1---10 cents an hour, or more, increase effective Jan. 1, 1943. 2---Basic wage rates unchanged, but \$10 raise effective in 1942 extended to 1943. 3---Bonus payable every four weeks. 4---Effective Oct. 1, 1942. 5---Effective Jan. 1, 1943, a "cost of living" increase for classified employees. 6---Asked for 1943.

Work weeks of refuse collectors and street cleaners of the 15 cities range from 40 hours in Detroit, Minneapolis and Cicero, Ill., to 51 hours in Richmond, Va. Forty-eight hour work weeks were reported by Baltimore (plus overtime), Cincinnati, Newark, N.J., Kansas City, Mo., Rochester, N.Y., and St. Paul, Minn. Birmingham, Ala., and Miami reported 44 hour work weeks for these employees, Lexington, Ky., 45, and Columbus, Ga., 50.

Richmond, the association pointed out, checks on worker efficiency and refuse collection costs in terms of hours and tons through use of time clocks. Dates and times of arrival of loads of ashes and rubbish are recorded by the clocks on cards furnished drivers, with the cards serving also as a record of gas and oil consumption, miles traveled and total number of loads delivered to dumps by each truck.

What American Cities Are Doing

Jacksonville, Fla., reports a net profit of \$540,416 for 17 years' operation of the city-owned radio station WJAX, a 5,000-watt NBC affiliate. The profits have been turned into the city's general revenue fund, according to the American Municipal Association.

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The 17 employes of Culpeper (cq), Va., received the first of regular quarterly \$25 bonuses Dec. 1 to offset increased living costs, and were made members of a group insurance plan providing each with a \$2,000 straight life insurance policy. Each employe pays approximately 45 per cent of his annual premium of \$52, the city paying the remainder. Culpeper has a population of 2,316.

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Kansas City's police department is in the bicycle painting business to reduce casualties from bike-auto collisions at night. After tests made by the Missouri city's police showed that white paint increases a bicycle's visibility, the department offered to put a coat of white paint on any or all the city's bicycles free of charge. There are 40,000 bicycles in the city.

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Menasha, Wis., has built up a reserve of \$70,000 since 1940 and by the end of 1944 will have saved enough money to get out of debt completely. Also, the city of 10,500 population will have accumulated enough money to make two needed improvements --- a new bridge and a new city hall. Purpose of building up the reserve, permitted under terms of a 1940 ordinance, is to keep the city from going into debt and to keep the tax rate as nearly uniform as possible.

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More than a fourth of the 1,465 cities of 2,500 or more population have at least one acre of park for each 100 persons, the standard set by the National Recreation Association. Between 1935 and 1940, park acreage in 819 cities showed an average increase of 9 per cent.

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Berkeley, Cal., is using two methods for marking dim-out areas. The first method consists of painting electroliers and street lights at dim-out area boundaries a distinctive blue color; the second, painting the words "dim-out" and "end of dim-out" on the pavement at boundaries of such areas. The paint contains a type of material which acts as a reflector so the markings are more distinctive than ordinary paint.

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Employee Health Programs Given Emphasis In Two Federal Agencies

Health programs to assure full use of their manpower are emphasized today by two federal agencies, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada.

To cut absenteeism and turnover among its civilian employees, the war department in October instituted a health program, while the government printing office recently enlarged the scope of a program in operation for several years.

The war department program is patterned after plans used generally in private industry, the assembly said. A medical director heads the program and has a staff of physicians. Eighteen emergency first aid rooms, each with a nurse in charge, are provided for the units of the department.

All employees are given physical examinations and persons in need of non-emergency treatment are assisted in selecting private physicians. A diagnostic tuberculosis program is planned with a specialist in charge.

A feature of the war department health program is an educational campaign to improve health and diet habits and promote interest in exercise and recreation.

The medical department of the government printing office is charged with activities ranging from pre-employment physical examinations to medical research.

Employee participation in the health program has been brought about by election of a health representative from each section of the department, and research into the causes of absenteeism, started recently. Employees report details of their illness to the medical director before returning to work, and the information is posted on cards which are tabulated every six months.

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Housing Projects

San Diego War Housing Project Sets Up USO For Industrial Workers

Bayview Terrace, public war housing project accommodating 1,000 families in San Diego, Cal., has set up a complete recreation service for tenants with financial aid from the industrial division of the United Service Organizations, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The program, one of the few industrial USO programs in the country, centers in a large community building, which contains an auditorium usable as a gymnasium, and two social rooms, a kitchen, dressing rooms and a storeroom.

Outdoor and indoor sports equipment was furnished by the USO, along with furniture, phonograph, radio, magazines and games for the lounge. A director and an assistant in charge of physical education comprise the USO staff, and an advisory committee including heads of the Tenant association, the community Sunday school, the garden club, Boy Scouts and civilian defense unit acts on all plans.

Children and adults are served by the recreational program, which includes social clubs, dance classes, a weekly community sing, holiday celebrations, movies and other entertainment. Sports classes for men and women are held at hours accommodating all shifts of workers.

Most of the activities are free, but any profits from special events go to the Tenant association to purchase equipment the USO cannot provide.

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Six Counties Added To Merit System Roster

Six county governments will operate under civil service as a result of November elections, bringing the total of such counties to 226, the Civil Service Assembly of the U.S. and Canada said today. The six new counties are:

St. Louis county (Duluth), Ramsey county (St. Paul) and Wayne county (Detroit), of more than 200,000 population each; San Mateo county, suburban area south of San Francisco; and Burlington and Warren counties, in New Jersey.

The new county merit systems of Wayne, St. Louis and Ramsey counties will cover 4,500, 800 and 300 employees respectively.

Wayne county's merit system will be administered by a civil service commission of three members appointed by the board of county supervisors; technical personnel services for San Mateo county will be rendered by the state personnel board; while the New Jersey state civil service commission will administer the merit system for Burlington and Warren counties, as it does for other localities in the state.

Approved also Nov. 3 were merit systems for East Paterson and Point Pleasant, N.J., and Ironwood, Mich.

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Five States Ration Liquor

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Five states are rationing liquor to prevent hoarding and to stretch diminishing supplies, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. They are Washington, Idaho, Iowa, Ohio and North Carolina---all "monopoly" states, with the sole right to sell liquor within their boundaries.

Washington's rationing program was introduced Nov. 7, when cards were issued entitling each holder to buy one quart or two pints of liquor a week. Club bars were put on a ration of 50 per cent of their normal whisky purchases,

In Idaho, state-operated liquor stores are allowed to sell only two quarts of distilled spirits a day to each person, lowering the present limit of four and one-half gallons. Wines are not yet included in the Idaho rationing order, but sales are limited to five gallons a person a day.

Iowa liquor buyers may secure 12 quarts a month, of which four may be gin or rum. Permits are necessary to buy and all purchases are recorded in the permit book and in duplicate at liquor stores.

Ohio plans to put a card system for rationing liquor into effect January 1. The order was given by the state liquor director after sales were restricted to one quart for each customer daily, to prevent further hoarding when the state's stock was cut nearly in half. Use of the cards will be Ohio's first experience with a permit system.

North Carolina is rationing liquor under a coupon system similar to federal rationing of other commodities. Consumers may buy two quarts every two weeks until February 1; after that date the ration will be reduced to one pint a week.

Wine and liquor sales figures for the states in October rose approximately 25 per cent over October, 1941, as a result of buying stimulated by federal taxes' going into effect in November, the Federation said.

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Illinois County Collects 99.84 Per Cent Of Real Estate, Personal Property Taxes

It took a "get tough" policy and a good crop year to do it, but these elements playing deciding roles in collection by the Ogle county, Ill., treasurer of 99.4 per cent of the county's 1942 real estate and personal property tax bill.

The record is "as nearly perfect as anyone is likely to get," the Municipal Finance Officers Association said today in describing collection methods used by the Ogle county treasurer's office.

All but \$1,726 of a total tax bill of \$1,094,527 was collected by Dec. 5---end of the fiscal year---by the Ogle county treasurer's office, the association said.

In addition, back tax collections totaled \$19,498, while partial payments as of Dec. 5 on back taxes totaled \$886. The partial payments are being held until the accounts are canceled in full.

All that remains uncollected for the fiscal year is \$55 in taxes on land, \$396 on lots and \$1,275 on personal property.

The one factor having the most effect in improving tax collections, the treasurer said, was the decision to use all possible legal means to force collections. In following the decision through the treasurer's office had to "get tough" with many tax delinquents.

Another factor in the Ogle county collection drive was efforts made, when other attempts failed, to obtain payment from mortgage holders and even family members having a prospective equity in real estate. In many cases mortgage holders and family members would make tax payments themselves rather than have property revert to the state because of tax delinquency.

Good results were obtained, also, from efforts to correct faulty descriptions of real estate.

In summing up the collection program, the county treasurer's office said two words would describe it---"hard work."

St. Paul Gets Suggestions For Traffic Sign Improvements

Traffic signs should be standardized and kept clean and in good repair to eliminate confusion of motorists and pedestrians, and to reduce accidents, a report on traffic signals in St. Paul, made for the city's department of public works and safety, recommended today.

The improvements, which require use of critical war materials, are expected to be carried out as soon as conditions permit, according to the commissioner of public works. They were recommended after a survey showed that:

Nearly a dozen agencies, including five city departments, railroads, bus companies, business associations and the state fair, put up traffic signs or barrier markings with variations in wording of messages and types of signs.

More than 40 per cent of the 5,208 traffic signs were "stop" signs, many of them four-way stops, which frequently were ignored.

Portable advertising and "no parking" signs along curbs---usually placed by service stations, garages and parking lots---were growing in number, and because of their resemblance to traffic signs tended to confuse motorists.

Nearly 50 per cent of all traffic signs were dirty, faded or rusty, bent, loose and broken, while many were obstructed from motorists' view.

In providing for a more effective traffic sign maintenance program, the city was advised to establish a regular department to supervise installation and maintenance of all signs. Washing of traffic signs and cleaning and frequent repainting of barrier markings were recommended as important in maintenance.

Other recommendations of the report were that advertising signs which conflict with traffic signs be removed, use of portable "no parking" signs discontinued, and obstructions to traffic directions eliminated. Pavement markings, especially lanings, should be used more freely, the report also suggested.

A further recommendation was that traffic controls be reevaluated where changing conditions, such as gasoline rationing, have affected the traffic situation.

Regional Planning Gains Impetus In 1942

Increasing dependence upon regional planning---a tool for solving planning problems that cross city and state boundaries---as an aid to the war effort on the home front was reported in a review of 1942 planning activities by the American Society of Planning Officials today.

Within metropolitan areas, regional plan machinery was used to meet problems ranging from gearing water systems to expanded wartime demands to arranging mass evacuation of civilians in case of enemy attack.

In Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, the Baltimore Area Joint committee established in November, 1941, tackled problems common to city and counties including streets and highways, zoning, parks, schools, waterworks and fire protection. In Cleveland, the Regional association acted as technical adviser to the Cuyahoga county defense council on one of the first civilian evacuation programs perfected. In Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg Regional Planning commission worked on traffic relief plans in connection with war industries.

Detroit's mayor took note of "area" problems by appointing a regional planning committee for the metropolitan defense area, while in Alabama the Central Planning committee, including the towns of Florence, Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Muscle Shoals City, worked with the Tennessee Valley Authority on housing for war workers, site selection and plans for future development.

A wartime transportation survey, whose object is development of a master transportation plan for the entire Los Angeles area, was made by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning commission.

Of larger scope were activities of regional offices of the National Resources Planning Board, the New York Regional Plan association, the Pacific Northwest War Industries commission and the Northwest Regional council.

A Midwest Regional Planning commission with headquarters in Chicago was set up by the NRPB, which earlier in the year opened a regional office in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Other regional offices of the NRPB in California and New England were especially active in developing plans for the areas served.

The New York Regional Plan association worked with business and industry in the area on post-war plans growing out of present economic changes.

As Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams in the Pacific Northwest opened to full production, the Northwest war industries commission surveyed industrial possibilities of the area and made recommendations to the War Production Board. The Northwest Regional council issued its second economic atlas of the region containing detailed information on population, migration, climate, industries and other facts.

Regional planning techniques have a good chance to prove themselves in wartime, when many new economic, social and service problems come up that are not limited to one unit of government, the society said. The expansion of war-boom cities which got its start in 1942 may be expected during the coming year to reveal some good examples of problems that have been or can be solved more easily by regional than by municipal planning.

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Two California Cities Amend Garbage Collection Ordinances To Salvage Tin Cans

Berkeley and Fresno, Cal., have amended their garbage collection ordinances to make tin can salvage easier, the American Public Works Association reported today.

Tin cans cannot be put in regular garbage containers, but must be placed in separate ones under Berkeley's amended ordinance. The cans must be prepared---cleaned, labels and ends removed and sides flattened---and the container placed on the front curb no later than 6 a.m. on collection day.

In Fresno, prepared tin cans now must be placed in separate containers which, in turn, must be placed in the alley behind residences---or in front of homes if there is no alley---not more than 24 hours before collection day, and removed within 12 hours after collection.

Collections are made once a month, on pre-designated days, in both cities.

Berkeley has been salvaging more than 50 tons of tin cans a month, city officials report, with collection costs practically met by money received from sale of the cans. Salvaged cans are taken directly to the city incinerator and loaded by conveyor into freight cars for shipment to detinning plants.

Fresno expects to finance most or all collection costs through sale of cans.

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Public Personnel Agencies Grant Leaves For U.S. Merchant Marine Service

Leaves of absence with civil service status protected are given state employes of Louisiana and New York and employes of the city and county of San Francisco who join the U.S. maritime service, even though the merchant marine is not a branch of the armed forces.

The Louisiana state civil service commission, according to the Civil Service Assembly, has amended its rule on military leave to include ex-seamen called to duty in the merchant marine; New York's attorney-general has given the opinion that employes joining the maritime service are covered by the state civil service commission rule providing for leaves of absence for work in war industries.

For San Francisco employes a charter amendment authorizes military leave to serve on ships operated for or by the U.S. government.

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27 States Are "Self-Insurers"; Pay Own Fire Losses From General Or Special Funds

More than half the 48 states are "self-insurers," paying fire losses on state property from appropriations, bond issues or special funds set up for the purpose, information to the Council of State Governments showed today.

The rest of the states are protected from fire losses by commercial insurance companies, according to a study of self-insurance on state property, made by the Maryland legislative council.

Two general plans for financing self-insurance are used, the study showed. In one, all losses are paid from current appropriations or by special bond issues; in the other, a reserve fund is built up so losses can be met without affecting current funds or necessitating a bond issue.

Of the 27 self-insured states, 11 operate regular insurance funds, following in most cases basic principles of commercial fire insurance; 13 carry no insurance and have no insurance fund, depending upon current appropriations or bond issues to care for fire losses; three states act as self-insurers with limited funds.

"The general experience with state . . . insurance funds has been satisfactory," according to the study. "Occasionally there are reports of a large loss which could not be met from the fund, but for the most part the funds operate at a substantial profit."

The study said a public fund may save money because of the low loss ratio on public property, and at the very least can save the money going to pay administrative expenses of private underwriters. "Against these factors," the report said, "it is argued that a large loss may bankrupt the fund, that the presence of the fund invites diversion, and that state insurance is an invasion of private business."

The 11 states operating regular insurance funds are Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(MORE)

General practice has been to require the fund to accumulate its own reserve from premiums paid by various departments. Seven of the 11 states---Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina and Wisconsin---follow this plan.

Plans for collecting premiums differ among these seven states, the study showed. Kentucky and Florida assess each department the amount of a commercial premium; in South Carolina the premium may not be greater than that charged by commercial companies. Alabama's premium is based on the premium a commercial company would charge, less 40 per cent. Wisconsin uses the same method, deducting 50 per cent from commercial premiums.

Insurance funds of the other four states are built up from lump sum appropriations, according to the study; Oregon, for example, puts an annual payment of \$50,000 into its state fund.

Many of the insurance funds are permitted to re-insure risks of unusual value with private underwriters. Alabama, for example, buys excess tornado catastrophe insurance; for an annual premium of \$2,500 the state gets coverage of \$250,000, with the state fund to assume the first \$100,000 loss and private underwriters the next \$250,000. The Florida fund cannot insure any single risk for more than \$50,000.

Only two instances were reported to the Maryland legislative council in which a state insurance fund was unable to meet a large loss. The Oregon fund, set up in 1930, was inadequate to pay for restoration of the state capitol after it was destroyed by fire. The Wisconsin fund, established in 1904, was unable to meet a loss of \$194,000 on the state capitol, which burned in 1905. The insurance fund borrowed enough money from the general fund to pay the loss, and repaid its debt with interest over a period of years.

"A fund's possible bankruptcy can be guarded against ordinarily by starting it with a sufficient reserve, and the chance of the fund being diverted to other uses can be eliminated by close legislative controls," the report said. "Whether the writing of fire insurance should be reserved for private underwriters is a question of policy."

The 13 states which carry no insurance and have no insurance fund, depending upon current appropriations or bond issues to cover fire losses, are California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington.

Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota are the three states acting as self-insurers with limited funds, and cannot be classified with either of the two groups. Legislatures of the three states make regular appropriations to care for fire losses, but do not allow unused portions to accumulate.



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